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Chuca

Charles Denby

October 11, 1895-

June 30, 1896

0397 — 2552

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
NOV 19 1895

No. 2397.

Legation of the United States.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV 19 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, October 11th, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

China's new minister to France

Synopsis

Chingchang newly appointed minister to France is a Christian

No. 2397.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 11th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Since writing my despatch No. 2394, of the 9th instant, I have learned that Chingchang, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to France, is a Roman Catholic. He is now in Paris attached to the Chinese Legation there. The fact that the new minister is a Christian is the most remarkable feature of

a

a nomination which is in many respects an innovation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
NOV 19 1895

No 2398

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 11th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV 19 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
NOV 19 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Answered Nov 20

Subject:

Acknowledgment of despatches.

No 2398

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 11th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a duplicate of Department's despatch No 1081 of June 4th; also of the following despatches:

No 1130 of August 30th last;

" 1131 " " " " ;

" 1132 " September 3d " ;

" 1133 " " " " ;

" 1134 " " " " ;

No

No 1135 of September 3d last;

" 1136 " " " " ;

" 1137 " " 6th " ;

" 1138 " " " " ;

" 1139 " " " " ;

" 1140 " " " " ;

" 1141 " " " " ;

No 1129 has not been received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

dated Aug 28, giving text of tel. of Aug 26 from the Legation.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher

Secretary of State OCT 15 1895

From Peking

October 15, 1895

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU OCT 15 1895

Olney

Washington

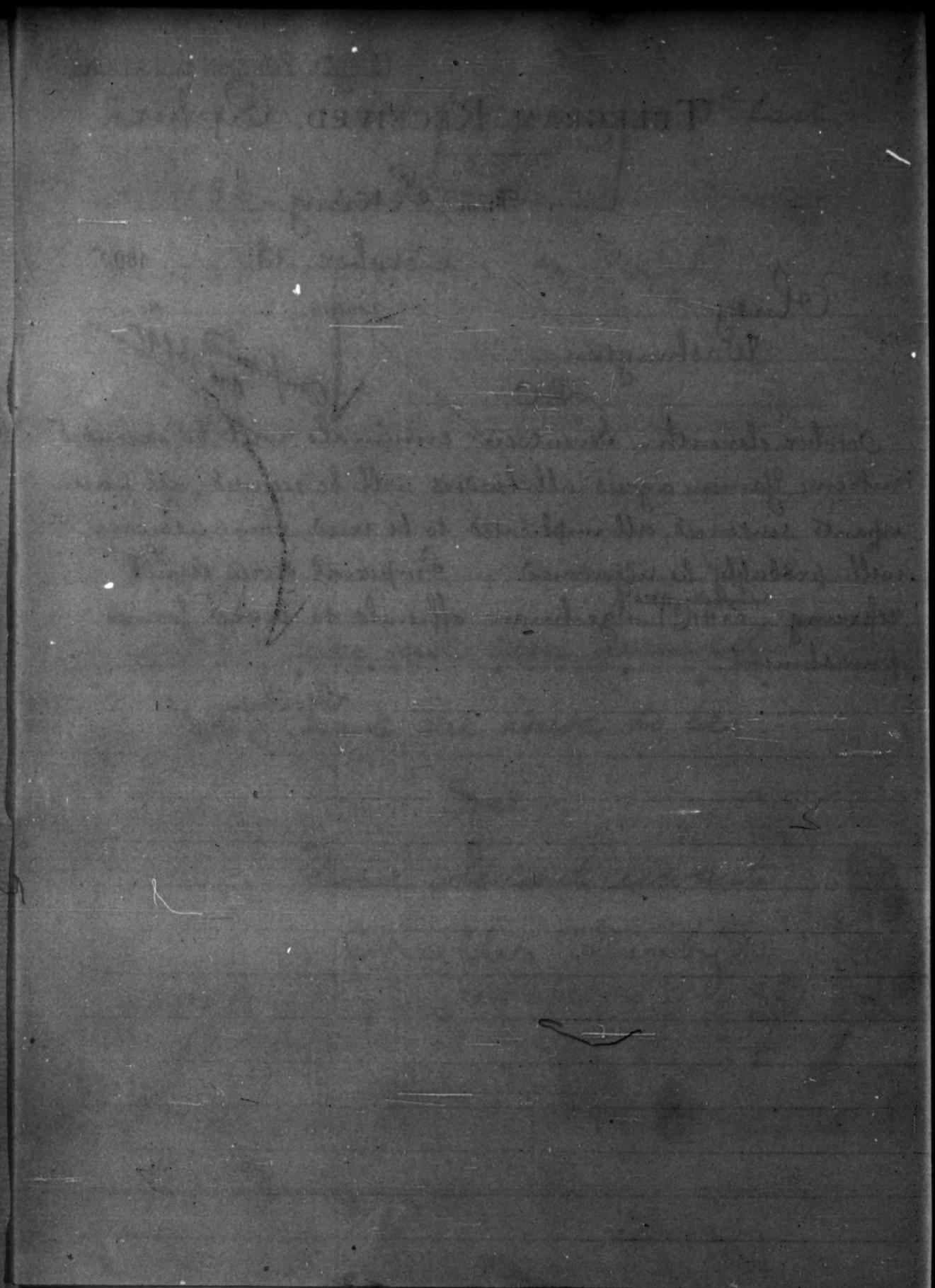
D.C.

Received M.

Confirmed Oct 16/95

October eleventh. Seventeen criminals will be executed Kuetien; Yamen agrees all leaders will be executed, all participants sentenced, all implicated to be tried. Commission will probably be adjourned. Imperial decree issued referring outbreak(?) Szechuan officials to board for punishment.

Denby



No 2399.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
NOV 30 1895
COPIED FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 15th 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV 29 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Kutien massacre.

Synopsis:

Abstract of H. B. M's Consul report thereon.

No 2399.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 15th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward to you an abstract of a report bearing date September 13th made by H.B.M's Consul to H.B.M's Minister from Kucheng, which has been kindly furnished me by Sir Nicholas O'Conor.

The Consul states that "a band of over two hundred men armed with spears, tridents, swords, knives etc started from Kun Shan Chi, a

a mountain fastness, in the evening of the 31st July, their avowed object being a raid on the foreigners at Huashan. The leaders and planners of the expedition, six in number, had debated for nearly a week beforehand the question as to whether they should attack a missionary establishment at Yanchiu village, the city of Kutien or the summer resort of the missionaries at Huashan The plan of attack on the city was to assemble secretly, set fire in three places and in the tumult created to kill the Magistrate and loot his Yamên and the houses of the wealthy residents. Eventually they cast lots and Huashan was decided on as the aim of the expedition

expedition. After the start it appears that a good many whose hearts failed them when they knew that murder was contemplated, & who had been coerced into going, dropped out on various pretexts and did not reach Huashan. It is proved, however, by overwhelming evidence that over a hundred of the more determined did actually arrive at Huashan and took a more or less active part in the proceedings there. Those who actually wounded and killed were many more than the Consul first supposed.

For instance there were at least, (all in custody) are proved to have shared in Mr Stewart's murder; two joined in killing Mrs Stewart, and there

there was much indiscriminate
cutting and slashing at five of
the ladies who were all together.
Only two ladies seemingly met their
death at the hands of a single
assailant, and most of the survivors
were covered with blows, and wounds.
There is evidence to show that
heroine was brought in bamboo
tubes for the purpose of burning the
houses. When it is considered that
all these ruffians well armed, knew
beforehand that murder was intended,
and while some of their number
were engaged in that crime, others
hastened to secure all available loot,
it appears impossible to regard any
one of those present as a minor
criminal. Those who made themselves
most

most prominent are, with the exception of ten, now in custody; but there are many still at large who have plunder in their possesion, and who for days after the massacre, made no secret of the fact that they joined in the crime. From the infomation obtained from the numerous Christians in this district, there is little doubt but that if the authorities are kept up to the mark all these malfactors can be arested, but their boldness makes it evident that a terrible example is necessary if such things are to be avoided in future and safety secured for the foreigners in the district."

The Consul proceeds to argue that the letter of the law should be insisted on with regard to a majority of

of the cases, reserving the right to interpose for a mitigation of sentence when the atonement appears sufficient. He asks that he be permitted to decide on the merits of each case investigated, and states that he would admit extenuating circumstances as justifying a mitigation of the death penalty. He states further that some of the prisoners seem to glory in their deeds. He continues: "I will now pass on the cases we have gone into. Of the thirty five above mentioned thirteen have been already reported to the Viceroy for execution and thirteen more are convicted as taking a more or less active part in the murder, or as instigators or leaders. The others with the exception of ten doubtful cases were

were present at the massacre and some had loot in their possession. There are a good many other cases yet untried, and arrests are still being made though not as rapidly as at first."

He reports the work done as satisfactory, but he says he has had reason to complain of duplicity on the part of the Chinese authorities.

He proceeds to state that the Christians numbering over two thousand in the Kutien district have been of great use to the Commission in finding out the names of those concerned in the massacre. This conduct has created soreness in the minds of the Chinese authorities, who have endeavored

endeavored to show that the massacre was the result of a feud between the Christians and the Vegetarians. These latter are a political society which is plotting the overthrow of the Government. Unless this society is suppressed attempts at reprisals against the Christians are to be apprehended.

He states at the close that Tsu Chu-yi, one of the two notorious criminals has been arrested.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
NOV 30 1895

No 2400. CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 15th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV 29 1895
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Answd Nov. 30.

Subject:

The Kutien investigation and Szechuan riots.

Synopsis:

17 criminals to be executed now all leaders to be executed; participants to be sentenced; all accused to be tried. Szechuan officials to be punished. Explanatory remarks.

No 2400

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 15th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram to you as follows:

"Olney, Washington. October
"fifteenth. Seventeen
"criminals will be executed
"Kutien. Yamen agrees all
"leaders to be executed; all
"participants sentenced; all
"implicated to be tried.
"Commission will probably

be

"be adjourned. Imperial
"decree issued referring
"subordinates Byeuman
"officials to Board for
"punishment.

"Denby."

In further explanation I have to say that the Vicroy has affirmed the sentence of death to be inflicted on seventeen criminals, making twenty three executions in all. On consultation with H. B. M's Minister I agreed that three points should be presented to the Yamên: first that all the leaders engaged in the massacre should be executed; second that all participants in the massacre should be sentenced; third that every person whom the proof taken before

before the Commission showed to
have been implicated in the
massacre should be tried.
These points were verbally agreed to
by the Yamên, and will no doubt be
communicated to me in writing.
It will be noticed that I am
following as closely as I can your
instructions relating to the exercise of
clemency. My judgment concurred
with those instructions. As the
massacre was premeditated and
planned beforehand I have never
wavered in the opinion that
Chinese law should take its course
and all persons who were present
at the massacre should be tried
and sentenced. It would not do
to allow the Chinese to believe that

sinner

crimes against foreigners will to be punished less rigorously than crimes committed against natives.

As to how many persons should be executed was under your instructions a question to be left for future determination.

It is not yet definitely known how many criminals were actually present at the massacre. It has been variously stated as being sixty, one hundred and two hundred. The second clause of the agreement above stated secures the sentencing of all participants and has been purposely left silent as to the execution of the sentences.

The third clause provides for the trial of all the persons implicated.

The

The idea of H. B. M's Minister is that the Commission may shortly withdraw, and leave these subsequent trials to be conducted before a Chinese tribunal.

As I am practically directed to act in concert with him, and as no American was killed, I will instruct Messrs Hixson and Newell to discontinue proceedings when the British Commission withdraws.

In view of the fact that we have been so energetic and pressing in standing by the nation whose citizens were murdered I do not think that we should be expected to continue the investigation after that nation has abandoned it.

The third branch of the above telegram

telegram relates to a decree which appeared in yesterday's Gazette, of which a translation will be forwarded to you.

By its terms ten of the subordinate officials in Szechuan are ordered to appear before the Board of Civil Office for trial.

This decree is not unsatisfactory as far as it goes, but in the case of Chow Taotai it does not go far enough. He is the official who is charged with having issued the proclamation the twentieth of May, which stated: "At the present time we have obtained clear proof that foreigners deceive and kidnap small children".

The rigorous punishment of this man

man has been continuously demanded by the British Minister and myself, and it was clearly and distinctly promised by the Yamên. I shall demand that that promise be fulfilled and that those be severely punished as Chinese law will permit.

I have wired to Consul Hixson to send me some details as to the number of persons arrested, tried and sentenced, which will be transmitted to you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2401

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU NOV 29 1895

Spl. ASST. SECRETARY. NOV 29 1895

File

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 15th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. NOV 29 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Yamên's complaints of Minister.

Synopsis:

Minister's conduct in accordance with Department's instructions.

No 2401

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 15th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In your despatch No 1134 of the third ultimo you enclose a copy of a note addressed to you by the Chinese Minister embodying a telegram from the Tsungli Yamên greatly complaining of my conduct with reference to the investigation of the Kutien riots.

In your despatch № 1136 of the same date you enclose a translation of a cablegram from the Tsungli Yamên to the

the Chinese Minister referring to the same matter.

Among other like things the Yamên says: "Minister Denby's correspondence is incriminatory in tone and not unlike that of the British Minister." I shall not undertake to defend myself against this accusation, because my correspondence is all before you, and taking into account your instructions, I do not at all fear that you will find that I have made any representation that was not warranted by them, and the circumstances.

I beg to say, however, that as I have been bitterly attacked by certain persons in China and elsewhere for inaction, it is somewhat consoling to

to know that as early as August 12th the Yamên complained of my having shown too much vigor. In this connection I refer to my despatch No 2400 of this date which shows that the insistence of the British Minister and myself - who fought this battle alone and unassisted - has resulted in a satisfactory issue.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Ackley No. File

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU NOV 22 1895

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY. NOV 29 1895

No. 2402.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 16th, 1895.

INDEXED RECD. NOV 29 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Proceedings at Kucheng

Synopsis

Encloses copy of Hixson's telegram reporting number of convictions etc.

One enclosure.

No 2402.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 16th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to

1/2402 enclose, herewith, a copy of a telegram received today from Consul Hixson giving a summary of the numbers of participants in the Kutien massacre who have been arrested and convicted and who are still at large. From this it appears that forty three convictions have been secured,

seven.

seven executions have taken place, one hundred and thirty nine are under arrest and one hundred and more participants in the outrage are still at large.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Copy of Mr. Hixson's telegram of Oct. 15 to Mr. Denby.

Enclosure in No. 2402.

[Copy]

Mr. Hixson to Mr. Denby

Telegram Oct. 15. 1895

Denby, Peking,

43 convicted
of whom 7 executed; balance in
Viceroy's hands several weeks
awaiting action. One hundred
and thirty nine under arrest
including convicted. Many not
incriminated now being released
on security. Over hundred present
at Hwarhan still at large; one
if not more ringleaders at large.

Hixson.

Received 10 a.m. Oct 16. 1895.

No 2403

COPIED FOR BRIGN. RELATIONS

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 16th, 1895.

INDEXED & FILED RECD. NOV 29 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU NOV 30 1895

Avoid Nov. 30.

Subject:

The Szechuan Riots.

Synopsis:

Twenty two rioters arrested. Six executed, others punished variously. Eleven officials handed to Board for punishment.

One enclosure.

No 2403

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 16th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 2400 of the 15th instant I referred to an Imperial decree which was issued the 14th instant relating to the punishment of the subordinate officials in Szechuan for their culpability in connection with the anti-foreign riots.

1/403 I now enclose a translation of that decree.

This

This decree states that Wang Shui-ting and twenty two others, leaders and accessories in these riots have been arrested and of these six have been tried and executed and seventeen have been sentenced to banishment, to be canqued or to be beaten.

Five officials have already been reported to the throne for removal from office.

In addition to these Expectant Taotai Chou, the Chief of Police is removed from his post and is to be handed over to the Board to decide upon his punishment; and five other officials are to be handed to the Board to decide upon their punishment.

Effective

Effective protection of missions is enjoined upon all officials, who are ordered to instruct the people as to their conduct.

The paper concludes with the expression of the hope that tranquility will be preserved.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Imperial decree published October 14th, 1895.

Enclosure in No. 2403.

Imperial Decree Promulgated Oct. 14th 1895, and printed in the Yellow Gazette Oct. 15th 1895.

[Translated by Chas. Denby Jr.]

A decree was recently issued punishing severely Liu Ping-chang, the ex-viceroy of Szechuan, for his failure to deal properly with the uprisings in his province, in which many mission chapels were destroyed.

According to a memorial now at hand from Kungchou(1) and Lu Chuan-lin(2), Wang Shui-ting and twenty two others, leaders and accessories in these outbreaks, have been arrested and of these six have been tried and executed and seventeen have been sentenced to be banished, to be cangued or to be beaten, thus to illustrate the severity of the law and to serve as a warning for the future.

The following officials who failed

1. Tartar General of Szechuan.
2. Viceroy of Szechuan.

failed to do their duty in this matter viz. Chou Teng-tsao, Department Magistrate of I-chou, Chen Hsin, Acting District Magistrate of Ta-i Hsien, Hsin Yuan-liang, Acting District Magistrate of Mien Ning Hsien, Su Ping, District Magistrate of Hsin Chin Hsien, Tan Wan-hsuan, District Magistrate of Kuan Hsien, have already been reported to the throne for removal from office. It is commanded that, in addition to these, Expectant Taotai Chou, the Chief of Police, be removed from his post and be handed to the Board to decide upon his punishment; and that Tang Cheng-lieh, Acting Prefect of Chengtu, Huang Tao-ping, Expectant District Magistrate and Acting District Magistrate of Hwayang and of Chengtu, Hsiang Tsu, Acting Colonel of the garrison at Chengtu, Hsing Tsu-nien, District Magistrate of Lo Shan, Huang

Cheng

Cheng-hsien, Acting Lieutenant of the military post at Lo Shan, all be handed to the Board to decide upon their punishment.

There are many mission chapels of various nationalities in Szechuan. It is the imperative duty of Lu Chuan-hsin and the other officials of the province to strictly order the authorities under them to afford effective protection and to permit no further troubles to arise through their remissness. They are also directed to order the department and district magistrates in their jurisdictions to give opportune instruction to the people as to their own interests in this matter. It is earnestly to be hoped that suspicion may be dissipated and that the Christians and the people may dwell in harmony thereby realizing the Throne's great desire to restore tranquility

to

to these localities.

Report this.

No 2404. Ark. Approve of note taken

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
NOV 23 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 18th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
NOV29 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Ans'd Nov 30.
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
NOV 30 1895

Subject:

Dr D.J. Sheffield's case.

Synopsis:

Demands sieve and rapid punishment of the criminals.

One enclosure.

No 2404

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 18th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 2391 of October 8th I transmitted a copy of a communication sent to the Tsungli Yamên relating to the case of Dr D.J. Sheffield who was maliciously assaulted by two Chinese at Tungchu July 7th.

As soon as I heard of the commission of this atrocious outrage, I called the attention of the Yamên to it, and demanded

demanded stringent and prompt action. I then verbally and in writing prevailed upon the Yamen the necessity of speedy and satisfactory action and have done so several times since. Their responses so far have not been satisfactory. While they denounce the crime they seem to look at pretended extenuating circumstances, and they plead Chinese law. This law is what the Emperor chooses to make it. In Szechuan some of the rioters, though no lives were lost, were beheaded. The locality of trial seems to be matter of special ordering. A man need not necessarily be tried at the locality of the commission of the crime. He may

be

be tried at Peking though the
crime was committed elsewhere.
Being determined that the two
assassins shall be adequately
punished, I sent to the Yamen
yesterday the paper of which a
1/404 copy is enclosed.

In making the demands in the
enclosure I follow the suggestions
of Dr Sheffield.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên

Note. October 17th, 1895.

Enclosure in No 2404

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamen.

Note Oct. 17th, 1895.

Your Highnesses and
Your Excellencies:

I had the honor on the 8th instant to address to you a note touching the disposition of the case against the men who attempted to assassinate Dr D. J. Sheffield at Tungchu.

This atrocious crime occurred the 7th day of July and to this day no steps to my knowledge have been taken to bring the criminals to a trial. The injured man will never recover from his wounds but his life may be spared. I most urgently demand of you that the two criminals be sent to Peking to be tried. It is not desirable that they be kept any longer at Tungchu.

Dr Sheffield's deposition can be taken if desired or he can personally appear

appear and give his testimony before the Court at Peking.

I confidently expect that the two criminals be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment and that the place of imprisonment be another place than Tungchu. This case is simple and atrocious. There is no question as to the facts.

On the part of my Government I demand speedy and adequate punishment. Further delay will produce danger and discontent in China and abroad.

I ask an immediate answer.

dip

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY

OCT 22 1895

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher

From Peking

October 22d, 1895

Olney

DIPLOMATIC

Washington. OCT 22 1895

Received M.

Confirm atty's Confirmed Oct. 24/95

October twenty second. Fourteen beheaded Kutien yesterday. Commissions leave Thursday.

Denby.

No 2405.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. DEC 7 1895

INDEX BUREAU RECD. DEC 5 1895 DEPT OF STATE

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 23, 1895.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Rec'd. Dec. 9.

Subject:

The Kutien massacre.

Synopsis:

Report of H. B. M's Consul on the conduct of the authorities.

One enclosure.

No 2405.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 23, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

105 I have the honor to enclose as matter of information a copy of a report made by R. W. Mansfield, H. B. M's Consul at Foochow," On the conduct of the Chinese authorities of Fukien in connection with the massacre of Hwashan in the Kutien District on August 1st, 1895 by which eleven British subjects lost

lost their lives and others were wounded."

This copy was kindly furnished me by H. B. M's Minister.

I deem it best to await a report from Mr Hixson before making any remarks on the subject matter thereof.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Report of H. B. M's Consul.

Enclosure 1 in No 2400.

Copy.

Report on the conduct of the Chinese authorities of Fukkien in connection with the massacre of Kuachan in the Kutien District on Aug. 1, 1895, by which 11 British subjects lost their lives and others were wounded.

A careful investigation shows that the massacre was deliberately planned a few days beforehand by 6 of the most influential members of a sect known as the "Vegetarian" (Ts'ai Hui) at a mountain fastness called K'unshanchi some 15 or 20 miles from Kuachan. As a detailed report of the facts relating to this sect is being prepared, it will suffice here to touch lightly only on its antecedents in so far as they throw into relief the deplorable weakness and duplicity of the local authorities which were the indirect cause of the massacre. It appears that this sect, though it has long existed in Kiangsi and elsewhere, only obtained a [illegible] and returned

a footing in this district of Yutien some 5 or 6 years ago. Up to last year, 1894, it did not apparently make itself conspicuous in any way, but then began an active propaganda, and its numbers swelled to several thousand members. It was in that year, during the gérance of the Dist. Magist. Wang Yu-yang that the power of the sect began to make itself felt by a number of lawless acts, such as ravaging crops, robbing houses etc etc. Over 100 cases of the kind were reported to the Magist., but this official instead of dealing energetically with them, not only allowed matters to take their course, but concealed from the higher authorities that his power was gone, dreading no doubt that blame would attach to himself if the high authorities became aware of the facts. In some of the cases converts had suffered, and orders, at my instance, were repeatedly sent to the Magist. for Foochow to enquire into them. Nothing, however, was done, & finding that the case was not one of religious prosecution, I did not press it further

further ... to ... [illegible]

In December last the Magist. had been induced by his confidential clerk Chiang to arrest and convey to his Yamen 4 of the Vegetarians who had been using seditious language. He administered 400 blows to each of these men and put them in prison. 5 days later over 100 members of the sect arrived & demanded the release of the prisoners. The Magist., afraid to resist, entered into negotiations, in which the Dist Police Master, Li Chi Tsêng and a graduate named Lan, the legal adviser of the Vegetarians, acted as middlemen. The result was that the confidential clerk & head runner, Chiang, above mentioned, was punished for his activity with 400 blows administered in public, & was dismissed, & the 4 prisoners were sent back to their homes in chairs with colored hangings.

After this act of signal meanness, all except the Magist. of course disappeared, and the Vegetarians had everything practically their own way. The Foochow authorities were informed

informed by me of what had occurred, & I believe, called for a report; but the Magist undoubtedly concealed the humiliation to which he had been subjected & the growing power of the sect.

In March last it was reported in the city of Kuʻtien that a large force of Vegetarians were going to attack it, and the officials & gentry had the gates walled up. This state of siege lasted 4 days, &, I have reason to believe, only terminated by further concessions on the part of the Magist to the demands of the vegetarians. On the report of the Rev R. Stewart, I brought the matter to the notice of the Chinese authorities, & on the 1st April last wrote strongly urging the Viceroy to send troops, as the Vegetarians were a standing menace, not so much to the missionaries as to the Chinese Govt. The Viceroy Fan Chungliu replied a fortnight later that he had sent a Wei Yüan to enquire into the truth of the matter, & the Wei Yüan had returned & reported that all was quiet. I have since ascertained that this

Wei Yüan

wei yüan was one Li (given name unknown) a man who had been Magist. of the Kiengang dist., & who had behaved extremely badly in a recent case at his dist. city, when a house was burnt and filth thrown over a British missionary. He only stayed one day at Kut'ien. The Viceroy seems, however, to have been aware of the weakness & inefficiency of the Kut'ien Magist, Wang Yü yang, for he was removed from his post, & another man, Wang Jui lin, appointed instead, about the 2d of May last. No soldiers were, however, sent & the new Magist appears to have continued the weak & vacillating policy of his predecessor.

In July, a murder was committed by Vegetarians at a village called Chuyang, some 26 miles from Kut'ien City, & when the runners arrived to make arrests they were prevented from doing so by the other members of the sect. This was, it appears, reported to the new Viceroy, Pien Pao chü'an, who only arrived at Foochow in May last. He sent up a wei yüan, Ho Ting, with 200 soldiers under the command of Col. T'ang, to the

the assistance of the Magistrate, but these officials were afraid to attempt the arrest of the murderers with what they considered an inadequate force. Two days before the massacre, it was reported to the Magist. that the Vegetarians contemplated an attack on the chapel at Anchang village, and he was warmly begged to send soldiers. If he done so, the massacre might probably have been averted, for Anchang lies directly on the road between the mountain fastness K'unshanch'i and Huashan, & in the line of march of the assassins, & close to the former place. As a consequence of the above mentioned Chinese murder case, the Magist., Wang Julin was superseded, but his successor, the present Magist., I Chien, did not arrive here until 4 days after the massacre. I may add that when the Magist. Wang was asked by Dr. Gregory for an escort to take him to the relief of the wounded, he made considerable difficulty about giving it, and it was only under pressure from the Deputy Ho that he granted it.

Hsi

His own conduct at Kuachau on the evening after the massacre was that of a man who had completely lost his head. He said to Dr Gregory. "This is all "the fault of the Foochow authorities" "I never asked for soldiers, and what "was the good of sending me 200 when "the Vegetarians are in thousands!"

From the above brief account the following facts are apparent:-

That the Viceroy Tan Chung-lin, now at Canton, was much to blame in not taking proper measures to ascertain the truth as to what was going on in the Kut'ien dist. under his jurisdiction, & in refusing to send troops to Kut'ien when such action would have easily checked the power of the Vegetarians. He was informed by me of the actual state of things, & contented himself with sending an incompetent & notoriously anti-foreign deputy who only remained one night on the spot.

That the newly arrived Viceroy Pien Pao-ti'an failed to appreciate the gravity of the case, & sent an insufficient force to the aid of the Magist.

Magist. He had, however, been in ill-health since his arrival arrival, & had probably been wilfully kept in the dark by his subordinates. His action in sending 200 soldiers, though it appears to have been the exciting cause of the planning of the massacre, was probably well meant, & had the soldiers been boldly used they might probably have been able to do much pending the arrival of reinforcements. Such use was not made of them, owing to the cowardice of the Magist. His Viceroy's action since the massacre has been vigorous and effective, though exception might be taken to the tone of his replies to some of the Consul's despatches.

That the Dist. Magist. Tsang Yinyang displayed a weakness & incompetency which proved him absolutely unfitted for any official position, & his duplicity in concealing as far as possible, from his superiors what was taking place in his Dist., cannot be too strongly blamed.

That the Dist. Magist. Tsang Julin, who succeeded the above

offici

offices continued the feeble & cowardly policy of his predecessor. He found the Dist., on his arrival, in a most critical state, & he had every opportunity to report it, as the blame rested with his predecessor. Even with the force of 200 soldiers sent him by the Viceroy he could with a little courage and determination have done much. In my opinion he too is unfit for the public service.

That the Viceroy's deputy Ho Jing was not a strong enough man for the task entrusted to him. His conduct has, however, its redeeming points, and it is believed that he did his best to obtain at Paotow a stronger force.

That the Dist. Police master, Li Chi-t'ang is highly to blame, & deserving of severe punishment. Though not a vegetarian himself, he is openly declared to have favored them, & was intimately acquainted with Liu Yi-chin, one of the worst of the Huashan murderers. He took a prominent part in the disgraceful

capitulation

capitulation of the Magist. in the matter of the 4 arrests above described. He has been many years in Kuei'ieu, & had full cognisance of all that happened.

As regards the conduct of the officials here since the massacre, I will add a few remarks.

The Prefect Ch'in in Pingtiehs arrived here 5 days after the massacre. He appears to have acted promptly, & by the time I arrived on the scene, on the 16th August, had already effected a number of arrests, including the most important criminal. His refusal to allow the Consuls to attend the preliminary examinations was not an absolute one, but merely a statement that he must telegraph to the Viceroy for instructions before permitting it. To do him justice, he has since met all our demands with courtesy and attention, and I have no reason to complain of him, except in that I have observed a tendency on his part to make out that the Kuanhan massacre was the

outcome

outcome of a feud between the Vegetarians on the one part & the missionaries & converts on the other. This is not borne out by the evidence. There can be no doubt that the movement was purely political, though doubtless the extirpation of foreigners formed a part of the eventual programme.

The Magistrate Lien, who arrived on the 5th August, the same day as the Prefect, has shown himself an able & energetic official. In his capacity as presiding Magistrate he has fulfilled his duties admirably, without undue severity, & with shrewdness & discrimination. I have, however, to complain of an animus on his part against the native Christians, whom he mentioned in a proclamation to the Lien Chia, or home-guards, along with the Vegetarians as persons who were to be admitted into the guard, but of whom a list was to be kept & furnished to the Magistracy.

This proclamation has been withdrawn

withdrawn one & another substituted omitting mention of the Christians altogether, but the incident shows that without severe warning he is not to be trusted to deal impartially with cases where converts are concerned.

I have now I think, reported on the conduct of all the officials who are in any way connected with the circumstances which led to the Huashan massacre, & with later proceedings. It is probably unnecessary to add that of any complicity with the murderers I hold them entirely innocent.

There is one remark I should like to make, and that is that the general system which removes or degrades a Magistrate for any outbreak or crime which may occur in his district, without taking into consideration the circumstances of the individual case, which may have been beyond his control, is answerable for the manner in which Magistrates endeavor to conceal &

bush

lush up such outbreaks + crimes, when few speaking would easily avert future danger

(Sd) R W. Mansfield.
H. B. M. Consul

Kutien.
Sept. 8. 1895

I have not disputed
on the conduct of all the officials
who are in any way connected with
the circumstances which led to the
present prosecution, & with later
proceedings. It is totally
unnecessary to add that of any
complicity with this murderous
plot they are entirely innocent.
There is one remark I should
like to make, and that is that
the present system which removes
the magistrate for any
district, without taking into
consideration the circumstances of
the individual case, which may
have become his control, in
many cases, on the manner in which
he conducts & conceals
business

No 2406. Asby No. 711

2d ASST. SECRETARY. 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 24, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC 5 1895 DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. DEC 6 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula.

Synopsis:

Retrocession agreed on. China to pay 30,000,000 Taels.

No 2406

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 24, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the retrocession by Japan to China of the Liaotung peninsula and adjacent places has been made. China is to pay the sum of thirty millions Taels as indemnity in the early part of next month and Japan will evacuate the country as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2407. COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEC 7 1895

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC 5 1895 DEPT OF STATE

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 25, 1895.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

J. Avail Dec. 9.

Subject:

The Kutien massacre.

Synopsis:

Mr Hixson instructed to discontinue investigation if British Consul leaves.

Five enclosures.

No 2407.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 25, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

1/07 I have the honor to enclose a copy of a telegram dated October 20th sent to me by Consul Hixson relating to matters at 2/07 Kut'ien; also a copy of my telegram to the Consul of October 3/07 21st; also a copy of the telegram of the Consul to me of October 21st; 4/07 also a copy of my telegram to the 5/07 Consul of October 22d; also a copy

copy of a telegram of the Consul to me of October 23d.

The "report" mentioned in the last telegram was one that was sent to me by the Tsungli Yamên, and if necessary further attention will be paid to it after I have received Mr Hixson's report.

In explanation of my telegram of the 21st instant I have to say that I did not deem it necessary that the American members of the commission should remain at Kut'ien after the English members had left.

The injuries complained of had been chiefly done to British subjects and if the British

Government

Government were satisfied that the Commission should discontinue the investigation it did not seem incumbent on our Government to continue it.

I could not, however, concur in all that the British Consul had done as Mr Hixson had strenuous objections thereto. Awaiting his report I directed him to leave question of concurrence open, and to attempt no final settlement until instructions were received from you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

Enclosure: 5 telegrams.

Enclosure 1 in No 2407

Foochow, October 20th, 1895.

Peking October 21st, 1895

Denby, Peking.

Hixson, British consul returned, says he agreed upon suggestion of Viceroy that 14 men be executed monday, that 3 leader be sent Wednesday Foochow for trial, that all remaining receive various degrees of imprisonment or banishment, that arrests be continued and that future trials take place Foochow. Regard carrying out of this as both surrender and concession to Viceroy. We not consulted before, still uncommitted. Shall we consul? Just received later date despatch from Viceroy making no mention of agreement but asserting rest of foregoing stipulations. As his own decision of case Taotai announces future arrested will be examined by Chinese deputies alone in villages and if found guilty be retried in Foochow before Consuls. British party evidently intend early return to Foochow. Unfortunate complications would seem to render our efforts here worse than useless. Shall we return to Foochow or not?

Hixson

CRANE'S

GRADE B

Enclosure 2 in No 2407

Peking October 21st 1895. 1895

Hobson, Bulchow.

Return to Foochow if British commission leaves. Leave question of concurrent open orders Government will await your report before passing on question of final settlement. Explanation made for his retrograde action in failing to carry out Embassy's instructions concerning policy and changed base of operations or wait instructions

Hobson Newell

Enclosure 5 to Ltr 2

Catalog Letter 3 1897

Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Ala

If Practical Examinations Begin Last
Quarter of Preparatory Year
Department will permit Four Applicants
before Entering on Quarter of Final
Settlement.

Booker

Enclosure 2 in No 4 to 407

Swatow, October 21st, 1895.
Peking, October 22nd, 1895

Denby, Peking.

Hidson, Swatow. British consul suddenly says return Foochow Thursday under Mr O'Conor's order received over week ago transferring whole case Foochow. No other explanation made for his strange action in failing to consult us concerning policy and changed base of operations we wait instructions.

Hidson Newell.

Dunbar, October 21st 1895

Dearly Beloved

Faithful friend

Suddenly and in utter darkness
Thursday morning Mr O'Brien's sister
received her death sad tidings
which was Tuesday the 19th inst
explanation made for his strange
action in failing to recall and
reassuring feeling and cleared her
of apparent or real misfortune.

Yours Truly

Enclosure 4 in No. 2407

Peking, October 22nd, 1895.

Hixson, Suichow.

Wired yesterday.

Return to Foochow.

Denby.

Dearborn et ux to Starr

Deering, October 22, 1895.

Thomas, Dunbar:

Dated 4 February.

Returns to Theodore.

Ready.

Enclosure 5 in No 1407

Suichow, October 23d, 1895.

Denby, Peking.

Part of report quoted inclosure your No 97 is wilfully misleading remainder false as shown by documentary proof it destroys all faith in pretence of author to deal honestly with matter have full records of trial proceeding preparing to leave here with British Consul in few days.

Hixson Newell.

Le

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No 2408.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEC 7 1895

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC 5 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 26th, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Dec 7.

Subject

The Szechuan Investigating

Commission

Synopsis

Reports progress of Commission;
its arrival at Tai Yuan Fu on the
24th instant; favorable impression
created.

No 2408.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 26th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

This Legation has received from various points along the route telegrams reporting the progress of the American Commission on its way to Szechuan. Leaving Tientsin on the 6th instant, the Commission reached Paotingfu on the 13th, Hsuiku on the 17th and Taiyuanfu on the 24th. Letters received from

members

members of the Commission from Paotingfu commend the courtesy and effectiveness of their escort. They have been received with curiosity but respect in the cities they have passed through and there seems no occasion to apprehend any mishap to them. The missionaries they have met along the road have expressed gratification that such a commission has been despatched by the Government of the United States and anticipate great benefits from the favorable impression made upon the people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2409

COPIED. [illegible]

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 28, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 5 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEC 6 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Szechuan commission.

Synopsis:

Officers detailed to meet it.

Provincial judge to cooperate.

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2409

One enclosure.

No. 2409.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 28, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose

a translation of a communication

from the Tsungli Yamên wherein it

informs me that two officials

have been detailed to meet the

Szechuan Investigating Commission

at the boundary of Szechuan

and to take charge of the

members of the Commission; also

that the Provincial judge

Wenkuang

1
2409

Wenkuang has been ordered to cooperate with them in their investigations.

I know of no reason why this official should not perform the duty assigned him, though I had previously suggested the appointment of one from another Province.

As, however, all the officials who were implicated in the riots have now been degraded, & removed from office, it does not appear that this appointment is objectionable, while the judicial rank of the appointee will give dignity and efficiency to the investigation. At all events if there be any valid objection

to

to this official serving in the manner stated the Commission will no doubt make it known.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr Denby.

Note. October 26th, 1895.

Enclosure 1 in #2409

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby

Note.

Oct 26, 1895

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of recent date stating that the American Szechuan Investigating Commission had started for Chengtu and thanking us for the escort supplied them. In your note you referred to your previous request that a proper official be designated to await the arrival of the Commission in Szechuan and to cooperate with it in its investigation and you asked to be informed of this official's name and rank.

We are now in receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy of Szechuan stating that he has detailed Captain Su Pei-tai and District Magistrate K'ang Shou-tung to proceed with despatch to the boundary between Szechuan and Shensi and to take charge of the American

American officials upon their arrival at Szechuan. The Provincial Judge Wenhuang, who has been ordered to cooperate with them in their investigations, is already in Szechuan expecting them.

I am sending this note for Your Excellency's information and remain

[Translated by
Chas. Denby Jr.
Secretary of Legation]

No 2410

Asst. Asst. Secretary. DEC 20 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 29, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC 19 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State. √ Answ'd Dec 21.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEC 20 1895

Subject:

Deputation of Protestant missionaries visits Peking.

Synopsis:

Memorials to the throne involving treatment of Christians and free intercourse with local officials.

No 2410.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 29, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a visit from Rev John Wherry, an American Missionary and Rev Timothy Richard, an English Missionary, who informed me that they were members" of the Special Deputation to Represent the Protestant Religion before the Chinese Government."

They propose to present to the Emperor

Emperor through the Tsungli Yamên memorials from the Protestant Missionaries in China setting forth the benefits which will accrue from the practice of kind treatment towards Christians, the necessity for the suppression of vile books, pictures and pamphlets, and the advantages of a closer intercourse between the local officials at points remote from the treaty ports and resident missionaries.

The aim of this Legation has always been to carry out the general principles above stated touching toleration and the suppression of ill publications. The question of the right of missionaries

missionaries to have personal interviews with the local officials has not been taken up by ministers who represent Protestant countries, though to some extent the right has been accorded to Catholic Bishops.

It is known to you that the Treaties generally provide that all intercourse between foreigners and the officials shall take place through the Consuls. See for example Art. 28 of the United States Treaty of 1858 as follows: "If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of Government they shall

shall submit the same to their Consul or other officer to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises."

As Consuls are rarely located in the interior, necessarily many missionaries are at vast distances from their official representatives. Communication thus becomes very difficult, and missionaries in the interior are day by day more inclined to address in the first instance this legation - a process which throws

throws an immense amount of labor on the Legation, and sometimes causes embarrassment. The question whether the presentation to the local officials on the spot by the missionaries of differences which frequently arise is worthy of consideration. The terms on which such right may be conferred should be carefully guarded and any action taken should not infringe on the official functions of the Consuls.

I have consented in conjunction with H.B.M.'s Minister to request the Tsungli Yamên to grant the gentlemen named an interview, but before taking any action on the

the question of free intercourse between the local officials and the missionaries I shall await your instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Mr Cridler. A.K. T-de

No 2411.

2nd ASST. SECRETARY. DEC 19 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 30, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC 19 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. DEC 19 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Rec'd Dec 20.

Subject:

Trouble at Canton.

Synopsis:

Yamen and Admiral appealed to to afford protection.

One enclosure.

No 2411

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 30, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I received yesterday from the Consul at Canton a telegram stating that organized bandits arriving from Hongkong and Formosa threatened Canton. I immediately sent to the Tsungli Yamen a communication of which a copy is enclosed, asking that proper

1
411

proper steps be taken to secure the protection of foreigners.
I also wired the contents of the telegram to Admiral Carpenter and suggested that he should send a ship to Canton.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên.

Note Oct. 29, 1895.

Enclosure 1 in No 2411

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên

Note Oct. 29, 1895.

Your Highness and
Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to state that I am in receipt of a telegram from the United States Consul at Canton stating that organized bandits arriving from Hongkong and Formosa threaten Canton. I have the honor to request that proper telegraphic orders be sent the provincial authorities to secure the protection of foreigners in the vicinity.

I have, etc.,

[Sig'd] Charles Denby

No 2412

ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 19 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, October 31st, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 19 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledgment of despatches.

No 2412.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 31st, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's despatches as follows:

No	1129	of	August	28, 1895;
"	1142	"	September	7, "
"	1143	"	"	" "
"	1144	"	"	13 "
"	1145	"	"	17 "
"	1146	"	"	18 "

No

No. 1147	of	September	19,	1895
" 1148	"	"	"	"
" 1149	"	"	"	"
" 1150	"	"	21	"
" 1151	"	"	"	"
" 1152	"	"	"	"
" 1153	"	"	23	"
" 1154	"	"	24	"
" 1155	"	"	25	"
" 1156	"	"	"	"
" 1157	"	"	"	"

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

SP

Mr Cridler

No 2413. Asks by mail F.O. reference on the subject of China's prohibition of importation of opium. Instruction No. 30. WR

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 31st, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. DEC 19 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEC 19 1895

Acknd. Dec 20.

Subject

Degradation of Taotai Chou.

Synopsis

The Yamên forwards to Mr. Denby a copy of an imperial decree degrading Chou Chief of Police at Chengtu who published an anti-foreign proclamation during the riots.

One enclosure.

No. 2413.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 31st, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Yamên wrote me yesterday reporting the degradation, by imperial decree, of the notorious Taotai Chou, Chief of Police at Chengtu, and of the other officials whose deliquencies in the recent riots in Szechuan led me to demand their punishment. The Yamên's despatch

1/2413

despatch does not detail their names but they are the same who, in the Emperor's decree of the 14th instant, were handed over to the Board of Civil Office to decide upon their punishment.

[See No. 2403, Oct 16th]

The Taotai Chou was the chief of there offenders - He was he who, when great popular excitement prevailed against foreigners in Szechuan, published a proclamation in which he stated that foreigners kidnapped children for the purpose of gouging out their eyes. Chou is a Hunan man of great influence and it was difficult to secure the Yamên's consent to his

degradation

degradation. They strenuously denied his guilt.

The degradation of this man was first formally demanded by me on the 3rd August last, [See No. 2295 Aug. 3rd.] and it is gratifying to be able to report that the Chinese Government has finally acceded.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr. Denby,

Oct. 30th, 1895.

6

Enclosure in No 2413.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

No. 41. October 30th 1895.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to state that on the 25th instant the Privy Council handed us a copy of a memorial submitted to the Emperor on the 20th instant by the Board of Civil Office, reporting the decision at which they had arrived regarding the punishment to be inflicted on delinquent officials in the missionary cases in Szechuan and as to which a decree has now been made by the Emperor as follows:

'It is ordered that Chou 'Chen-chiung and the other 'officials who were reported 'to the Throne be stripped of 'their rank as the Board has "recommended. Respect this!"

We

We have reverently copied this decree and submit it for Your Excellency's information.

A necessary communication to His Excellency

Charles Denby

Minister of the United States.

DIPLOMATIC BURFAU
DEC 19 1895

2d ASST. SECRETARY.
DEC 19 1895

Mr Conger.
Ask for

No 2414. DEC 19 1895

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 31st, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 19 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Asked Dec. 20.

Subject

Descent of of bandits on Canton

Synopsis

Canton Consul wires five hundred bandits arrived, seventy arrested. Yamên's reply to Mr. Denby's note enclosed.

One enclosure.

No 2414.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 31st, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 2411, of yesterday's date, I had the honor to report the receipt of a telegram from the United States Consul at Canton stating that a descent of bandits on that city was to be feared, and I enclosed a copy of the note which I addressed to the Yamen on the subject.

That

That Mr. Seymour's apprehensions were not groundless is manifest from a telegram from United States Consul General Jernigan of the 30th instant, as follows:

"Seymour wires inform you
"that five hundred banditti
"arrived Monday from Hongkong
"to pillage Canton seventy
"arrested and defeated."

I received last night from the Yamên an answer to my note in which they state that they have telegraphed the Viceroy of the two Kwangs to take steps to prevent trouble, and they express thanks for my concern in the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

1
2414

Enclosure:
The Tsungli Yamên to Mr. Denby, Oct 30-1895.

Enclosure in No. 2414.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Denby

Note Oct. 30. 1895.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your note of recent date stating that you had received from the United States Consul at Canton a telegram reporting that bands of outlaws from Hongkong and Formosa were coming to Canton with the intention to pillage and you hoped that we would telegraph the Viceroy of the two Kwangs to take measures for the protection of that locality.

We have informed the said Viceroy by telegraph of this matter and urged him to take prompt measures to prevent any outbreak before it can be organized. When he replies we will write you again and we now thank Your Excellency

for

895.

for your friendly concern in this matter.

With compliments etc, etc.

No 2415. Mr Conger.

Ask by cable if Mr Denby's instructions in this matter were in writing.

COPIED FOREIGN RELATIONS

2nd ASST. SECRETARY. DEC 19 1895

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC 19 1895 DEPT OF STATE

Peking, November 1st, 1895.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEC 19 1895

Rec'd. Dec 20.

Subject:

The duties of the Kutien and Chengtu commissions discussed.

Synopsis:

The Chengtu commission instructed to investigate only. The Kutien commission is not understood to have exercised judicial functions.

No 2415.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 1st, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In your despatch No 1152 of September 21st last you discuss at some length the question of the duties of the investigating Commissions at Kutien and Chengtu.

You say in conclusion that "their essential function is to investigate and report to their Government and that under no circumstances

circumstances are they to participate in the judicial and executive functions of the officers of the provinces whose guilty connection with the outrages investigated may be the most important outcome of the inquiry."

By reference to my despatch No 2377 of the first ultimo you will find my instructions to the Szechuan commission, which I think correctly represent your views. In those instructions I use the following language:

"You are not clothed with either judicial or diplomatic functions. Your particular and most important duty will be to investigate the conduct of the

the officials and make a report on which the Government of the United States can predicate any demand it may choose to make."

I take it for granted, therefore, that as far as the Chengtu commission is concerned I need offer no further explanation.

You say concerning the proceedings at Kucheng: "It certainly was not the intention of this Government that its commissioners should go to Kucheng as participants in a local proceeding involving judicial or quasi judicial functions."

In the Department's telegram of August 12th no specific instructions

instructions were given as to the duties of the Commission. I was directed to "consult with Ministes of Great Britain and cooperate so far as conducive to security and welfare of United States citizens. XXX. If not already done make demands covering same points as British demand, especially as to punishment of delinquent high provincial officials."

The idea of the British Minister and myself, and the crying demand of the foreigners in China, were that the criminals who had committed the murders at Kutien should be condignly punished. I consented that Mr Hixson should

go to Kutien to be present at the investigation, to watch the proceedings and to urge that prompt measures be taken to bring the guilty to punishment. All this he had the right to do under clause 2 Section III of the Chefoo Convention. See Chronicle and Directory for China and Japan for 1895 p 35.

I do not understand that Messrs Hixson and Newell exercised judicial functions, though they were undoubtedly quite determined in their demands that due process of law should be followed. When it appeared that they well asked to consider a question of clemency

clemency I immediately referred the matter to you. After receiving your instructions, on the 20th September I wired to Mr Hixson as follows: "Department wires you should discover and report guilty officials. You have no judicial or diplomatic functions. Clemency to be considered only after conviction and report of commissioners on proposal of China. Authority to you to grant clemency would narrow issue to informal administration, thereby defeating broader purpose of our Government." In this connection I refer to my despatch No 2379 of the first ultimo, wherein some of the telegrams which

which passed between Mr Hixson and myself are set out.

I beg to say that prior to reciving your telegram which is embodied in my telegram to Mr Hixson of the 20th September above cited I wired to Mr Hixson September 19th as follows:

"Hixson, Suichow.

"My judgment is trials
"should proceed until all
"accused are tried. After
"judgments rendered the
"question of clemency should
"be considered. Will ask
"Department to instruct
"as to your recommending
"commutations."

On the 23d September I wired

to

to Mr Hixson as follows: "You have only to let Chinese law take its course. If law awards death or other penalty let it be inflicted. Do not discuss clemency. That is for your Government when you report facts."

I have not yet received Mr Hixson's report of his acts and doings at Kucheng.

I venture to hope that when all the facts are before you you will be satisfied that your views touching the conduct of both commissions have been substantially complied with.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2416

2nd ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 19 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, November 1st, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 19 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Particulars concerning missionaries in China received in despatch No 1137.

Synopsis:

Reports of missionary societies enclosed therein.

No 2416.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 1st, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 1137 of September 4 last with enclosures being the reports from various Missionary Societies giving particulars concerning the missionaries and their stations in China.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

No 2417.

1st ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 19 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, November 1st, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 19 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Confirms Department's telegram.

No 2417.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, November 1st, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 30th ultimo as follows:

"Denby Minister, Peking.

" October 30

" Instruct Szechuan

" commission to return by

" water after completing its

" labors.

"Olney."

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Mr Cridler

Ask and say that the Secretary of the Navy has no objection to the Intelligence Officer of the Navy Dept. being detailed to act as Naval Attaché to this Legation.

Dept.

No. 2418.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 2nd, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 19 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEC 19 1895

To Navy Dept. Dec. 20.
Acknd. Dec. 20.

Subject

Proposed transfer to private parties of government works.

Synopsis

Encloses memorial from Emperor regarding with favor a proposition to place shipyards and factories into private companies' hands.

One enclosure.

No. 2418

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 2nd, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a clipping from the North China Daily News of the 24th ultimo, giving a translation of a decree in the Peking Gazette of the 11th August which regards favorably a proposition of a certain Censor to turn over to private syndicates the shipyards and factories of

the

418

the government. As a preliminary to this step officials are to be despatched to solicit wealthy Chinese residing abroad to form syndicates, to invest in shares and to act as directors of these establishments.

It will be interesting to watch the progress of this movement the object of which is said to be "not only to encourage invention "and a knowledge of these branches "of modern sciences amongst the "people but also to economize "government expenditure." The great danger to be feared, however, is that much valuable government property will pass into private hands at a great

sacrifice

sacrifice and with no guarantee that the state will derive any benefit therefrom.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure:
Clipping fr. North China Daily News of 21st ultimo.

Enclosure in No. 2418.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

(Specially translated for the North-China Daily News.)

11th August.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Hsi Chin is transferred to the Presidency of the Board of Civil Appointments; Chin Sing is appointed President of the Board of Revenue, and Yung Lu, Commander of the Peking Gendamerie, is promoted President of the Board of War.

(2) The other day the Supervising Censor Oh'u Ch'eng-po memorialised us on the subject of getting the merchant and trading classes of the country to buy over from the government the naval dockyards and shipbuilding yards and the government factories and foundries, in order not only to encourage invention and a knowledge of these branches of modern sciences amongst the people but also to economise government [illegible]itures. We accordingly ordered the Board of Revenue to deliberate over the [illegible]sor's memorial and report to us the [illegible] their conclusions on the subject. The following is the substance of the report of the said Board:—There are in the country not less than eight or nine factories, foundries, machine shops and the like and the abnormal expenses incurred to run these establishments each year are simply enormous. Furthermore it has been proved from actual experience that when the country is plunged into war the government, as usual, is compelled to buy arms and ammunition from foreign countries. From this it is clear that in ordinary times these establishments are neither energetic enough nor are the arms, etc., turned out by them of finished or proper make. The Foochow shipbuilding yard consumes annually Tls. 600,000 in wages, etc., alone, and yet it has never been able to turn out armourclad ships, and as to the small arms factory and big guns foundry and the steel smelting works in Wuchang, although they have been running several years and have consumed immense sums of money during that time, their results in a favourable point of view have not yet been shown. The said Censor's memorial also remarks that "if the government would change their former attitude and follow the example of foreign countries and allow the mercantile classes to run their shipyards, factories, etc., the benefits accruing therefrom to the country would be large while the evil would be small." The Board recognises the pertinence of the above remarks and acknowledges that establishments like the above are most important for strengthening the resources of the country. As the government factories, yards, etc., cost so much yearly through extravagance and wrong application of the government allowances without giving any favourable results to the country, the said Board considers it to be of paramount importance to change the present state of affairs as quickly as possible and encourage the mercantile classes to take over the Government establishments. In this way there will be no useless expenditure and the running of these establishments will not be in name only, etc. With reference to the above memorial and the report quoted, as there are large numbers of Chinese living and trading in the islands of the Southern Ocean [the Straits Settlements, the Malayan Archipelago, Sumatra, Java, and the Philippine Islands are meant by this expression.—*Translator*], and in Australasia and the Pacific States of America, who are very wealthy, it is considered that if government agents be sent there to canvas amongst these wealthy people and exhort them to form syndicates amongst themselves or take up shares with home syndicates for the taking over of the government factories, etc., there is no doubt but that large numbers of them will gladly join in the new era to be inaugurated, and we, therefore, issue our commands to Pien Pao-ch'uan, Viceroy of Min-Chê, T'an Chung-lin, Viceroy of the Two Kuangs, and Ma P'ei-yao, Governor of Kuangtung, to despatch with all speed able officers to visit all the places noted above and proclaim to all our subjects abroad the Imperial Will and exhort them to head the new movement and act as the Directors of these establishments. The principal men of the places visited are to be exhorted to form syndicates and use their influence in getting others of our people to invest in shares, etc. Furthermore, if these syndicates care to farm the government establishments, or buy them, or desire to build entirely new establishments on their own account, they shall be allowed to do as they please, and everything is to be done after the manner of foreign countries, where the mercantile and trading classes are permitted to do as they please. The syndicates are to be the Directors and the officials are to be their protectors only. Should it happen that in some cases the syndicates find money scarce to run their establishments adequately, they shall be allowed to borrow from government to make good the deficiency. Finally, with reference to the regulations of this new *régime*, as to the best way of doing things so that former misappropriations and mistakes shall be in the future avoided, let the Viceroys and Governor named in this decree use their best efforts to settle them and report to us.

Acknowledged
DEPT. OF STATE
DEC 19 1895

No 2419.

Enclosure in Mr. Denby's
No. [illegible]
W.R.

Ans. file
U.S. ASST. SECRETARY.
DEC 19 1895

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REC'D.
DEC 19 1895
DEPT. of STATE

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 4th, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Forwards copy Chinese Red Book.

No. 2419.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 4th 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:

As directed in your despatch No. 1157, of the 25th September, I have forwarded by this mail under separate cover, a copy of the Chinese Red Book. This is a quarterly publication, the copy forwarded being for the last quarter of the current year.

The cost thereof has been paid out of the contingent allowance

of

of this Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEC 20 1895

2nd. ASST. SECRETARY.
DEC 19 1895

Asiatic No.
File
WR

No. 2420.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 5th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 19 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Descent of bandits on Canton

Synopsis

Yamên reports capture thereof

One enclosure.

No 2420.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 5th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to

1/2420 enclose, herewith, a translation of a note from the Yamên reporting the capture of some of the Formosa bandits, who made a descent upon Canton, and the seizure of their arms. These are the bandits referred to in my despatches Nos. 2411 and 2414 of the 30th ult & 31st ultimo respectively.

The

The same note reports the arrival of the Szechuan Commission at the borders of Shansi.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

The Yamen to Mr. Denby Nov. 4th. 1895.

Enclosure in No: 2420.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

Note. Nov. 4. 1895.

Your Excellency:

We have received your note of some days ago, stating that you had received from the American consul at Canton a telegram reporting that organized bandits were coming from Hongkong and Formosa, with the intention of pillaging at Canton, and you requested that telegraphic orders be sent to the Viceroy to protect foreigners.

This Yamen at once telegraphed this information to the Viceroy at Canton and also wrote a note in reply to Your Excellency.

We are now in receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy reporting that bandits from beyond Hongkong to Canton, that some scores of them had already been taken and that

two

two hundred and more stand of arms had been discovered. Orders have been given for the effective protection of foreigners and chapels in all places.

We have also received a telegram from the Minister Superintendent of Northern Trade stating that consul Read, and the other members of the Commission sent to Szechuan by the American Government, left Tientsin, under the escort of an officer, on the 6th October, that their journey had been uneventful and that, on the 19th October, they arrived at Pingting Chou, in Shansi, where they were put under the care of the authorities of that province, and that a letter of thanks had been received from Mr. Read and his companions.

We, as in duty bound, make this communication for Your Excellency's information and avail of the occasion to present our compliments.

ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 20 1895

No. 2421.

To Mr. Linds Dec 26/7.

Legation of the United States.

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Peking, November 5th, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEC 24 1895

Acknl. 3/96.
Jany. 3/96.
Acknl. Jany. 22

Subject

Consular representative of Sweden and Norway at Chinkiang.

Synopsis

Consul Jones asked to act as Consul of Sweden and Norway at Chinkiang. Department's authorization thereto asked for.

No. 2421.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 5th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a despatch from Consul Jones, at Chinkiang, wherein he states that Mr. Carl Bock, Consul General of Sweden and Norway at Shanghai has requested him, by authority of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm, to take charge of Swedish and Norwegian

Norwegian interests at Chinkiang from the beginning of the coming year.

He also states that there are no subjects of Sweden and Norway in his consular district except several missionaries who are associated with the American International Alliance Mission at Wuhu and that there are no other interests of the United Kingdom therein and that he is willing to accept the charge.

It is known to the Department that it is not unusual for a consul in China to represent, by the permission of his government, several countries.

I see no particular objection

to

to allowing Consul Jones to act for Sweden and Norway, but I think the authority for him to do so should come from you and not from me. I, therefore, submit the matter for your determination.

Telegraphic advice of your decision would enable Consul Jones to give Consul General Bock a reply before the time at which he is requested to assume charge, viz. January 1st next.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher

From Peking

November 7, 1895

Olney

Washington

Secretary of State. NOV 7 1895

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU Received 11:40 a M.

NOV 7 1895

Confirmed Nov. 8/95

November seventh. Five rioters beheaded Foochow this morning.

Denby

No 2422.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY. DEC 19 1895

File

Legation of the United States,

Peking, November 7, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC 19 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Confirms telegram

Synopsis:

Five executions at Foochow.

No 2422.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 7, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram to you of this date as follows:

"Olney, Washington.

" November seventh.

"Five rioters beheaded Foochow

"this morning. Denby."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Mr Conger
Ass. Library mat.

No. 2423.

2nd ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 20 1895

Acted No 269
Enclosure not sent to Library
Jan 8, 1896

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DEPT. OF STATE

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 9th, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEC 24 1895

Subject

The recent French-Chinese

Commercial Convention

Synopsis

Copy of said Convention enclosed

not including the provision for

cession of territory.

One enclosure.

No 2423.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 9th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As directed in your despatch No 1154, of the 24th September, I enclose, herewith, a copy of the recent convention between France and China.

1/2423

This enclosure follows literally the only copy of the convention which I have been able to examine, repeating its mistakes in grammar and orthography

orthography, but it is believed to be substantially correct. That part of the convention ceding to France a portion of the province of Kiang-Keng east of the Mekong it has, so far, been impossible for me to obtain. I will send it if I can procure it.

It is known that a copy thereof is in the possession of the British Foreign Office and that protest has been made against its ratification. Nothing more definite is public here than that Mengsi and Metai in Kiang-Keng province have been ceded to France in contravention, it is claimed by

the

the British minister, of a previous undertaking with Great Britain that this territory should never be ceded to a third power.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure:
Copy of the Convention between France and China as above.

Enclosure in No. 2423.

Convention Complementaire de la Convention additionelle de Commerce du 26 Juin, 1887, entre la France et la Chine.

Le Président de la République Française et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine, desireux de favoriser et d'étendre (sic) sur la frontière sino-annamite désormais delimitée jusqu'au Mékong, le développment des relations commerciales entre les deux pays et d'assurer la bonne execution du traité de commerce signé à Tientsin le 25 Avril, 1886, ainsi que de la Convention additionelle signée à Pékin le 26 Juin, 1887, ont decidé de conclure une convention Complementaire, contenant plusieurs dispositions nouvelles et modifiant quelques-unes des dispositions insérées dans les précédents actes.

A cet effet les deux hautes parties contractantes ont nommé pour

pour leurs plénipotentiaires respectifs
savoir:

Le Président de la République
Française

M. Auguste Gérard

et sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine.

? ?

Lequels après s'être communiqué
leurs pleins pouvoirs, qu'ils ont
reconnus en bonne et due forme,
sont convenus des articles suivants.

Article I. Il est convenu pour
assurer la police de la frontière que
le gouvernement français aura
le droit d'entretenir un agent
d'ordre consulaire à Tong-king en
face de Monçay sur la frontière de
Kouang-Tung.

au ?

sic ?

Un reglement ultérieur déterminera
les conditions dans lequel il devra
s'exercer, d'accord entre les autorités
françaises et chinoises la police
commune de la frontière sino-
annamite.

Article II. L'article II de la convention
additionelle

additionelle signé à Pékin le 26 Juin 1887 est modifié ~~dit~~ ainsi qu'il suit.

Il est convenu entre les hautes parties contractantes que la ville de Long-tcheou au Kuang-si et celle de Mengtse au Yunan sont ouvertes au commerce Franco-Annamite. Il est entendu en outre que le point ouvert au commerce sur la route fluviale de Hao-Kai à Moutse est non plus Moi-hao mais Ho kou et que le gouvernement Français aura le droit d'entretenir à Ho Kou un agent relevant du Consul de Mengtse en même temps ~~qu~~ le gouvernement Chinois y entretiendra un Agent des Douanes.

Article III.

Il est convenu que la ville de Sai (suc(?)) Mao (OK(?)) en Yunan sera ouverte au commerce Franco-Annamite comme Lang chou et Mengtse et que le gouvernement français aura le droit comme dans les autres ports (?) ouverts, d'y entretenir

entretenir un Consul en même temps
que le gouvernement Chinois y
entiendra un agent des douanes
autorités.) Les articles locaux s'emploieront
à faciliter l'installation du Consul
de France dans une résidence
honorable.

Les Français et protégés français
pourront s'établir a Sze-mao
dans les conditions prévues [sic]
par les articles 7, 10, 11, 12 et
autres du traité du 27 Juin
1858 ainsi que par l'article
3 de la convention du 25 avril
1886.

Les marchandises à destination
de Chine pourront être transportées
par les rivières notamment le
Lo-so et le Mekong aussi bien
que par les routes de terre et
notamment par la route mandarinale
qui conduit soit de Mong Se soit
d'I'pang à Szemao et Pou-eul,
les droits dont les marchandises
seront passibles devant être
acquittés

acquittés a Sre mao.

Art. IV.

L'article 9 de la Convention commerciale du 25 Avril 1886 est modifié ainsi qu'il suit.

1. Les marchandises Chinoises transitant de l'une à l'autre des villes ouvertes au commerce sur la frontière Longchow, Mengtse, Sremao et Hokow, en passant par l'Annam paieront à la sortie le droit reduit des 4 dixièmes. Il leur sera delivré un certificat special contenant le paiement de ce droit et destiné à accompagner la marchandise. Lorsque elle-ci sera parvenue dans l'autre ville, elle sera exemptée du paiement du d'importation.

2. Les marchandises Chinoises qui seront exportées des 4 localités designées ci-dessus et transportées dans les ports Chinois maritimes ou fluviaux ouverts au commerce acquitteront à la sortie par

par la Frontière le droit d'exportation réduits de 4-dixièmes. Il leur sera délivré un certificat spécial contenant le paiement de ce droit et destiné à accompagner la marchandise.

Lorsque celle-ci sera parvenue dans un des ports maritimes ou fluviaux ouverts au commerce, elle aura à acquitter le demi droit de reimportation, conformement à la règle générale pour toutes les marchandises semblables dans les ports maritimes ou fluviaux ouverts au commerce.

3. Les marchandises chinoises qui seront transportées des ports Chinois maritimes ou fluviaux ouverts au commerce par la voie de l'Annam vers les 4 localités designées ci-dessus acquitteront à la sortie le droit entier. Il leur sera delivré un certificat special contenant le paiement de ce droit et destiné à accompagner la marchandise. Lorsque celle-ci sera parvenue à l'une des Douanes de

de la frontière, elle acquittera à l'entrée un demi droit de réimportation basé sur la réduction de 4-dixièmes.

4. Les marchandises chinoises susmentionnées et qui accompagnera le certificat spécial [preuve] prévu plus haut, seront, avant le passage en douane à la réimportation soumises aux réglements régissant les marchandises chinoises.

Article V.

Il est entendu que la Chine pour l'exploitation de ses mines dans les provinces du Yunnan du Kwangsi et de Kwangtung, pourra s'adresser d'abord à des industriels et ingénieurs français, l'exploitation demeurant d'ailleurs soumise aux règles édictées par le gouvernement impérial en ce qui concerne l'industrie nationale.

Il est convenu que les voies ferrées, soit déjà existantes, soit projetées, en Annam pourront après entente commune et dans des conditions

à

à definer, être prolongées sur le territoire Chinois.

Article VI.

L'article 2 de la convention télégraphique entre la France et la Chine signé à Chefoo le 1er Dec. 1888 est complété ainsi qu'il suit.

Un raccordement sera établi entre la prefecture secondaire de Saumao et l'Annam par 2 stations qui seront Saumao en Chine et Mong-ha-hin [Muong-Kgay-neua] placé en Annam à Michemin de Lai chau et de Luang Prabang.

Les tarifs seront fixés conformement à l'article 6 de la convention telegraphique de Chefoo.

Article VII.

Il est convenu que les stipulations commerciales contenues dans la présente convention étant d'une nature spéciale et le résultat de concessions mutuelles déterminées par les necessités des relations entre Longchow, Hokow, Mengtse

Tsingtse, Sumao et l'Annam, les avantages qui en resultent ne pourront être invoqués par les sujets et protégés des 2 hautes parties contractantes que sur les points ainsi que par les voies fluviales et terrestres ici determinés de la frontière.

Article VIII.

Les présentes stipulations seront mises en vigeur, comme si elles étaient insérées dans le texte même de la convention additionelle du 26 Juin 1887.

Article IX.

Les dispositions des anciens traités, accords et conventions entre la France et la Chine non modifiés par le présent traité, restent en pleine vigeur.

La présente convention additionelle sera ratifiée dès à present par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine, et après qu'elle aura été ratifiée par le Président de la

République

République Française l'échange des ratifications se fera à Pékin dans le plus bref délai possible.

No 2424.

Mr Conger.
Treaty subject
File
Refer Doc Dept

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEC 24 1895

1st ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 24 1895

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 19 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, November 11th 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Dr Sheffield's case. (1)

Synopsis:

Have demanded an investigation under the clauses in the Chefoo Convention.

Two enclosures.

No 2424.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 11th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a translation of a communication from the Tsungli Yamên to me relating to the case of Dr D.J. Sheffield; also a copy of my answer thereto, except the paper of Dr Sheffield, an abstract whereof appears in my communication to the Yamên. Dr Sheffield will never recover the

the perfect use of his hand and eye and will probably always suffer from the injuries in the back, but he is able to be up and to attend to his duties. Any delay in the treatment of his case by this legation arose from the necessity of waiting to ascertain whether the injuries suffered would prove to be mortal, as was greatly feared. The Yamen evidently thinks that it has been liberal in the way of punishment as it has awarded fifteen years imprisonment to the younger criminal and ten to the older, but Dr Sheffield thinks the punishment inadequate and incongruous

incongruous, especially as the elder Tsao was the chief perpetrator of the crime.

You will notice that the effort of the Yamên is to show that the attempted murder was not premeditated. The evidence and common presumptions of law prove that it was matured for ten days in advance.

Under the Chefoo Convention, Section 2 Article 3 (Chronicle and Directory of China and Japan p. 85) whenever a crime is committed affecting the person or property of a British subject the British Minister shall be free to send officer to the spot to be present at the investigation.

whether

Whether this demand may be waived or not will depend on the further actions of the Yamên. For other despatches relating to this subject see Despatches Nos 2281, 2331, 2344, 2391 and 2404.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby.

Enclosures:

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr Denby.

No 40. Oct. 26th, 1895.

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên.

No 39. Nov. 8th, 1895.

Enclosure 1 in No 24424

[Translated by
Chas. Denby Jr.
Secretary of Legation]

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr. Denby.

No 40. Oct. 26. 1895.

Your Excellency:

On the 8th instant, we had the honor to receive your despatch concerning the injuries inflicted on Dr Sheffield at Tungchow. In this despatch you refered to a communication from us in which we said that upon the recovery of Dr Sheffield from his wounds, the Tungchow magistrate would hold a retrial of the case and pronounce judgement. You also stated that, though Dr Sheffield was slowly recovering, it was to be feared that he would never be restored to his former strength, that he was a man who always behaved justly to others that he had not given any cause of offence to the two miscreants whose assault

on

on him had been entirely unprovoked, and that their punishment should be the most severe that Chinese law allows. You remarked also on our statement that a file and a hatchet were to be distinguished from murderous weapons and said that in warfare abroad the hatchet had been formerly used and could be properly called a murderous weapon. You stated that the Honorable Secretary of State had ordered you to request us to direct that this case, which has been long delayed, be brought to a speedy settlement - You stated also that Mr Sheffield's testimony heretofore taken was very explicit and that it seemed unnecessary to again summon him before the court.

Upon receipt of this despatch we ordered the Taotai of the Tsung-Yung circuit to urge the Tungchou magistrate

magistrate to bring the case to
a conclusion. Before a report
was made by him, viz. on the
17th instant, we received another
note from you saying that the
assault was made on Dr Sheffield
on the 7th July, but that as yet
no decision had been arrived at
in the case, and you asked that
his assailants be brought to Peking
for trial and not be left at
Tungchow, and that if Dr Sheffield's
testimony were to be taken again
he could be conveniently examined
at this city. You gave it as your
opinion that these mens' crime
merited imprisonment for life
and that the place of confinement
should be remote from Tungchow.
You stated that the circumstances
of this case were clearly known
and inasmuch as the Honorable Secretary of
State awaited our action, you
thought that further delay would
excite surprise among both Chinese

and

and foreigners.

Upon receipt of this we telegraphed the Taotai concerned ordering that the case be pressed to an early close. We are now in receipt of a reply from him as follows:

"The acting district magistrate of "Tungchou, Sun, has made the "following report:

'The two men who on the 7th 'July made an assault upon 'Dr Sheffield were arrested 'by Chang, the former magistrate 'of this district, and placed in 'close confinement and their 'weapons also were seized. They 'were brought under guard 'into Dr Sheffield's presence, an 'examination was made of his 'wounds and the testimony of 'all the parties was taken down 'in writing and, according to 'law, a limit of time was fixed 'within which the accused were

to

'to be held responsible for the
'life of their victim. A general
'report of the facts ascertained
'at the examination was made
'to the superior authorities.

'Before Dr Sheffield recovered
'Magistrate Chang handed over
'his office to the undersigned
'without having made a detailed
'report in the premises. As the
'limit of time during which the
'assailants might be held for
'murder had passed, another
'rigorous examination was held
'and Dr Sheffield was interrogated.
'He stated that sentence should
'be pronounced on the two
'criminals and that he had
'already petitioned his Minister,
'Mr. Denby, to write the Tsungli
'Yamên on the subject and was
'eagerly awaiting a decision on
'which it should be unnecessary
'to insist further. He said his
'wounds were healed but his

strength

'strength had not returned
'and he had decided to go to
'the Western Hills to reestablish
'his health.

'Mr Sheffield's original deposition
'was as follows:

"Being engaged in building
"a residence at the Western Hills
"deponent, on the 18th of June last,
"took the elder Tsao, a carpenter
'by trade and the elder Han, a
"mason to the hills to work. On
"the 2nd July the man Han in
'some way got into an altercation
"with Tsao and a fight ensued
'in which the former was wounded.
"Deponent having returned to
'Tungchow knew nothing of this,
"but when he heard of it he
"ordered Han to remain at the
"hills and take care of his
"injuries, and as Tsao was
'ordinarily of good disposition
"he was allowed to remain at
"his work. Subsequently Tsao

heard

"heard some one say untruely
"that Han had gone back to
"Tungchow so he also left his
"work and went home and
"told to the master carpenter
"Tsui-ura the foregoing details.
"Tsui ridiculed him. When
"deponent heard of this matter
"his first thought was to make
"peace between the two men.
"Unexpectedly, however, on July
"7th as he was returning home
"from church in the north of the
"city and had arrived at the
"vicinity of the Thousand Buddhas
"Temple, Tsao the elder setupon
"him with a file and the younger
"Tsao attaked him with a hatchet.
"He was repeatedly stabbed
"and struck and fell to the ground
"feigning death whereupon they
"reared their blows and fled.
"The elder Tsao went to Tsui-ura's
"carpenter shop and broke up
"the furniture. Some men just

at

"at this time carried deponent
"home and hastened to bring
"a doctor to dress his wounds.
"Though the injuries he suffered
"are now healed yet bones were
"broken and sinews cut and
"it will be difficult for him to
"get entirely well. It was really
"the purpose of the two Traos to
"kill deponent on that day
"but Trao the younger was the
"fiercer of the two. Deponent's
"first idea as to their punishment
"has been regarded in sentencing
"them to the punishment
"prescribed by law, but he
"fears that they may hereafter
"escape and return and that
"they will desire to find him.
"He urgently entreats that they
"be removed to some distant
"place where they may be put
"in confinement in order that
"deponent may be spared
"anxiety for the future."

Trao

'Tsao the elder testified as
'follows:
"Deponent is a Tungchou man,
"a carpenter by trade. He has a
"mother 71 years old. Tsao the
"second is his cousin and lives
"in the same compound with
"him. Recently he has been
"working on the foreign premises
"in the southern suburb of
"Tungchou. He has never had
"any grudge against DT Sheffield.
"Recently having gone to the
"Western Hills to repair a house
"he got into a dispute and a
"fight with a mason named
"Han and he wounded him and
"DT Sheffield had him cared for.
"Deponent's mind was not at ease.
"He heard someone say that
"Han had gone back to Tungchou
"and he thereupon left his work
"and went home. He went to Tsui
"ers the head carpenter's shop
"and told him what has been above

related

"related. Tsui-wu thereupon
"joked him and said "foreigner
"have some strength, Han has
"no strength; do you dare pick
"a quarel with a foreigner?"
"Deponent suspected Tsui-wu
"of being a partisan of Han's
"and this increased his anger.
"Thereupon, viz on the 7th day of
"that month, he laid hold of an
"iron file and went out of his
"gate with the intention of going
"to the missionary chapel to find
"Han to have a discussion
"with him when suddenly he
"saw his cousin Tsao following
"after him bearing a hatchet.
"Deponent explained the matter
"to him and they proceeded together.
"On arriving at the vicinity of the
"Thousand Buddha Temple outside
"the southern gate they all at once
"met Dr Sheffield returning from
"the north of the city. Deponent
"recalled Tsui-wu's words and

could

"could not control his wrath
"so, going forward with his file,
"he repeatedly stabbed Dr Sheffield
"in the face and neck. Tsao the
"younger also struck him a
"blow with a hatchet. Then excited
"and heedless, without looking,
"they inflicted wounds indiscriminately
"until Dr Sheffield, with a groan,
"fell to the ground. Deponent
"was then afraid and calling
"his cousin to join him they
"ceased their blows. Thinking
"then that this calamity was all
"brought about by Tsui-wu's
"incitement, deponent's hatred
"of him was beyond bounds
"so he went alone to Tsui wu's
"shop and smashed the furniture.
"Deponent had not planned
"the murder of Dr Sheffield. He
"entreats that this deposition be
"accepted as true."

The second Tsao deposed as
follows:

Deponent

"Deponent is 34 years old. He
"is married but has no children.
"His usual occupation is
"carpenter's work. His cousin
"the elder Tsau, while recently
"at work on the foreign premises
"at the Western Hills got into
"a fight with a maion named
"Han, and Tsui-wu, the master
"carpenter, laughed at him
"about the matter. Deponent
"and his cousin talked of the
"subject at home so that
"deponent knew all about it.
"On the 7th July, when deponent
"was returning from the eastern
"suburb he saw his cousin
"leave home carrying a pike.
"Deponent thought that he was
"surely going to find Han
"and fearing that there would
"be trouble and that his cousin
"would get the worst of it, he
"took a hatchet and followed
"him. They unexpectedly came
upon

"upon Dr Sheffield walking
"along and deponent's cousin
"attacked him, stabbing him
"with his fife, and deponent
"helped him striking with his
"hatchet. Finally Dr Sheffield
"fell to the ground, feigning
"death, and deponent, filled
"with fear, ceased his blows and
"fled. He had never planned
"with his cousin to kill Dr
"Sheffield. He begs that his
"statement be graciously
"accepted as true."

'The above are the deposition
'of the several parties who were
'all rigorously and repeatedly
'questioned and there is no
'discrepancy in their testimony.

'It is proper to draw the
'true conclusion therefrom and
'to append it to the record.

'The undersigned magistrate
'respectfully submits the following
'opinion. The two Texas made

an

an assault upon and wounded
Dr Sheffield with a file and
a hatchet. Though their guilt
is not aggravated by a
premeditated intention to kill
yet when wounds are inflicted
with iron implements to such
an extent as to sever tendons
and break bones the crime
cannot be discriminated from
intentional murder. Now the
law impores decapitation for
intentional murder but the law
intends that the murder must
have been actually accomplished.
Dr Sheffield was wounded but
did not die so his assailants
cannot properly be condemned
to death for intentional murder
in violation of the spirit of the
law. A decision must, therefore,
be arrived at under the statute
prescribing the punishment for
the infliction of wounds. The
wounds which Dr Sheffield

suffered

'suffered at the hands of
'the elder Tsao were made
'with a file. They only broke
'the skin and were not serious.
'The younger Tsao, on the other
'hand, employed a hatchet
'and wounded his victim on
'the forearm, the wrist, the first
'and second finger, the left
'breast and the loins so that
'tendons were cut and bones
'seriously broken. The second
'Tsao must bear the greater
'guilt.

'The writer requests the approval
'of the sentence which he has
'pronounced on the second Tsao
'of 10 years banishment to 4000
'li distance, in accordance
'with the statute which provides
'that ruffians who, for whatever
'reason, become involved in a
'fight and intentionally inflict
'wounds causing fractures,
'shall be banished for 10 years

to

'to the military ports of the
'nearer frontier. The elder Trao
'should be dealt with as an
'accessory and receive a degree
'lighter sentence - He is
'condemned to three years
'banishment.

'This case, however, involves
'a foreigner who has been
'attacked. Dr Sheffield received
'severe wounds and though
'his life was saved by skilful
'surgeons, the assault upon
'him by the two miscreants
'was formidable and cruel.
'They should be punished with
'unusual severity - Dr Sheffield's
'request is, therefore, acceded to
'viz. that these ruffians, while
'under transportation to the
'place of exile, shall be
'guarded with unusual care,
'and on arrival there they shall
'be imprisoned, the second Trao
'for 15 years the elder for 10
years

'years and when their terms
'of imprisonment are about to
'expire the local authorities
'shall examine them as to
'whether or not they have reformed
'and shall make a report thereon
'and ask for instructions by which
'they shall be guided.

'Having now severely
'reprimanded Han and Tsiuen
'and having compiled the
'testimony of the two criminals
'who were summoned to court
'for re-examination, the writer
'submits the documents in the
'case for the Taotai's inspection
'and for transmission to the
'Tsungli Yamên and the orders
'he may receive will be carried
'out'.

"The Taotai has carefully examined
"the foregoing documents and finds
"said magistrate's decision apparently
"satisfactory - He now submits the
"documents in the case and request

that

"that they be examined and
"instructions given thereon".

This Yamen has considered the judgement and the papers of the Tungchow magistrate which the Taotai has submitted and find that all accords with Chinese law. The unusual severity of the punishment is entirely in accord with Your Excellency's request. We feel bound to assent to this decision and bring the case to an end.

Submitting the above despatch for Your Excellency's information we request you to forward it to the Department of State and then send us an answer in order that we may command the Taotai to act as therein decided.

A necessary communication addressed to

Hon. Charles Denby
U.S. Minister.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2424.

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamen.

No 39. Nov. 8th, 1895.

Your Highnesses and
Your Excellencies,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch to me of the 26th ultimo relating to the case of the assailants of Dr Sheffield.

You therein recite the contents of my despatch of the 8th ultimo, and you state that you ordered the Taotai of the Jung Jung district to urge the Tungchow magistrate to bring the case to a conclusion.

You then recite the contents of my despatch of the 17th ultimo, and you state that you again ordered the case to be pressed to an early close. You then set forth the report of the acting district magistrate of Tungchow, which

which embodies statements alleged to have been made by Dr Sheffield; by Tsao the elder and the second Tsao.

You proceed to state that the second Tsao was sentenced to ten years banishment to 4000 li distance, and the elder Tsao to three years banishment.

But you say as the case involves a foreigner who has been attacked and has received severe wounds that the ruffians shall be guarded with unusual care to the place of transportation and on arrival there they shall be imprisoned, the second Tsao for fifteen years, the elder for ten years and when their terms of imprisonment are about to expire, the local authorities shall examine them as to whether or not they have reformed and shall make

a

a report thereon and ask for instructions by which they shall be guided.

You approve of this sentence and you say that this punishment is entirely in accord with my request and you ask me to foward your despatch to the Secretary of State and to send you a reply in order that you may command the Taotai to act as therein decided.

I must say that I do not know how you got the impression that the punishment inflicted is in accord with my request. I have imifomly asked that the sentence of the two ruffians should be imprisonment for life.

I am unable to see why one should be punished less than the other.

Both

Both used dangerous weapons and they acted in concert. The treatment of this case is not at all satisfactory. I shall show you very plainly that the evidence acted on by the Tungchow officials is not true, but is warped and perverted.

Let me brush away at the beginning a misleading statement contained in the testimony of the elder Tsao. He tries to arouse sympathy by stating that he has an old mother, and the implication is that she relies on him for support. In fact the elder Tsao has three brothers. This fact was not brought out in the evidence. The case is treated by the Magistrate and by you as if it were not a premeditated crime - the crime plotted

and

and intended being murder.
The statement of facts sent herewith shows long premeditation. Ten days befor the crime was committed the elder Tsao violently assaulted the man Han at the Western Hills, because he said in sport: "I will have a club prepared to fight wolves with." The morning after this assault Tsao reviled Han and said: "I'll wait for you at Tungchu."
Ten days elapsed before the crime was committed. During all this time Tsao remained at home bent upon compelling his two brothers to join him in going out to commit violence. His language to his brothers was: "If you do not help me I will take your lives." The second Tsao consented to assist in perpetrating the crime. The third refused, and earnestly

earnestly entreated the second not to follow the wishes of the oldest brother.
As Dr Sheffield was returning to his home on the 15th of the Chinese intercalary month (Sunday, July 7th) he was told by two men that the oldest and second Isaos had prepared weapons and were going to commit a desperate deed, but he was not told whom they intended to attack. Before he got home he was attacked.
These and other facts set out by Dr Sheffield in the accompanying statement show beyond controversy that murder was premeditated. Yet the magistrate treats the case as if it were one of sudden heat.
I call your attention to the number and character of the wounds and to the deadly

deadly character of the knife, file and axe used by the assassins.
Dr Sheffield has not recovered and never will recover from his injuries. He is permanently maimed in the eye, the arms, the right hand, the left wrist, and probably in the back.
The arming with deadly weapons proves premeditation.
Dr Sheffield makes the following points in the conclusion of his paper:
1st That no proper investigation or trial has been had.
2d The magistrate Chang Tao Tai had from the injured man a complete account of the affair, yet he rests his opinion on the testimony of the two criminals.
3d The weapons used are improperly described by the Chow official.

4th

4th The testimony of Dr Sheffield is perverted.

5th The testimony of the two Isaos is not true.

6th The older Isao when he made the attack had a file in one hand and a knife in the other. He inflicted with these weapons twenty eight wounds. The Chou official makes it appear that these wounds were slight, whereas they were of the gravest character.

Under the Chefoo Convention when a foreigner is injured an investigation must follow at which the country of which the foreigner is a subject or citizen shall be represented.

I demand such an investigation to be held for the convenience of all parties at Peking. At such investigation I will produce the witnesses and a

trial

trial can be had.

The sentences inflicted on the two criminals are entirely inadequate to satisfy justice.

If a term of punishment comprising imprisonment for life at a place distant from Tungchow is proposed by Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies I will consider whether it should be accepted as sufficient – otherwise let there be an investigation in accordance with Treaty stipulations.

[Sig'd] Charles Denby.

Enclosure:

D[r] Sheffield to M[r] Denby

Nov. 5. 1895.

No. 2423. Mr Conger

Ask. Appropriation made by the Yamen.

ASST. SECRETARY. DEC 19 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, November 12, 1895.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEC

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEC 19 1895

Acknd. Dec 30.

Subject:

Local taxation on kerosene.

Synopsis:

Relief demanded.

One enclosure.

No 2425.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 12th 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication sent by me to the Tsungli Yamen relating to the exorbitant and excessive local taxation on kerosene oil in the province of Kwangtung - in which I demand that this taxation be reduced.

I have the honor to,
Sir,
Your

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên

No 41 Nov. 12, 1895.

Enclosure 1 in despatch No 2425.

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên.

No 41 Nov 12th, 1895.

Your Highnesses and
Your Excellencies,

I have the
honor to enclose copies of a
proclamation issued by the
Viceroy touching taxes levied
on Kerosene oil entering the
Kwang tung Province.
These taxes are illegal and
contravene the treaties.
Under the tariff as regulated
by the Treaties kerosene oil
imported in foreign vessels
into the Empire of China
pays an import duty of 5%
ad valorem and 2½% ad
valorem as transit duty when
sent into the interior.
Kerosene is at this time, I
am informed, valued by the
Customs at dollars Mexican
one

one $\frac{80}{100}$ per case making the import duty nine dollars per hundred cases and the transit duty four and a half dollars. In other words kerosene should reach any place in the Empire paying thirteen and one half dollars per one hundred cases by way of taxation to the Chinese Government.

A capable writer - Mr. F.S.A. Bourne, H.B.M's Vice Consul at Canton - has shown, in a report made to the oil merchants at Hongkong, that the oil actually pays before going into consumption in the city of Canton from 59^{00} to sixty one dollars and twenty five cents (61^{25}) per one hundred cases, according to whether brought by junk or steamer.

The taxation is stated by this writer to be as follows:

(a)

(a) To Canton (22 August 1895)

All kerosene imported here comes from Hongkong. If by steamer it is taxed as follows:

Foreign Customs Canton 5% ad valorem on $1.80 a case = $9.00 per 100 cases.

Likin, Canton $20.00 per 100 cases (½ hsing li and ½ ching fei).

Tso-li Canton paid to the Chü-yi Syndicate (see translation of proclamation annexed) $30.00 per 100 cases; that is $59.00 per 100 cases in all. If kerosene comes up by junk, as it all now does, the taxation is:

At Cap-Sui-mun Customs Station, situated in Chinese waters four miles west of Hongkong $20.00 per 100 cases (½ hsing li and ½ ching fei).

At Canton duty to native Customs $5.62 per 100 cases.

Besides this a number of small

small exactions, amounting to about the same sum = $11.25 per 100 cases.
At Canton Tso-li to Chi yi Syndicate $30.00 per 100 cases.
In all $61.25 when the oil is free of further taxation in Canton.
(6) Taxation to Fatshan
In addition to the $61.25 per 100 cases as above:
To native Customs-Kua-hao and Hsias-hao - $4.50 per 100 cases.
To Touchow-fu on the West River the $61.25 tax at Canton grows to $86.75 which includes $18.00 of a tax called Lo-ti-shui which is illegal.
These two places are given as examples of what occurs at other places.
This plain statement needs no argument to support it.
I have often presented to

Your

Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies the great injustice done to ~~out of~~ this most important articles of import into China.

As shown by the copies of proclamations annexed the former collects now thirty cents a case on kerosene.

I protest against this illegal taxation and demand that kerosene oil be subjected only to the import tax of 5% ad valorem authorized by treaty and an additional 2½% tax transit likin when imported into the interior.

Ark. approve of his interpretation of clause 10. WR

No 2426.

2nd ASST. SECRETARY. DEC 19 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, November 12th, 1895.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. DEC 19 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

√ Sketch Dec 20.

Subject:

The German Concession at Hankow.

Synopsis:

The Standard Oil Company refuses to allow its property to pass under German jurisdiction.

No 2426.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 12th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the German Government has obtained a concession of jurisdiction over certain land lying East of the city of Hankow. Within this concession lies a tract of land which has long been owned by and been in the possession of the Standard Oil Company.

When

When my attention was called to the matter by the Consul of the United States at Hankow I directed him to ascertain whether the Company was willing that its property should be incorporated in the German Concession, and if it were not, to give notice to the German Consul to that effect. The Company having manifested its desire that its property should not be interfered with this notice was given.

Interesting questions of law might have arisen touching the right of China to cede to one power jurisdiction over land owned and occupied by the citizens or subjects of another power

power while retaining for itself the right of eminent domain.

I take it that the question is not at all the same as would arise, and has often arisen, in cases of the acquisition of an inhabited territory by a sovereign power.

It is well known that such sovereign acquires full dominion over the ceded territory, but this dominion does not divest the vested rights of ownership.

I allude to this subject because it is possible that it may come up in other concessions demanded by Germany.

In the present case the question does not arise owing to the

the character of stipulations contained in the agreement of cession.

I have not a copy of the whole agreement, but have copies of the articles referring to land embraced in the concession which is owned by foreigners. The tenth article reads as follows: "Several non-German foreigners have already leased from the Chinese owners land lying within the limits of the German concession. The rights of these foreigners are not interfered with by the establishment of the German Concession. Negotiations purporting the admission into the German Concession

Concession of the land in question will have to be carried on, if necessary between the German Consular authorities and those of the respective foreigners."

This article seems to leave matters in statu quo unless and until the Company shall consent to a new arrangement.

I shall therefor support the Company should any occasion arise demanding support.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr Coster
No 2427 Ask - I.L
Mr Allen pleased

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY. DEC 19 1895

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Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 13th, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. DEC 19 1895

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Acted Dec. 20.

Subject

Retrocession of Liaotung

Synopsis

Encloses copy of the recent treaty.

One enclosure.

No 2427.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 13th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney.

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of the recent treaty between China and Japan for the retrocession of Liaotung.

1/2427

This copy was furnished me by the Japanese Legation with the understanding that it be regarded as confidential until officially published.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Treaty between China and Japan, Nov. 8th 1895.

Enclosure in No. 2427.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China, desiring to conclude a Convention for the retrocession by Japan of all of the southern portion of the province of Feng Tien to the sovereignty of China, have for that purpose named as Their Plenipotentiaries that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan,
Baron Hayashi Tadasu etc.
and His Majesty the Emperor of China
Li Hung-chang etc.
Who after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I

Japan retroceder to China in perpetuity and full sovereignty the southern portion of

of the province of Feng Tien, which was ceded to Japan under Article II of the Treaty of Shimonoseki of the 17th day of the 4th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd day of the 3rd month of the 21st year of Kuang Hsü, together with all fortifications, arsenals and public property thereon at the time the retroceded territory is completely evacuated by the Japanese forces in accordance with the provisions of Article III of this Convention, that is to say, the southern portion of the province of Feng Tien from the mouth of the River Yalu to the mouth of the River An-ping, thence to Feng Huang Ch'êng, thence to Hai Ch'êng and thence to Yung-Kou, also all cities and towns to the south of this boundary and all islands appertaining

appertaining or belonging to the province of Feng Tien situated in the eastern portion of the Bay of Liao Tung and in the northern part of the Yellow Sea. Article III of the said Treaty of Shimonoseki is in consequence suppressed, as are also the provisions in the same Treaty with reference to the conclusion of a Convention to regulate frontier intercourse and trade.

Article II

As compensation for the retrocession of the southern portion of the province of Feng Tien, the Chinese Government engage to pay to the Japanese Government 30,000,000 Kuping Taels on or before the 16th Day of the 11th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 30th Day of the 9th month of the 21st year of Kuang Hsü.

Article

Article III

Within three months from the day on which China shall have paid to Japan the compensatory indemnity of 30,000,000 Kuping Taels provided for in Article II of this Convention, the retroceded territory shall be completely evacuated by the Japanese forces.

Article IV

China engages not to punish in any manner nor to allow to be punished those Chinese subjects who have in any manner been compromised in connection with the occupation by the Japanese forces of the retroceded territory.

Article V

The present Convention is signed in duplicate in the

the Japanese, Chinese and English languages. All these texts have the same meaning and intention, but in case of any differences of interpretation between the Japanese and Chinese texts, such differences shall be decided by reference to the English text.

Article VI

The present Convention shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Peking within three weeks from the present date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seals of their Arms.

Done

Done at Peking this 8th day of the 11th Month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 22nd Day of the 9th month of the 21st year of Kuang Hsü.

(L. S.) Hayashi.

(L. S.) Li Hung-chang.

Protocol.

In view of the insuffiency of time to effect a fomal exchange of the ratifications of the Convention between Japan and China signed this day respecting the retrocession of the Peninsula of Feng Tien, befor the date named in the said Convention for certain stipulations thereof to take effect, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China, in order to prevent the possibility of delay in putting into execution the several provisions of the said Convention, have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulation:

The Government of Japan and China shall within the period of five

five days after the date of this Protocol, announce to each other through the undersigned their respective Plenipotentiaries, that the said Convention has received the approval of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China respectively, and thereupon, the said Convention in all its parts, shall come into operation as fully and effectually as if the ratifications thereof had actually been exchanged.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seals of their Arms.

Done at Peking this 8th day of the 11th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 22nd day of the 9th month of the 21st year of Kuang Hsü.

(L.S.) Hayashi.

(L.S.) Li Hung-Chang.

2nd. ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 20 1895

Mr Cridler,
Allowed

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEC 21 1895

No. 2428.

Legation of the United States.

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REC'D.
DEC 19 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, November 13th, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Asked. Dec. 21.

Subject

Chinese teacher for second secretary

Synopsis

Asks authority to charge wages of Second Secretary's Chinese teacher to contingent fund.

No. 2428.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 13th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

By Mr. Blaine's despatch No. 700, of the 11th February 1892, the expense of the second secretary of this Legation for the wages of a Chinese teacher, to the amount of $150. Mexican per annum, was made a charge upon the contingent fund of this Legation. I have the honor to request that this arrangement be

be now resumed on behalf of the present second secretary. The teacher so employed will also act as assistant Chinese writer, in which capacity his services are much needed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

No 2429.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. DEC 19 1895

Ord. ASST. SECRETARY. DEC 19 1895

Ark by number File WK

Legation of the United States,

Peking, November 14th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC 19 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Dr/ Sheffield's case.

Synopsis:

Yamên has ordered another investigation.

One enclosure.

No 2429.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 14th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 2424 of the 11th instant I enclosed a copy of a communication from the Tsungli Yamên relating to the case of Dr D.Z. Sheffield and of my reply thereto.

I have now the honor to enclose a translation of the Yamên's reply to my communication.

It will be seen that the case

is

is being again investigated by the Magistrate at Tungchow, and the probable result is that the punishment of the criminals will be increased.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

1. The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby.

No 42 Nov. 12 - 1895.

Enclosure in despatch No 2429.

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby.

No 42. November 12. 1895.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th instant, with reference to the assault upon Dr Sheffield, in which you state that you are much surprised at our remark that the decision in this case viz. the sentencing of Tsao the second to 10 years' banishment to the nearer frontier, and of Tsao the elder to 3 years banishment, with the addition thereto of 15 and 10 years' imprisonment respectively, at the place of banishment, accords with your request. You state that this decision is entirely unsatisfactory and that if another examination be not held in which justice shall be observed and a sentence of perpetual imprisonment at some place remote

remote from Tungchow be not pronounced you must request that the case be remanded to Peking for trial at which you will delegate an official to be present. You enclose a copy of Dr Sheffield's petition to you to which you call our attention.

We have to observe that the sentences pronounced in this case by the Tungchow magistrate against the two Tsaos is already in excess of the law. The Chinese penal code provides that in case of an assault resulting in maiming the punishment shall be banishment from 3 to 10 years at the nearer frontier. Tsao the second and Tsao the elder have already been condemned to banishment for 3 and 10 years respectively with an addition thereto of imprisonment at the place of banishment for the period of 15 and 10 years respectively, a sentence which the laws of China have

up

up to this time never inflicted.
But as Dr Sheffield was assaulted
without having given any offense
and as the case was one in
which the friendly relations of
China and foreign countries were
concerned and as rowdies had
recently repeatedly made attacks
on missionary churches, this heavy
punishment was inflicted in
order that the punishment of
one might serve as a warning to
many. This sentence when
compared with what the penal
code of your own country would
authorize is many times more
harsh, in view of which your
assertion that it is insufficient
was unexpected.

As to your request that the
case be brought to Peking and a
joint investigation thereof be held
we have to say that since the
establishment of trade relations
with the various powers such

a

a method has never been adopted. Moreover Tungchow is so near to Peking that the magistrate would certainly not dare, in pursuit of some private end, to be biased or remiss. As, however, you have sent us Dr Sheffield's petition in which he sets out his case we have ordered the Tsung Yung Taotai to direct the Tungchow magistrate to make a careful investigation of the case and we send in advance thereof this reply to your despatch.

To H. Excy Charles Denby.
U.S. Minister.

No 2430. Mr Adee

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEC 24 1895

2d ASST. SECRETARY. DEC 21 1895

Legation of the United States

Peking, November 14th, 1895.

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2D ASST. SECRETARY Ack & file incident closed. Dec 24 DEC 24 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Charge of discourtesy against Consul General by Admiral Carpenter.

Synopsis:

Minister explains why he took no action thereon, and thinks he need take none now.

No 2430.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 14th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In your despatch No 1118 of the 14th August you enclose a copy of a despatch to Consul General Jernigan relating to certain correspondence between the Naval commanders of the United States and him, out of which grew a complaint of discourtesy made by Admiral Carpenter against the Consul General.

Your

You therein state that "Admiral Carpenter's complaint has been formally made by him to the United States Minister at Peking and it is presumed that Mr Denby will have taken proper steps to bring the charge to your notice and set matters right."

I did not bring the matter to the notice of Mr Jernigan because I thought it was better to wait until it had been referred to me by you.

Under date June 29 Admiral Carpenter addressed to me a letter enclosing copies of many telegrams and letters relating to requests for ships at divers ports

ports. This letter reached me July 22d. He therein stated that Consul General Jernigan had treated him with discourtesy, but he did not point out in what telegram or letter the discourtesy was shown.

The dates show conclusively that Admiral Carpenter forwarded his complaint of discourtesy to the Secretary of the Navy before he received my answer to his communication.

I received his letter, which was written on the 29th June, twenty four days after its date - that is July 22d.

An answer could not have reached him at Yokohama before about

about the middle of August, yet in your despatch you inform me that you have been for some days in possession of a letter from the Navy Department on the subject.

I do not mention these facts with any purpose of criticizing Admiral Carpenter's action but in order to show that if I had sent the papers to Consul General Jernigan he would not have at all been benefited.

Consul General Jernigan informs me that he has transmitted to you his defense to the charge made against him so that I do not see that there is any need of my making any

any

any report on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2431.

Ark file

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY.
DEC 30 1895

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 14th, 1895.

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Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEC 30 1895

Subject

Missionaries in the interior

Synopsis

Discussing the suggestion of Admiral Carpenter that missionaries be directed to come to treaty ports Mr. Denby expresses an opinion adverse thereto.

No. 2431.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 14th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In your despatch No. 1168, of the 2nd ultimo, you make a quotation from a despatch sent by Admiral Carpenter to the Navy Department, wherein he urges that all missionaries in the interior of China be directed to come to the treaty ports until such time as the condition of the country will permit their returning

in

in safety.

You state that you leave it to my knowledge of affairs as they at present exist to decide whether it would not be advisable to issue some notification to American citizens to refrain from going to or residing in sections of the country far removed from the treaty ports.

I beg to say that, though frequently appealed to, I have hitherto refused to advise the American missionaries, who are the only Americans residing in the interior, either to go or stay. This line of conduct resulted during the war in the peaceful residence of the missionaries at their

their homes in Peking while every foreign lady, except the Americans and the Catholic sisters of charity, went to a treaty port. It is true that my own conduct in remaining at my post and in not ordering any marines to the capital constituted some grounds of assurance of safety to my fellow-citizens.

It must be remembered, however, that American missionaries are located all over this vast empire, at distances from Peking ranging from three thousand miles to one hundred or less. We have consuls only on the seaboard and the Yangtze. It is not possible for

The

the minister here to know what causes, if any, are at work in remote localities which might result in riots. His advice, however well intended and however maturely considered, might be erroneous and in that case the English press and the missionaries would unite in assailing him with the utmost bitterness.

The responsibility of advising the missionaries either to remain in the interior or to abandon their homes and their work is immense. Advice to go might result in an exodus of hundreds of men, women and children under the most

distressing

distressing circumstances. Advice to stay might result in loss of life and property.

Apart, however, from any disagreeable results either to the missionaries or the minister, it is well to consider more broadly whether the Government of the United States ought in any event to advise its citizens to abandon and quit their homes in localities where, under the treaties, they are permitted to reside. I can imagine a case in which the minister had knowledge of an impending riot in a given locality which his efforts could not prevent, and the missionaries had no knowledge of the danger. He would certainly

certainly advise his countrymen of the facts and he might suggest the propriety of their seeking safety in flight. Such a case could scarcely occur because the missionaries almost always would know the condition of affairs better than the minister. They should be left, therefore, except in extraordinary instances, to determine for themselves what to do.

For the Government of the United States to advise its citizens to leave the interior of China on account of the fear of riots would be a confession of weakness. The Chinese would readily learn that a little scare would produce an

an exodus of the foreigners and missionary work in the interior would soon become impossible.

The solution of this troublesome question of residence in the interior will be found in the building of railroads by foreigners. These pioneers of civilization will open up China to foreign residence. The strange anomaly of allowing men and women to settle in the interior for religious purposes, with the right of pursuing various occupations such as practicing medicine, teaching, manufacturing in industrial schools, while rigorously denying these privileges to the ordinary merchant and professional man, will disappear when

when the first great railroad in China is completed.

I see no pressing necessity now existing for me to give any advice to my countrymen on the question of continued residence in the interior.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2492.

Ans. file
ASST. SECRETARY.
DEC 30 1895

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Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 16th, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
DEC 30 1895

Subject
A new minister of the Yamên

Synopsis
Ubu Ting-fen appointed a minister of the Yamên - His antecedents.

No. 2432.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 16th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that I am in receipt of a despatch from the Tsungli Yamên, dated the 15th instant, stating that Ure Ting-fen, Vice Director of the Imperial Clan Court, has been nominated, by imperial decree, a member of the Tsungli Yamên.

Mr. Ure was for many years

chief

chief secretary of the Yamên and was minister for about one year under Prince Kung, going out with him in 1884, since when he has been in retirement. His reappointment has no political significance.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2433.

Ack'd

2d. ASST. SECRETARY.
DEC 30 1895

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 18th, 1895.

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Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
DEC 30 1895

Subject:
The first proposed Chengtu Commission.

Synopsis:
Shanghai missionaries requested Minister to appoint Spencer Lewis to cooperate with British Consul.

No 2433.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 18th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In your despatch No 1162 of September 27th last you recognize that it was not true that I ever committed or agreed to commit American interests in Szechuan to a British Consul acting alone.

I desire to go one step further in this regard and to show that the attack made on me for having

having consented to cooperate with the British Consul in the Chengtu Commission was an after thought. On the tenth day of July last Consul General Jernigan sent to me the following telegram: "Missionaries suggest Spencer Lewis to cooperate with British Consul."

In the despatch confirming this telegram No 172 of July 10, 1895 the Consul General stated: "This telegram was sent in compliance with the written request of the representatives of the Protestant branch of missionary churches and buildings destroyed at Chengtu. Mr Lewis is represented a careful, conservative man, a good Chinese scholar. He appears to be the choice

choice of those to be most directly
affected by the result of the proposed
investigation of the Chengtu and
other riots."

My letter to Mr Spencer Lewis,
asking him to act as commissioner,
a copy of which was sent with
my despatch to you No 2288 of
July 12th was written in
compliance with the expressed
wish of the Shanghai missionaries
as the above quotation shows.
It is perfectly plain that
until the meeting of July fifteenth
was held at Shanghai there
was no objection expressed
anywhere to coöperation with
the British Consul. I have
made it apparent to you in
my

my despatches that when I received notice of the proceeding of that meeting I immediately withdrew from all participation in the proposed Chengtu commission.

As the Shanghai missionaries approved of my conduct up to the 15th July, and as I abandoned all connection with the proposed commission, partly at their instance, I am unable to see what just grounds they have had for their virulent attacks on me - attacks which I am glad to say have not been endorsed in other parts of China.

As to the general question of

cooperating

cooperating with the British Minister, such cooperation on my part was, before the recent riots, confined to such questions as the whole Diplomatic body took up. I cooperated with him to some extent in matters affecting the Kucheng riots under express orders from the Department. In the Szechuan business there was no cooperation any further than that we substantially made the same demands, but never jointly.

Since the British Press and public in China have seen fit to calumniate me, the area of such cooperation will not be extended unless distinct

American

American interests demand its extension.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

File

No. 2434.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 18th, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Despatches No 1158-1168 received.

No 2434.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 18th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's despatches as follows: No 1158 of the 26th Sept.; Nos 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163 of the 27th Sept.; Nos 1164 and 1165 of the 30th Sept; Nos 1166 and 1167 of the 1st and 1168 of the 2nd October.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No 2435.

3rd ASST. SECRETARY. DEC 30 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, November 19th, 1895.

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Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEC 30 1895

Subject:

The Szechuan Commission.

Synopsis:

It has reached Sigan - the capital of Shensi. Is now beyond telegraphic communication.

No. 2435.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 19th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a telegram from the Szechuan Commission announcing its arrival at Sigan, the capital of Shensi. The Commission is now beyond telegraphic communication. It will arrive at Chêng-tu in about one month. It is now about to cross the high mountains

of

of the Si-ling range.

En route the Commission has exchanged ceremonious calls with the Governors of the various Provinces.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Mr Crosby.
Cpy to Dept of Agriculture
Ask for it

No 2436. Cpy

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Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 21st, 1895.

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Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

To Agriculture Dec. 31.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
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DEC 30 1895

Subject

Scions of persimmons.

Synopsis

Scions of Chinese persimmons forwarded to Agriculture Department as directed in Department's despatch No 1060 of the 3rd May.

No. 2436.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 21st, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Refering to the Department's despatch No. 1060, of the 3rd May, I have the honor to state that I have recently shipped to the Department of Agriculture, through the United States Consul General at Shanghai, the seeds of persimmons collected in accordance with their instructions. I have written that Department, giving the

the information desired in connection therewith.

The cost of collecting and packing these scions has been three dollars Mexican which I have charged to the contingent fund of this Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2437.

Legation of the United States

Peking. November 21st. 1895.

ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 30 1895

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Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEC 30 1895

Subject:

A Reform Club at Peking.

Synopsis:

Such a club has been organized by the Chinese literati; will have daily paper, reading room, library &c.

No 2437.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 21st, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney.
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, as being a matter of some interest, that a Reform Club has lately been started among the Censors and Hanlin at Peking.

The credit of the initiation of this movement belongs to Rev Gilbert Reid. In his capacity of Missionary to the Upper Classes he has interested some of the literati in the scheme.

Regulations

Regulations for the government of the Club have been printed and distributed and ten thousand taels have been raised for expenses. Of this sum Chang Chi-tung gave one half.

The plan includes a daily paper, a reading room to be supplied with papers and books bearing on science, politics and progress, a library, lecture room &c.

Mr Reid has been invited to assist the Club and has consented to do so. Other foreigners will no doubt interest themselves in a movement which is entirely novel in China and promises good results.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Print to Navy
Ask. Copies to Navy & War Depts.
WR

No 2438.

2nd ASST. SECRETARY. JAN 10 1896

Legation of the United States.

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Peking, November 25th, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Forwd to Navy Jan. 11/96.
Wilcox Jan. 11.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU JAN 10 1896

Subject

Frauds in arms purchased by China.

Synopsis

In a memorial to the Throne Prince Kung and Prince Ching assert that China was defrauded in her purchases of foreign arms last year.

1
2438

One enclosure.

No 2438.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 25th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a translation of a memorial to the Throne from Prince Kung and Prince Ching requesting that a certain Taotai Lin should be placed in sole charge of the Shanghai arsenal. This memorial is noteworthy because of the assertion made in the opening sentences thereof

1
2438

thereof that the foreign guns and cannon purchased by the Government last year, during the war, were sold at exorbitant prices that they were in bad condition and that there were frauds in the quantity delivered.

There are familiar charges against those foreigners who have dealt in war material with China, but they have never before been made with such publicity nor by such high authorities. As no American firms have hitherto been engaged in this business it would seem that this memorial might serve as a recommendation to them

them in soliciting contracts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Memorial of 7th November

1895.

thereof that the foreign guns and cannon purchased by the Government last year, during the war, were sold at exorbitant prices that they were in bad condition and that there were frauds in the quantity delivered.

There are familiar charges against those foreigners who have dealt in war material with China, but they have never before been made with such publicity nor by such high authorities. As no American firms have hitherto been engaged in this business it would seem that this memorial might serve as a recommendation to them

them in soliciting contracts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Memorial of 7th November

1895.

A memorial from Prince Kung and Prince Ching requesting a decree for their guidance.

When China was engaged last year in naval warfare she sought out and bought foreign guns and cannon. The price paid for these was several times the usual value thereof, they were in bad condition and the number delivered did not come up to the number paid for. These frauds could not be avoided.

Memorialists, warned by previous losses, have carefully examined as to what people in the arsenals of the various provinces are themselves able to make quick firing guns and cannon. They have ascertained that Liu Chi-hsiang, an expectant taotai of Kiangsu, has been for years director of the Shanghai arsenal. He is thoroughly familiar with

the

the forging of steel and the manufacture of ammunition which field he is able to open to Chinese artisans.

In the 8th moon (Sept-Oct) of this year, this official came to Peking, in obedience to imperial decree, and memorialists had several interviews with him. They compared quick firing guns made by him with the most perfect foreign guns lately produced and found them equal thereto in point of strength and rapidity, while the costwas much less.

Memorialists are united in the opinion that, at this time when men of ability are urgently needed, when able men are found they should be rewarded in order that they may exert themselves to the utmost. We request that a decree be issued ordering Liu Chi-hsiang to take sole charge of the business of

the

the Shanghai arsenal. The funds and plant of this establishment should be increased as its needs require. The guns and cannon there made will be examined by memorialists as they are produced. Reports of disbursements should be made directly to the Superintendent of Military Affairs who should unite the proper Board to provide therefor. If shortcomings become manifest the above named Taotai shall alone be responsible. This procedure will have far reaching efforts and it will facilitate the labor of investigation.

We humbly request the imperial pleasure as to this proposal.

[Note — The above memorial was made public the 7th November; a decree making the appointment requested was made the 5th Nov.]

No 2439

Alk. in reply to Mr. Denby's letter

File

ASST. SECRETARY.
JAN 10 1896

Legation of the United States,

Peking, November 25th, 1895.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JAN 10 1896

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd Jan. 10th 96

Subject:

The Hanyang land case.

Synopsis:

It has been settled. The deed has been sealed.

No 2439.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 25th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the long pending case of the Baptist Mission Union, involving the right to purchase land at Hanyang, in the Province of Hupeh, has been settled. By availing himself under my directions of the recently amended "Berthemy Convention", the Consul, Mr Child, has

has procured the deed to the land purchased to be sealed by the Tartai.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2440.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 26th, 1895.

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RECD.
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Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Acknowledged Jan. 10/96
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JAN 10 1896

Subject

Deputies of Protestant Missions visit the Yamên.

Synopsis

Deputies of Protestant Missions discuss with ministers of the Yamên the relations of Christian converts and Christian missionaries to the Chinese people.

No. 2440.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 26th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No. 2410 of the 29th ultimo, I informed you of the proposed visit to the Yamên of Messrs Wheny and Richard, members of a special deputation to represent the Protestant Religion before the Chinese Government.

On the 14th instant these gentlemen were presented by me

to

to the Chinese ministers and given an opportunity to set forth their views on the important question of bringing about harmony between the populace of China and the adherents of foreign faiths. Their main point was the desirability of freer intercourse between the missionaries and the Chinese officials, while the Yamên ministers were inclined to trace the existing anti-Christian feeling to a disposition on the part of Chinese converts to avail of foreign protection to bully their fellow-citizens.

On the 22nd these gentlemen were asked by the Yamên to call

call again and renew the discussion. Mr Lowry took the place of Mr Wheny who had returned to America. They, accompanied by the Secretary of this Legation, were received with great courtesy but no definite conclusion of any kind was arrived at. They were not informed whether a memorial prepared by them would be submitted to the Emperor. They did, however, receive a cordial invitation to call on the Yamên informally whenever they pleased, which from such a body is a noticeable concession.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2441

File

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 26th, 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
The Kucheng Commission.

Synopsis:
Commander Newell was appointed commissioner and so acted while the commission sat.

No 2441.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 26th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of your
despatch No 1172 of October 15th last
wherein you comment on my
despatch No 2325 of August 27th.
In that despatch I stated
that I wired Admiral Carpenter
the 26th August as follows: "If
sending commander to Kucheng
depends on my request must
say

say I see no necessity for sending another officer."

The morning of the 27th August I was informed that Commander Newell had already gone to Kucheng. On the same day I wired to the Admiral as follows:

"As Commander Newell has gone to Kutien I recommend that he be allowed to stay."

Commander Newell did remain as a member of the Commission until its final adjournment.

I regret that in the great rush of work here I omitted to notify you that your wish as to the appointment of a Naval Commander on the Commission had been carried out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2442. DIPLOMATIC BUREAU JAN 11 1896 Copy to Interstate Commerce File

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 26th, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

To Interstate Com. Com. Jan 13/96

Subject

Railroad pools.

Synopsis

Replies to circular of 15th ultimo that there is but one line of railroad in China and the question of railroad pools has not arisen.

No 2442.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 26th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state, in reply to your circular of the 15th ultimo, that there being in China but one line of railroad the question of contracts, agreements and pools between competing carriers has not arisen here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2443

File

SEC. ASST. SECRETARY.
JAN 9 1896

Legation of the United States,

Peking, November 26th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 9 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledgment of despatches.

No 2443.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 26th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's despatches as follows: No. 1169 and 1170 of October 8th; No. 1171 and 1172 of October 10th; No. 1173 of October 14th and No. 1174 of October 16th; also Circular of October 15th.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

No 2444

Mr Conger
Ark. File

2d ASST. SECRETARY.
JAN 18 1896

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 4th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN 17 1896
DEPT. STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JAN 17 1896

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

For

Asks to have copy

Subject:
Land case at Soochow.

Synopsis:
Minister demands that an American mission may acquire land under the Berthemy convention. Yamen answers it believes the case will be satisfactorily dealt with.

1
2444

2
2444

Two enclosures.

No 2444

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 4th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication sent by me the 26th ultimo to the Tsungli Yamên, wherein I assert the right of the Southern Presbyterian Mission to acquire property at Soochow under the provisions of the "Berthemy Convention"; also a translation of the Yamen's reply thereto, wherein it is stated that

that it is believed that the case will be satisfactorily dealt with.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamen
   No 44 Nov. 26th, 1895.
2. The Tsungli Yamen to Mr Denby.
   No 46 Dec. 2nd, 1895.

Enclosure 1 in No 24444

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên.

No 44. Nov. 26th - 1895.

Your Highnesses and
Your Excellencies:

I have to inform you that lately at Soochow in the Province of Kiangsu the Southern Presbyterian Mission of the United States bought certain land as a site for a missionary hospital. This mission has been at Soochow more than twenty years. The land bought is situate on the Main Street outside of the Tsi gate of Soochow in the Changchow district. This land was originally in the possession of Sü who held it by virtue of a stamped certificate of ownership. Sü sold it to Ting, gave him the stamped certificate of ownership and a deed was drawn up and stamped. Now Ting has sold the land to become the possession of the local

local Protestant church for the sum of nine hundred and eighty taels. These facts were represented to the Magistrate in the Changchow district and the deed was sent to him with the fee for stamping it and he was requested to stamp it according to law.

The Magistrate's name is Wong and he is in charge of the Changchow district, Soochow Prefecture, Kiangsu Province. He took the letter written to him by the missionary and the new deed, but would not take the fee for stamping the deed. The Magistrate looked at the certificate of ownership and the stamped deed which constituted Ting's title to the land and pronounced them genuine, but refused to stamp the deed on the following grounds which are stated by the Magistrate himself in a letter to the missionary: "With regard to the new treaty regulations contained

in

in the instructions disseminated by the Chinese Foreign Office I find that they refer to France only. I have received no definite instructions as to other nations being included in this rule. Inasmuch as I would not presume to take the authority to act I have sent up a report to the high provincial authorities asking instructions."

It is well known to Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies that under the favored nation clause in all the treaties each treaty power has the right to avail itself of all the privileges granted to the citizens and subjects of all other nations.

The United States have determined to avail themselves of the right accorded in the recent Berthemy Convention to the French missionaries to buy land.

I have, therefore, to request you to

to direct the magistrate Tong to stamp the deed mentioned and deliver it to the missionaries. I ask also that you will give notice to all the Viceroys and Governors to inform their subordinates that American citizens have the right to buy land under the rules of the Berthemy Convention, so that it will not be necessary to send such cases to Peking in future.

Enclosure 2 in No 2444

[Translated by
Chas. Denby Jr. Secretary]

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr Denby.

No 46 Dec. 2nd, 1895.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th ultimo. You state therein that the Presbyterian Mission at Soochow bought a piece of ground, situated in the vicinity of Chang Chow Hsien, for the purpose of erecting a dispensary thereon; that the land was sold to the Church by one named Ting to become Church property; that Mr Davis, a member of said mission submitted the deed to the Hsien magistrate to be sealed and proffered the fee therefor; that this magistrate retained the deed but declined the fee, stating that he would be compelled to ask for instructions as to whether the provisions of the Berthemy Convention applied to citizens of other countries than France. You state that

that privileges accorded to citizens of any country by treaty may be availed of by citizens of the United States under the favored nation clause, and that American citizens must be accorded the benefits of the recent convention between China and France. You also request that we have orders given the said Hsien magistrate to receive the proffered fee for the sealing of the mission's deed and to deliver the deed duly sealed. and you further ask that we write the several provincial authorities that American citizens buying land are to be permitted to do so as provided by the new regulations.

In reply to your despatch we have to say that we have received no report from the provincial authorities as to the tender by Mr Davis of a deed for land at Chang Chow Hsien and of a fee for sealing the same and of the magistrate's refusal to seal and deliver the deed. The manner in

which

which American citizens are to acquire land is provided for by treaty. We have now sent a copy of your despatch to the provincial authorities concerned and have directed them to order that a thorough investigation of this case be made and that it be properly dealt with in accordance with the treaties. If there is nothing more than at present appears in this purchase of land by American missionaries at Chang Chow Hsien we believe that it will be satisfactorily dealt with in observance of the regulations and that a sealed deed will be delivered to the purchasers.

As in duty bound we make this reply for Your Excellency's information.

To His Excellency
Charles Denby
etc. etc. etc.

All this is exactly what
has been sent to the Dept. in Mr. Coj
of March 31. 1888.

No 2445

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JAN 27 1896

Legation of the United States,
Peking. December 5th, 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Avail Jan 27.

Subject:
Internal or local taxation on
Kerosene oil.

Synopsis:
The Minister contends that such
taxation contravenes the treaties,
but apart from all legal question
he claims the right to endeavor
to secure its abrogation.

Two enclosures.

No 2445.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 5th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Refering to my despatch No 2425 of the 12th ultimo on the subject of internal taxation on kerosene—I now have the honor to enclose a translation of the Tsungli Yamên's answer thereto, and a copy of my reply.

The discussion of the right of China to levy excessive local, or internal taxation, on foreign goods

goods as soon as they pass into native hands will not be new to the Department. My predecessors and I have many times discussed this question, and the Department has treated it often with great acumen and learning. It arises generally, as now, as affecting kerosene oil but it touches goods of every character. If the principle be admitted that China may levy what taxes it pleases on foreign goods as soon as they reach the native merchant, or consumer, it is difficult to see why by indirection the commercial treaties may not be rendered null and void, so far as importations are concerned.

Apart

Apart from the purely legal aspect of the question involved, depending on the construction of the treaties and the principles of international law, I take it that it is my right, and duty to protest against this taxation, and endeavor to secure its abrogation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. The Tsungli Yamen to Mr Denby

No 45 November 29th, 1895.

2. Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamen

No 45 Dec. 4th, 1895.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2445

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr. Denby.

No. 45. November 29th 1895.

Your Excellency:

We have received your despatch of the 12th instant, stating that the Viceroy of the two Kuangs issued a proclamation, on the 10th of January last, touching taxes levied on kerosene oil entering the Kwangtung province. You state that these taxes are in contravention of the treaties; that under the tariff, as fixed by the treaties, kerosene oil on being imported pays a duty of 5% ad valorem and a duty of 2½% ad valorem, as transit dues, when sent into the interior; that kerosene at this time is valued by the Customs at $180 Mexican per 100 cases making the duty $9 per 100 cases and the transit duty $4.50, and that nothing further

showed

should be exacted on transportation to any place in the interior; that oil imported into Canton now actually pays from $59 to $61.25 per 100 cases and if imported in Chinese vessels even more.

In conclusion you request us to order that all taxes in violation of treaty be abolished. You enclose a copy of the Viceroy's proclamation.

Upon receipt of your despatch we telegraphed for information on the question to Canton and we ordered the Inspector General of Customs to inquire into the subject and report to us.

We are now in receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy of the two Kwangs as follows:

"Kerosene in the hands of foreign "merchants only pays the full and "the half duty without likin or "other dues. If in the hands of "Chinese merchants each case pays "kungli and chingfei amounting

to

"to 20[d] and, on arival at
"destination, 20[d] additional as
"two li, all of which taxes
"concern Chinese subjects only
"having nothing to do with
"foreign merchants. The former
"Viceroy Li wished to make
"some arangement with merchants
"as to their collection which
"was not, however, concluded
"and they remain in charge of
"the commissioner of Customs.
"The Kuingli and Chingfei are
"taxes on Chinese merchants.
"The tax farmed by the Chi Yi
"Tang is that known as tsoli
"levied on goods on arival at
"destination and is another
"matter.

"The American Minister may
"instruct the foreign merchants
"that if the Canton authorities
"levy likin from them it is in
"violation of treaty but they
"cannot inquire into the collection

"of likin by Chinese officials
"from Chinese merchants".

Later we received a report from the Inspector General of Customs as follows:

"In the commercial treaties there "are three important provisions: "1°. Merchandise must pay duty "according to a fixed schedule; "2°. Goods unenumerated in the "tariff schedule must pay a "duty of 5% ad valorem. 3. Foreign "goods which have paid the "import duty may, upon "payment of a transit duty of "2½%, be shipped into the interior "without being further subject "to duty. If they do not pay "the 2½% transit duty they must "pay a tax at all customs "stations and likin barriers "en route.

"Kerosene is an unenumerated "article liable, therefore, to a "duty of 5% ad valorem, and it

is

"is the practice of the Custom
"house at Canton to so treat
"it when imported in ships of
"treaty powers. If thereafter
"foreign merchants ship it into
"the interior without paying
"the transit duty of 2½% it
"must pay likin at all barriers.

"The American Minister
"can cite no treaty provision
"in support of what he says
"as to oil brought to Canton
"from Hongkong and Macao
"in native ships. In the additional
"articles of the treaty of 1880 between
"the United States and China,
"paragraph three, occurs a provision
"that no other kind or higher
"rate of tonnage dues or duties
"for imports or exports or coasting
"trade shall be imposed or
"levied upon vessels of the United
"States than are levied on vessels
"of Chinese subjects. Duties on
"American vessels cannot, therefore,

exceed

"exceed duties on Chinese
"vessels. Now the duty levied
"on kerosene imported in
"Chinese ships is not lighter
"than the duty on the same
"article imported in American
"ships, which certainly is in
"accordance with the treaty and
"in no respect a violation
"thereof.

"The treaties contain no provision
"as to how Chinese shipping
"shall be treated. China being
"an independent power has the
"right to make whatever
"regulations she pleases as to
"all that pertains to tariffs and
"likin on Chinese shipping."

This Yamen has to state that foreign merchants importing kerosene at Canton have only to pay the full and half duties and no other charges are exacted therefrom. In this there is no violation of treaty. The <u>lringli</u> <u>chingfei</u> and the tax

levied

levied at destination of the goods, which is known as tso li, are all collected after the goods have left the port and been shipped inland. They are collected from Chinese merchants and have nothing to do with foreign merchants. Your Excellency is just in dealing with affairs and we hope you will order foreign importers of wine to continue to pay full and half duties in accordance with treaty and that you will instruct them that they need not take it upon themselves to inquire as to what duties are paid by Chinese merchants.

To His Excellency
Charles Denby,
United States Minister,
etc. etc. etc.

Enclosure 2 in No 2445

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên.

No 45. December 4th, 1895.

Your Highness and
Your Excellencies:

I have received your communication of the 29th ultimo [1st day 10th moon] wherein you set forth the contents of my communication to you of the 12th ultimo [25th day 9th moon] relating to taxes levied on kerosene oil entering the Kwang tung province.

You therein set forth a report from the Viceroy of the two Kwangs wherein he states that kerosene in the hands of foreign merchants only pays the full and the half duty, without lekin or other dues. If in the hands of Chinese merchants each case pays hsingli and tsingfei amounting to 2 Ts and on arrival at destination 2 Ts additional as taoli. He states that these imposts concern Chinese merchants only. He claims that no

inquiry

inquiry can be made by foreigners into the collection of lekin by Chinese merchants.

You also set forth a report from the Inspector General of Imperial Maritime Customs. He sets forth the provisions of the commercial treaties providing for the payment of duties on imported goods and for transit passes and he states that if transit passes are not taken out lekin must be paid. He proceeds to state that duties on American vessels cannot exceed duties on Chinese vessels and he claims that China, being an independent power, may make whatever regulations she pleases as to all that pertains to tariff and lekin on Chinese shipping.

I do not see that this particular question is involved in this discussion.

The gist of your whole contention is that the hsing li, chingfei and tsu li are all collected from Chinese merchants and have nothing to do with

with foreign merchants.

The familiar rules for the interpretation of treaties do away with strict construction and require that the interpretation shall be favorable rather than odious, that the whole context shall be considered and that the reason of the treaty shall prevail which is in favor of liberal commercial intercourse.

Your claim that as soon as the goods reach a native consignee you can tax them to any extent you please may result in the absolute destruction of foreign trade. My opinion is that the nationality of the owner is not the true test of the right to tax but that the foreign origin of the goods must be considered together with the fact that they have already paid an import tax. The harm done by levying an exorbitant tax on imported goods in the hands of a Chinese subject is just as great as if they were in the hands of a

Repeats from his No 609 of March 31, 1887.

a foreigner.

I call your attention to a few propositions which seem to me to be beyond successful contradiction:

1° Prohibition or restriction of petroleum by excessive local taxation or otherwise would be in conflict with the purposes and objects of the commercial treaties with China.

2° Petroleum is the foremost article of export from the United States to China and its importation brings in a great revenue to China.

3° China is the only country in the world which obstructs commerce in petroleum by imposing excessive local taxes.

4° The curtailment of the trade in petroleum will work great hardship to the masses of the Chinese people who largely use this article.

5° The complaint which has sometimes been made that the trade in petroleum is assuming undue proportions is untrue. China now

now uses far less petroleum than any country of importance. 6° Handled with ordinary care, petroleum is not in the least dangerous. Its use everywhere in the world proves this assertion to be true.

I have for the reasons stated to ask you that steps be taken to do away with the enormous taxation of which I have heretofor complained.

No. 2446.

2nd ASST. SECRETARY. FEB 1 1896

Ask as communicated to Navy Dept. File WR

Legation of the United States,

Peking, December 9, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JAN 27 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd Feb 3/96

Subject:

List of foreign fleets in this station.

Synopsis:

Movement to organize an English Navy League at Shanghai.

Endorsement.

Office of Naval Intelligence,

1 Feby, 1896.

Hon. W. W. Rockhill
Asst Secy of State

Returned with
many thanks.

F. Bridgman

Chief Intelligence Officer.

One enclosure.

No 2446

Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 9, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the North China News of the 29th ultimo giving a list of the ships composing the fleets of the various nations on this station.

This article calls on the Englishmen at Shanghai to organize a "Navy League".

It is calculated to increase the

the jealousy now existing between England and Russia and France.

I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure: As above.

Enclosure 1 in No 2446

The
North-China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL, BUT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

"BRITONS, GUARD YOUR OWN!"

It has been shown that the great naval wars of the last century and the beginning of the present century were brought on by the desire to secure and control the commerce of the world, and we Britons owe our pre-eminence now to our success then on the high seas. Our prestige lasted so long that up to the present we have had no serious rival in the trade with the Far East; but other European nations are getting jealous of our pre-eminence, and an acute struggle is now obviously beginning. At present it is a peaceful struggle; but the continual increase in the strength of the various naval squadrons, which are very much larger than is required for the protection of the foreigners here, shows that the Foreign Offices of Europe recognise that the struggle may change its character at any moment. These powerful squadrons are not sent out to aid in the policing of these seas, for the British fleet on this station has for decades sufficed for that purpose, and has kept the lives and property of all Westerners as safe as those of British subjects. What the composition of these powerful squadrons is, is shown in the following classified list, which we believe to be practically accurate. The order is alphabetical:—

AMERICAN.

Armoured cruiser:
Olympia .....5,800 tons.

1st-class cruiser:
Charleston .....4,040 tons.

3rd-class cruisers:
Concord .....1,700 tons.
Detroit .....2,000 "
Yorktown .....1,703 "

Gunboats:
Machias .....1,050 tons.
Monocacy .....1,370 "
Petrel .....890 "

BRITISH.

Ironclads:
Centurion .....10,500 tons.
Wallace .....2,750 "

Armoured cruiser:
Undaunted .....5,600 tons.

1st-class cruiser:
Edgar .....7,350 tons.

2nd-class cruisers:
Æolus .....3,600 tons.
Mercury .....3,730 "
Pique .....3,600 "
Rainbow .....3,600 "
Spartan .....3,600 "

3rd-class cruisers:
Alacrity .....1,700 tons.
Archer .....1,770 "
Caroline .....1,770 "
Porpoise .....1,770 "

Gunboats:
Daphne .....1,140 tons.
Dart .....360 "
Foxhound .....735 "
Linnet .....750 "
Peacock .....755 "
Pigmy .....755 "
Plover .....755 "
Rattler .....715 "
Redpole .....805 "
Swift .....756 "
Tweed .....363 "

FRENCH.

Ironclads:
Bayard .....5,986 tons.
Triomphante .....4,700 "

1st class cruisers:
Alger .....4,122 tons.
Duguay Trouin .....3,501 "
Jeby .....4,160 "

3rd class cruiser:
Forfait .....2,321 tons.

Gunboats:
Aspic .....480 tons.
Comète .....473 "
Inconstant .....811 "
Lion .....473 "
Lutin .....474 "
Pluvier .....545 "
Vipère .....463 "

GERMAN.

Ironclad:
Kaiser .....7,676 tons.

1st class cruisers:
Irene .....4,400 tons.
Princess Wilhelm .....4,400 "

2nd class cruisers:
Arcona .....2,373 tons.
Marie .....2,100 "

3rd-class cruiser:
Kormoran .....1,640 tons.

Gunboat:
Iltis .....489 tons.

RUSSIAN.

Ironclads:
Admiral Nakhimoff .....7,782 tons.
Emp. Nicholas I, 8,440 "
Pamiat Azova .....6,000 "
Vladimir Monomach .....5,796 "

Armoured cruisers:
Admiral Kornilloff 5,000 tons.
Gromyastchy .....1,500 "
Otvazny .....1,500 "
Rurik .....10,923 "

3rd-class cruiser:
Rynda .....2,950 tons

Sloops:—
Bobr .....950 tons.
Korietz .....1,213 "
Kreyzer .....1,542 "
Mandjur .....1,224 "
Zabiyaka .....1,234 "

Gunboats:
Gaidamak .....500 tons
Nayezdnik .....1,334 "
Sivoutch .....950 "

Summarised the total displacement of these squadrons is:—

American ...18,353 tons
British .....58,908 "
French .....28,669 "
German ...23,078 "
Russian ...58,828 "

Enclosure 1 in No 2446.

These figures speak for themselves; he who runs may read them. However they are manipulated and compared, they show that our squadron, powerful as it is, is dangerously insufficient.

We are vitally interested in the preeminence of Great Britain generally, and in her trade with the Far East especially. We are therefore vitally interested in the maintenance by Great Britain of an irresistible force in these waters. In the event of an armed struggle for the control of China and its trade, we may have allies; in fact, the other great English-speaking nation would almost certainly be found on our side; but it is mainly on our own right arms that we must count. Therefore we must show the interest we take by at once forming a branch of the Navy League. There can be no offence in it to our fellow-residents; we threaten no-one, and where we open new avenues for trade, we invite every one freely to share any advantages we secure. We understand that the China Association will not make the first move in the formation of the branch League here. If the British community here think with us in this matter, twenty members of the China Association must sign a requisition to the Committee asking them to call a special general meeting. The requisition is ready at our office for signature. The matter is serious enough surely to rouse the Britons in Shanghai from the apathy that is supposed to oppress them; and we trust that in a few hours after these lines appear, the requisition will be more than amply signed.

Ark. File

2nd. ASST. SECRETARY. JAN 28 1896

No 2247.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 9th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JAN 27 1896 DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Copy of Secretary Brown's letter of Jan 27/96

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU MAR 4 1896

Subject

The Peking-Tientsin railroad

Synopsis

Hsu Chih-fen appointed by the Emperor to construct a railroad from Tientsin to Lu Kou Bridge in the vicinity of Peking. The line to Hankow to be constructed by merchants. China's railroad policy outlined

One enclosure.

No 2447.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 9th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a decree translated from the Peking Gazette of the 6th instant, placing the construction of the railroad from Tientsin to Lu Kou Bridge, eight miles west of Peking, in the hands of the Chii-fen, a native of Kuangsi province, and holding the rank of provincial judge.

This

over

This Mr. Tu, who has had some experience with the Tientsin railroad, is known as a protegé of Prince Kung's.

The cost of the 216 li [approximately 70 miles] of line is stated in the decree to be 2.400.000 taels, or (about $2.000.000 U. S. currency), or more than $28.000 per mile. An American engineer recently estimated the cost of this line at $20.000 per mile, with rolling stock and equipment complete. The proposed route presents no difficulties except the necessity of high embankments and numerous drains and culverts in certain localities to cope with annual floods.

It is understood that Mr. Yu's instructions are to employ no foreign capital whatever. He is said to have already 4.000.000 taels at his command, and it is said he proposes to finish the line within a year.

That part of the decree that orders merchants to form stock companies for railroad building outlines the present railroad policy of China. There is a strong determination on the part of the Government to exclude foreign capital and foreign control. There is reason to believe, however, that this determination will give way before the magnitude of the undertaking

which

over

which will bring to light the inexperience [and incapacity] of the Chinese managers. There will then be a great field open here to foreign railroad enterprise.

This field has already attracted great attention and it will doubtless be eagerly disputed by the representatives of the railroad interests of various nationalities. I have not failed on all proper occasions to urge on the Chinese authorities the preeminence of Americans in railroad construction and in the manufacture of all those products which China's railroad system will in time require. It would be much to be regretted should this market

be

be allowed to pass without an effort into the hands of others.

The termination of the line at Lu Kou Bridge, eight miles west of Peking, is in deference to a sentiment on the part of the Chinese that the sacred precincts of the imperial residence must be prevented from contamination by too close contact with such western improvements. This sentiment will doubtless soon disappear and it is probable that before many years the locomotive will be running beneath the walls of Peking.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby.

Enclosure: 3 en Mémoire.

Translation of decree as above.

Enclosure in No. 2247.

3K

Imperial Decree, Dec. 6th. 1895.

The Princes and Ministers in charge of the Bureau of Military Affairs have memorialized us asking that some high official be appointed to take charge of railroad construction.

Railroads are important to commerce and beneficial to the laboring classes. This Government having determined upon their construction, it is desirable that the work be undertaken. Some time ago, we ordered the Princes and Ministers to first take into consideration the means of building lines in the vicinity of the capital. They selected Hsü Chü-fen, a provincial judge of Kuangsi, to make a survey of the ground and we are now in receipt of a memorial from them. They report that a line starting from Tientsin following the curves of the Yun River along its western bank northwards and making a circuit around the

Southern

over

Southern Park to the Lu Kou Bridge would be 216 li long [1 li = 1894.12 ft] and it is estimated that it would cost 2.400.000 taels. They submit a map of the line, with explanations, and they request that an officer be designated to undertake its construction.

It is difficult to determine what to do at the inception of a new enterprise. It is important not to distrust those whom one employs. He Chi-fen, in the first place, laid before us the details of this undertaking and subsequently, he repeatedly went over the ground in person. Let him now have sole charge of the construction of the line from Tientsin to Peking. Let the Board of Revenue and the Minister Superintendent of Northern Trade jointly take steps to provide the necessary funds.

As to the trunk line from Lu Kou Bridge to Hankow, the route

route is long and the cost would be great. If there are wealthy merchants in the provinces who can collect together the sum of 10.000.000 taels or more taels let them be permitted to establish companies and with earnest effort undertake railroad construction. The business shall be in the hands of merchants exclusively and there shall be no official interest in their profits or their losses. If, however, meritorious results of their efforts are manifested they shall receive recognition of their services.

Let this decree be published abroad for the general information.

No 2448.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 11th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Thanks Department for type-writer.

No 2448.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 11th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the type writer mentioned in your despatch No 1173, of the 14th October last, has arrived. Before renewing my previous application for a second machine I will wait to see if the use of this one will justify such application.

This Legation is grateful for the

the Department's prompt compliance with its request.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 11th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Chas. Denby Jr. to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JAN 29 1896

Jan. 29/96

Compensation as acting interpreter.

Synopsis

Mr. Denby performs, during Mr. Cheshire's absence, the duties of interpreter as well as secretary of Legation and he asks to be compensated therefor.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 11th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that the departure of Mr. Cherbine as a member of the Szechuan investigating commission placed in my hands all the translating and interpreting work of this Legation, in addition to my duties as secretary. I undertook this extra labor realizing that it was undesirable and probably impossible to find any one else

to

to perform it. I made no stipulation as to compensation therefor. The work, however, is heavy and exacting. Formerly when the first secretary was also interpreter his salary was much greater than at present.

I respectfully request that I be allowed compensation for my services as acting interpreter in addition to my salary as secretary from the date of Mr. Cherbine's departure, viz. October 1st, until his return.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.

Secretary of Legation.

No 2449

Legation of the United States,

Peking, December 13th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JAN 28 1896

Received January 29.

Subject:

Conduct of the Viceroy at Foochow.

Synopsis:

Consul complains it is not satisfactory, is evasive, and discourteous.

Two enclosures.

No. 2449

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 13th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a telegram received from the Consul at Foochow relating to the dilatory and evasive conduct of the Viceroy in the treatment of questions affecting Americans in his province. I enclose, also, a copy of my despatch confirming the above telegram.

I have addressed to the Tsungli Yamen a communication wherein I demand

demand that the Viceroy be ordered to take suitable action on all the points mentioned by the Consul.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures: As above.

Enclosure 1 in No 2449

Copy of telegram received.

Foochow, December 9th, 1895.

Denby,

Peking.

Missionaries kept in Foochow because conditions dangerous. They anxious to return to work, which is suffering much from absence. I can get no satisfaction. The Viceroy has seen no Consul since my return to Foochow. He declined repeatedly to see me on account of illness which was a subterfuge I told writing. It was no use. His replies were platitudes and cowardly evasions of every issue. He fears to see me because he could not then evade. I know he intends a continuance of such tactics indefinitely if not coerced, using foreign board and subordinates as mere buffers to dodge action in any matter. Hungwei mission property walls destroyed

destroyed. No action taken. Property is being damaged at Hochiang and persecutions are rife there. Magistrate Huang publicly denounced religion and bamboozled converts. Populace thus encouraged threaten massacre. Viceroy says it is unnecessary to send deputy there. He leaves Huang to settle his own case when he should be peremptorily removed. There are other mission cases at Kinghua and minor ones elsewhere receiving no attention. Representations are useless unless they embrace formal demands. No progress is made in the Huashan case. No arrests have been made since Consuls left Ku-tien. The vegetarians are reorganizing and are getting recruits in some places. The issues involved in the case are persistently evaded. Categorical despatches are answered with meaningless platitudes or referred to Hsü, as

last

last resort of evasion. All my time now occupied in this useless correspondence and in conferences with irresponsible and unreliable subordinates. Hence unusual delay in other matters. The Viceroy even declines to compel Hsü to keep agreements be made before we left Ku-tien. I request you to demand Viceroy to receive Captain Craig and myself, that you authorize me to formally demand the Viceroy to take action in cases, and that straight answers be given my despatches about Ku-tien, and other matters. If you are unable to grant such request about demands then I request to be relieved of further responsibility to represent any matter to the Viceroy and to devote time absolutely to pushing Huashan report, also request you to demand immediate change personnel foreign board here,

abolition

abolition as concerns consuls since nuisance to us all and dangerous obstruction to action in emergency. Am following instructions but my limited powers are futile. This polite squirming viceroy regards no Peking or other authority without ultimatum and warships etc.

Hixson.

Enclosure 2 in No 2449

copy

No 108

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 12th, 1895

J. Courtney Fixeon Esquire,

United States Consul

Foochow.

SIR:

I append hereto a translation of your cipher telegram of the 9th instant; also a copy of my telegram to you of the 11th instant. I have presented to the Tsungli Yamen seriatim the complaints made by you of the conduct of the Viceroy and have demanded that he be ordered to comply with your demands. You state in the close of your telegram that the Viceroy "regards no Peking or other authority without ultimatum and warships etc." If the Viceroy really entertains such views it may well be that we will ultimately have to resort to ultimatum, backed — as they must be — by resort to force.

It

It is prudent, however, to endeavor to secure justice from the Imperial Government before taking warlike measures- especially as I cannot without the authority of my Government institute reprisals.

It is likely that this "ultimate reason" will not be recurred to, if ever, until your report has been received and considered. I trust that you will find means to enable the missionaries to return to their fields of usefulness. As I have specifically demanded that you shall be received by the Viceroy- when you can make all desirable demands- it becomes unnecessary to consider your alternative request "to be relieved of further responsibility to represent any matter to the Viceroy." I have, besides, no power to relieve you of any responsibility which of right belongs to your office.

I have not thought it necessary to formally demand that Capt.

Craig

Craig should be received by the Viceroy. There will, probably, be no objection on the part of the Viceroy to receive him when he receives you.

I am, etc.,

Sig'd Charles Denby.

No 2450.

2nd ASST. SECRETARY. FEB 6 1896

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 16th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. FEB 5 1896 DEPT OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU FEB 8 1896

Ackd Feb 8.

Subject:

Taxation of Kerosene at Canton.

Synopsis:

Yamen refuses to do away with the taxes.

One enclosure.

No 2450.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 16th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 2445 of December 5th I transmitted to you copies of certain correspondence between the Tsungli Yamen and myself touching the internal taxation of kerosene oil at Canton.

I now have the honor to enclose a translation of the Yamen's reply to my last communication.

The argument made that kerosene

exhibits

450

exhibits wonderful vitality in spite the heavy taxation laid upon it is not without force, because it tends to show that such taxation is not prohibitory.

The whole question is involved in great difficulty and can not be settled, probably, except by making a special convention on the subject.

The Japanese Minister has been trying to do this in his commercial treaty, and I have had several conferences with him on the subject and have furnished the documents touching it which are found in this legation.

He has been able to accomplish nothing. The abolition of internal taxes would deprive the officials of

of their chief revenues, and this is the real objection to doing away with them.

I incline to the opinion that it would be well for the Standard Oil Company to try to make terms locally with the officials at Canton.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby

No 47 December 14, 1895.

Enclosure in No. 2450

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

No. 47. December 14. 1895.

Your Excellency:

In a previous despatch, now of record, on the subject of taxes on kerosene at Canton, we pointed out that the authorities of that province compel foreign merchants to pay only the import and transit duties and no other charges; that the kinglí and chingfei, or transit dues, and the tsoli, or terminus dues, are taxes collected from Chinese merchants after the goods have left the port and have been shipped inland and do not concern foreign merchants. We asked you to direct the foreign merchants to continue, in conformity with the treaties, to pay the full and half duties and not to take upon themselves to enquire into

the

the payment of likin by Chinese.

We are now in receipt of another despatch from you, dated the 5th instant, saying that if there is no limit to the taxes which may be levied at will from foreign goods after coming into Chinese hands foreign trade might in this way be entirely destroyed. Your despatch discusses under six heads the importation of oil into China and requests the removal of the taxes which burden it.

The purport of the six clauses in your despatch is no other than that kerosene is the principal article of merchandise imported into China from America and that if it is heavily taxed you fear that the trade will suffer. As to this we do not know but we may find whether the trade is actually flourishing or in decadence by this question: Do or do not the people find it

profitable

profitable to buy the articles? at present when the authorities are collecting the taxes above referred to the people in great numbers still find it advantageous to use the oil. This is clear proof that the foreign oil trade is not being destroyed.

Whatsoever taxes and likin are levied upon foreign goods after they have come into Chinese hands is no concern of foreign merchants and it is useless to institute comparisons as to whether such taxes are heavier or lighter than those paid by foreign merchants themselves. It is a prerogative of China as a sovereign state to make such regulations on this subject as she may see fit. We think that Your Excellency also will be compelled to come to this conclusion.

To His Excellency

Charles Denby,

United States Minister.

No 2451

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 18th, 1895.

INDEXED & FILED
REC'D.
FEB 5 1896
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 11 1896

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
The massacre at Hua-shan.

Synopsis:
Encloses report of Commander Jewell.
There will be a joint report.
Commission did not exercise judicial functions but confined itself to making an investigation.

1
2457

One enclosure.

No. 2451

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 18th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the original of the report of Commander J. S. Newell, Member of the Committee of Investigation on the part of the United States to enquire into the massacre which occurred near the village of Hua-shan China August 1895. This report is full and exhaustive, and is greatly creditable to Commander

Commander Newell. I instructed the Commission that there should be a joint report, and I presume that there will be one, but it has not yet reached this Legation. Until such a report is received I do not deem it necessary to make any extended observations on the matter involved.

The report gives a complete history of the origin of the massacre, of its perpetration, of the proceedings held before the Committee and of the conduct of the officials relating thereto.

As a result of the investigation twenty six criminals have been beheaded.

Commander Newell states that the Commission

Commission" persistently demanded
that the participants in the
massacre should be tried, convicted
and sentenced in accordance with
the criminal code of China."
He states further that the Commission
regarded its duty to be solely that
of investigation; and that it did
not assume judicial or other
functions, but recognized that
the ultimate settlement belonged
to the United States Government.
This line of conduct, accords, I
believe, strictly with your instructions,
which were communicated to the
Commission by me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Report of Commander J. B. Newell.

Enclosure in No 2451

Foo-chow, China;
November 15, 1895.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the attack made upon missionaries residing near the village of Hua-shan, China, August 1, 1895.

2 Missionaries residing and working in the district of Ku-tien belong to the Anglican Church Missionary Society and the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. It was the custom of the Anglican C.M.S. missionaries to pass the months of July and August near Hua-shan where the Society had erected two foreign cottages (called chapels by the Chinese) for their use.

3 Hua-shan village, at an elevation of more than 2000 ft. above the sea level, lies some ten miles in a south westerly direction from Ku-tien, a district city of the province of Fu-kien, the provincial city being Foo-chow, on the Min river 30 miles from the sea, the residence of the Prefect of this prefecture as well as that of the Viceroy of the Province.

4 Ku-tien city is situated 100 miles to the north and west of Foo-chow; the route usually followed between the two places being by the river Min for 73 miles to the village of Sui-kow and thence overland for 33 miles following for the greater portion of the distance the Ku-tien creek, a branch of the river Min, which owing to its many rapids is not navigable. Ku-tien city has an elevation of 1000 ft. above the level of the sea. Sui-kow is connected by telegraph with Foo-chow and Peking.

5 The colony of missionaries at Hua-shan on the day of the massacre included; Rev. Robert Warren Stewart, C.M.S., his wife Louisa K. Stewart, C.M.S., and their children

Mildred, aged 12 years, Kathleen, aged 11 years,
Herbert, do. 6 do., Evan, do. 3 do.,
Hilda Sylvia, aged 13 months with the nurse Helena Yellop.

Foo-chow, China;

November 2, 1900.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the attack made upon missionaries residing near the village of Ua-kiam, China, August 1, 1900.

2. Missionaries residing and working in the district of Ku-kiang belong to the American Church Missionary Society and the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. It was the custom of the American C.M.S. missionaries to pass the months of July and August near Ua-kiam where the Society had erected two foreign cottages (called chapels by the Chinese) for their use.

3. Ua-kiam village, at an elevation of more than 2000 ft. above the sea level, lies some two miles in a south westerly direction from Ku-kiang, a district city of the province of Fu-kien, the provincial city being Foo-chow, on the Min river 30 miles from the sea. The residence of the Prefect of this prefecture as well as that of the Viceroy of the Province.

4. Ku-kiang city is situated 100 miles to the north and west of Foo-chow; the route usually followed between the two places being by the river Min for 75 miles to the village of Sui-kow and thence overland for 25 miles following for the greater portion of the distance the Ku-kiang creek, a branch of the river Min, which owing to its many rapids is not navigable. Ua-kiam also has an elevation of 1000 ft. above the level of the sea. Sui-kow is connected by telegraph with Foo-chow and Peking.

5. The colony of missionaries at Ua-kiam on the day of the massacre included: Rev. Robert Barton Stewart, C.M.S., his wife Louisa K. Stewart, C.M.S., and their children

Mildred, aged 12 years. Vaughan, aged 11 years.

Norbert, do. 8 do. , Ivan, do. 3 do. ,

Hilda Sylvia, aged 18 months with the nurse Ulana Yiliap.

Miss Hessie Newcombe, C.E.Z.M.S.

" Elsie Marshall, C.E.Z.M.S.

" Flora Lucy Stewart, C.E.Z.M.S.

" Flora Codrington, C.E.Z.M.S.

natives of Great Britain;

Miss Mary Ann Christina Gordon, C.E.Z.M.S.

" Harriette Elinor(Nellie) Saunders, C.M.S.

" Elizabeth Maud(Topsy) Saunders, C.M.S.

natives of Australia;

Rev. H. S. Phillips, C.M.S. of England and

Miss Mabel C. Hartford of Dover, N. H. a member of the American Methodist Episcopal Church.

Note--C.M.S.=Church Missionary Society(English).

C.E.Z.M.S.=Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

6 The members of this colony,with the exception of Miss Hartford and Mr. Phillips,occupied the two foreign houses. Miss Hartford lived in a native house,leased for a number of years,situated about 150 yards to the north and west,being to the rear and considerably below the level of the foreign houses;whereas Mr. Phillips,having arrived but a few days before,was domiciled in a native house still farther removed but in the same general direction as the one occupied by Miss Hartford from the houses erected by the C.M.S..

7 The two foreign houses,built with mud walls and tiled roofs, were one story buildings,facing the south with out-houses for the Chinese teachers and servants at the rear but connected. These houses were on different levels and the front of the lower house was fifteen feet to the rear of the front of the upper one. The side walls being about eight feet apart and the difference of level of the two houses about the same. Mr. Stewart and family with the Misses Saunders occupied the upper house while the ladies of the C.E.Z.M.S. lived in the lower one.

8 The usual highway to the village of Hua-shan passes two to three hundred yards to the eastward of the houses and at a much

Miss Hessie Newcombe, C.E.Z.M.S.

" Elsie Marshall, C.E.Z.M.S.

" Flora Lucy Stewart, C.E.Z.M.S.

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8 The usual highway to the village of Hua-shan passes two to three hundred yards to the eastward of the houses and at a much

higher level. Between this highway and the houses as well as around them, except in the small ravine separating them from Miss Hartford's house, are groves of young bamboo trees interspersed with pine and other trees of a larger growth.

9 Between six and seven in the morning of Thursday August first, 1895, before many of the adult members of this small colony had risen for the day, a party of Chinese, members of a sect or secret society known as "Vegetarians", armed with guns, spears, swords, tridents, knives or heavy sharp pointed bamboo sticks, descended upon the two houses and attacked the occupants, stabbing, cutting and beating the latter.

10 The attack ended by the looting and burning of both houses, also in the robbery of the dead and living. During the melee, at least, one member of the attacking party rushed to the house where Miss Hartford was living and made a most determined attack, with murderous intent upon this lady; and to the prompt intervention of the wife of her native teacher and also of her native servant, Miss Hartford undoubtedly owes her escape from death.

11 This fiendish attack resulted in the killing of Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, the nurse Lena, the Misses Newcombe, Marshall, Stewart, Gordon, and the Misses Nellie and Topsy Saunders, nine adults; and the wounding of the Misses Codrington and Hartford, and all the Stewart children, two adults and five children. Herbert Stewart died the second day after the attack, and the baby one week after reaching Foo-chow, swelling the number of deaths to eleven. Mildred Stewart will be lame and probably disfigured for life. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and those of Miss Nellie Saunders and the nurse Lena were consumed in the burning house. Miss Newcombe's body was found down an embankment to the south and east of the lower house; the remaining bodies were grouped to the rear of the upper house.

12 Mr. Phillips, whose escape from attack can only be attributed to his late arrival and the ignorance of the "Vegetarians" as to his presence, attracted by the noise and uproar ran towards the scene

higher level. Between this highway and the houses as well as around them, except in the small ravine separating them from Miss Hartford's house, are groves of young bamboo trees interspersed with pine and other trees of a larger growth.

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11 This fiendish attack resulted in the killing of Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, the nurse Lena, the Misses Newcombe, Marshall, Stewart, Gordon, and the Misses Nellie and Topsy Saunders, nine adults; and the wounding of the Misses Godrington and Hartford, and all the Stewart children, two adults and five children. Herbert Stewart died the second day after the attack and the baby one week after receiving Poe-ahow, awaiting the number of deaths to eleven. Mildred Stewart will be lame and probably disfigured for life. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and those of Miss Nellie Saunders and the nurse Lena were consumed in the burning house. Miss Newcombe's body was found down an embankment to the south and east of the lower house; the remaining bodies were grouped to the rear of the upper house.

12 Mr. Phillips, whose escape from attack can only be attributed to his late arrival and the ignorance of the "Vegetarians" as to his presence, attracted by the noise and uproar ran towards the scene

from the native house in which he was dwelling;meetingthe native servants of Mr. Stewart, who advised and tried to prevent his going, saying that the "Vegetarians" had come,he pushed on until within sight of the houses when,,xseeing a great number of natives surrounding the houses, carrying bundles,but no foreigners he concluded that the inmates had made their escape. Mr. Phillips then continued on, passing around the hill at a much lower level than the houses and reaching the side opposite to that of his approach,he took refuge in the bamboo grove behind two trees,where he was an eye witness of the conflagration. Soon after this a horn was sounded and the "Vegetarians" took their departure. Shortly afterwards,seeing no one about,Mr. Phillips left his hiding place and approached the houses;meeting a servant who informed him that the survivors had taken shelter in Miss Hartford's house,he,at once,went there and rendered such service as he could to the sufferers, and to his presence and efforts Miss Codrington unquestionably owes her life. MR. Phillips as soon as possible sent messengers to Dr. Gregory,the only foreigner nearer than Foo-chow,and to Foo-chow with the news of the massacre.

13 Dr. J. J. Gregory,M.D.,in charge of the hospital at Ku-tien, built and controlled by the American Methodist Episcopal Church,was first informed of the outrage shortly after noon of the fatal day by a native,followed a few minutes later by the messenger from Mr. Phillips, who brought a hastily written and brief note confirming the sad news. Dr. Gregory immediately went to the Yamen of the District Magistrate, and by his persistent and urgent demands succeeded in having an official (the Magistrate),with a guard of soldiers sent to the scene;then,obtaining chair carriers and a small guard for himself,he started for Hua-shan and reached the wounded at eight that evening;first giving the sufferers the attention needed,he then with great difficulty obtained the necessary manual assistance from the villagers and soldiers to prepare the remains for transportation,placing the bodies in coffins and the incinerated

from the native house in which he was dwelling, alarming the native servants of Mr. Stewart who advised and tried to prevent his going, saying that the "Vegetarians" had come, he pushed on until within sight of the houses when, seeing a great number of natives surrounding the houses carrying bundles, but no foreigners he concluded that the inmates had made their escape. Mr. Phillips then continued on, passing around the hill at a much lower level than the houses and reaching the side opposite to that of his approach, he took refuge in the bamboo grove behind two trees, where he was an eye witness of the conflagration. Soon after this a horn was sounded and the "Vegetarians" took their departure. Shortly afterwards, seeing no one about, Mr. Phillips left his hiding place and approached the houses, meeting a servant who informed him that the survivors had taken shelter in Miss Bartford's house, he, at once, went there and rendered such service as he could to the sufferers and to his presence and efforts Miss Godrington unquestionably owes her life. Mr. Phillips as soon as possible sent messengers to Dr. Gregory, the only foreigner nearer than Poo-chow, and to Poo-chow with the news of the massacre.

13 Dr. J. J. Gregory, M.D., in charge of the hospital at Kuh-tien, built and controlled by the American Methodist Episcopal Church, was first informed of the outrage shortly after noon of the fatal day by a native, followed a few minutes later by the messenger from Mr. Phillips who brought a hastily written and brief note confirming the sad news. Dr. Gregory immediately went to the Yamen of the District Magistrate and by his persistent and urgent demands succeeded in having an official (the Magistrate), with a guard of soldiers sent to the scene; then, obtaining chair carriers and a small guard for himself, he started for Hua-shan and reached the wounded at eight that evening; first giving the sufferers the attention needed, he then with great difficulty obtained the necessary manual assistance from the villagers and soldiers to prepare the remains for transportation, placing the bodies in coffins and the incinerated

remains in boxes, and to carry the same to Sui-kow.

14 At 3 p.m. on the 2nd. of August the remains were sent to Sui-kow, followed soon after by the wounded attended by Dr. Gregory and Mr. Phillips: Herbert Stewart died from his injuries soon after the journey began. Arriving at Sui-kow at eight-thirty a.m. on the following morning the wounded were placed in boats, the boats having been pressed into service by order of the Magistrate; not waiting for the bodies, the wounded leaving Sui-kow that afternoon began the trip down the river Min. On the next morning a steam launch, towing a house boat taking the prefect Ch'in Ping-chi(秦柄正) to Sui-kow, was met; Dr. Gregory requested that the launch be detailed to tow the ~~the~~ boats with the wounded on board in order to hasten the arrival at Foo-chow--the heat being intense and the wounded in need of immediate relief--the Prefect replied that he would upon his arrival at Sui-kow immediately send the launch back; as this meant a prolonged trip and the boats could easily float down the stream to their destination in less time than it would take the launch to go to Sui-kow and return, Dr. Gregory peremptorily demanded the use of the launch at once (before this at the invitation of the Doctor the Prefect had taken a look at the wounded and should have recognized the gravity of the case) the Prefect reluctantly yielded. By the aid of the launch, Foo-chow was reached at one-thirty p.m., the fourth of August: before reaching Foo-chow a steam launch, sent by U.S. Consul Hixson, having on board U.S. Marshal Hixson, Arch-deacon Wolfe, C.M.S, and Rev. W. Banister, C.M.S, was met bringing supplies and assistance to the party; shortly afterwards the house boat of Mr. A.W.V. Gibb, in which this gentleman had promptly come to meet the party with more supplies, was met. At Foo-chow the party was met by the U.S. and British Consuls and a large party of sympathetic friends, the wounded being immediately transferred to the hospitals. The baby died within a week. The eleven graves in the quiet burying ground at Foo-chow will tell for years to come their mute story of the terrible trgedy.

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15 The statements of the survivors;Misses Hartford and Codrington, Kathleen Stewart and Rev. Mr. Phillips, as well as that of Dr. J.J. Gregory, are appended to this report and marked,A,B,C,D,and E.

16 The village of Hua-shan is small--300 inhabitants--and lies on the opposite side of a deep ravine from the foreign houses,the communication between the two being by the main highway that winds around the sides of the ravine. A few straggling houses on the same side of the ravine as the foreign ones stretch along the highway. This village has never been a fruitful field for mission work,a Catechist was maintained there for several years by the C. M.S.;but two natives were baptized,these having renounced the Christian religion,the Catechist was sent elsewhere and the field abandoned. This location of the foreign houses as a sanitarium can hardly be said to have been among friends or sympathizers.

17 Having been notified on the twelfth of August,the day the "Detroit" arrived at Pagoda anchorage,Min river,by U.S.Consul J. Courtney Hixson of his intention,under the orders of the U.S. Minister,to proceed the next day to Ku-tien to begin an investigation into the massacre, I offered,if there were no objection,to send an officer to accompany him;as there was none but, on the contrary, being assured that such action would be most agreeable,I directed Ensign Waldo Evans,U.S.Navy, to accompany the Consul unofficially, in order that I might be informed as to the condition and progress of affairs. The U.S.and British Consuls left Foo-chow on the afternoon of the 13th.of August and reached Ku-tien the evening of the 16th.;having been met some distance outside of the city by a party of native Christians who came to welcome them. Having received, after the departure of the Consuls,telegraphic instructions notifying me of my appointment as a member of the American committee, I was able to join(the Viceroy delaying me by his objections)the U.S. Consul at Kutien in the evening of the 27th.. The Consuls had been instructed to cooperate in the investigation.

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American, Consul J.C.Hixson, British, Consul R.W.Mansfield,
Commander J.S.Newell, Vice Consul E.L.B.Allen,
Dr.J.J.Gregory M.D., Rev.W.Banister, C.M.S.,
Ensign Waldo Evans, Rev.L.H.Star, C.M.S.,
Dr.E.G.Hart M.D..

19 Dr.Hart of the M.E.Mission, the intended relief of Dr.Gregory, at my request, accompanied me from Foo-chow. Dr.Hart and Mr.Star returned to Foo-chow Sept.21, the former returning to Ku-tien Sept. 27 and again leaving Oct.5 . Vice Consul Allen returned to Foo-chow Oct.5, his place being taken by Mr.G.D.Pitzipios, an assistant in the British Consular service at Foo-chow, who arrived the next day. Ensign Evans resumed his duties on the "Detroit" Oct.6th.. Consul Mansfield and Mr.Banister went to Foo-chow Oct.11, returning the 18th.; while there the Consul had an interview with the Viceroy, when the final punishments of the participants in the Hua-shan affair were agreed upon, the U.S.Committee being no party to the agreement.

20 On Oct.26 both parties withdrew from Ku-tien, reaching Foo-chow the next day; having passed 61 days in Ku-tien, 28 of which were spent in the trial of prisoners.

21 The day after the arrival of the Consuls the prefect Chin Ping-chi called, followed the next day--the 18th,--by the district magistrate Yi Chien. These calls were returned the 19th. From these officials it was learned that 16 arrests had already been made, that warrants had been issued for all that went to Hua-shan that fatal morning, that soldiers had been stationed throughout the Province to aid in making arrests, that word had been sent to adjoining Provinces to apprehend all escaping fugitives, and that large rewards had been offered for the arrest of the leaders in

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22 Objections were raised by the Prefect to the Consuls attending the trials, their request to be present being refused on the ground that the Viceroy's instructions did not permit; but, upon the Consuls' emphatic declarations that they had a right to be present, the Prefect communicated with the Viceroy and the trials before the consular parties began on August 21.

23 The Consuls claimed the right to be present at all trials of arrested suspects, which was agreed to by the Prefect: the plan followed was that the accused, when first arrested should at once be examined by the Magistrate or Deputy, to avoid collusion with other prisoners, then to be examined in open Court before Investigating Committee.

24 To a clear understanding of the origin of the movement that culminated in the horrible affair of Aug. 1, 1895, it is necessary to look into the life of the "Vegetarians" in the District, and to examine into the incidents and events that transpired, a few months prior to the massacre, within the district of Ku-tien, as well as to enquire into the conduct of the officials charged with the maintenance of peace and the execution of the laws in this Prefecture; to this end a brief synopsis of events will be of interest.

25 The tenets of the "Vegetarian Society" or the "T'sai Hui (菜會)" prohibit the killing and eating of all flesh meats, the use of opium, wine and tobacco. This organization has its pass-words and ritual; the records and minutes of all meetings are burned at the closing of each sitting. For many years the headquarters of the society were in the Chiang-hsi (江西) Province from whence the order was extended to other districts.

26 In 1892 a propagandist, Liu Hsiang-hsing (劉祥興) by name, established the society in the Districts of Ku-tien (古田) and Ping nang (屏南); as a result of his teaching and the earnest work of his followers in the two districts, the "Vegetarians" numbered at the beginning of this year, at the least estimate, three

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thousand. The society,however,did not attract attention till the latter part of 1894,when by the lawless acts of its members it gained much notoriety and its members increased rapidly in number. By lawless acts the society terrorized the people,attracting many of the evil disposed to their ranks.

27 The great attraction,at first,was evidently the reputed cure of the opium habit,not so much for delivery from the baneful effects of the drug as for release from the expense which the use of the drug entailed upon its consumers. This reputed cure alone attracted a worthless and shiftless class of people. In spreading the order,many irresponsible and dangerous persons were led to follow itinerant pursuits,and thus gain acquaintance with the worst elements of society throughout the districts,which elements sooner or later became members. Each new member is introduced by a petty leader,known as a Yin Ching (引進),and at once becomes his blind follower--"if we live,we live together;if we die,we die together"--being inculcated. New members go on probation for a certain period, to be admitted to full membership at the general meeting held at the option of the leaders;a part of the initiation at these meetings (known as Yen Kwan '坐官')was that the candidate remained in bed in a dark room for a week,and only saw his Yin Ching who attended to his wants;many continued probationary members because of their failure to abstain from the use of opium or meat.

28 Emboldened by the successful spreading of their doctrines and elated by the accession of many members,the society became one for mutual aid and support. Its members,bound by stringent oaths under fear of personal torture,violence and death,were forced to obey all calls of their leaders. They undertook to settle all disputes between a "Vegetarian" and outsider,without appealing to the law,by force often,with the result that robbery,arson and even murder were the methods employed.

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with a native convert of the Anglican communion residingat Hia Tien-p'ing (下店坪),a small village eleven miles to the east of Ku-tien city;the former calling to his aid some fellow members of the society,looted the Christian's shop and threatened to burn it. The native convert sought redress by bringing suit before the District Magistrate,Wang Yu-yang (汪育旸),who failed to give the case a hearing. Owing to the steps taken by the native Christian,the ill feeling became stronger and culminated early one morning in the ensuing October in the gathering of "Vegetarians", from the neighboring villages to the number of about one hundred, in the rice fields of the Christian;when at a signal,the firing of a gun,the "Vegetarians" cut and removed the entire crop of ripe rice. This act not only inflicted personal damage to the owner but deprived the government of its lawful tax upon the same. Suit was again brought and one vegetarian was arrested.

In December 1894,While members of the society were holding a meeting in Ku-tien city the District Magistrate,Wang Yu-yang,acting upon the advice of his confidential secretary Chiang (江),the chief runner of the Yamen,caused the arrest of four "vegetarians" for using seditious language;each of these arrests was whipped and imprisoned in the Magistrate's Yamen. A few days later the "Vegetarians" assembled to the number of about one hundred and entering the Yamen showed their contempt for that official as well as for the law by demanding the release of their fellow members. Afraid to resist or ignore the demand,the Magistrate entertained the request and through the medium of Ho Ts'ung-lung (何從龍), a military officer;Li Ch'i-tseng (李企曾),city magistrate; and Lang Chih-jin (蓝志仁),a graduate,who acted as go-betweens or intercedors,Liu Hsiang-hsing (劉祥興),Yeh Shu-ming(葉述明), Yu Hsun-yang (余訓揚) and Cheng Sui (鄭雖) were released and sent out of the Yamen in chairs trimmed in red;the secretary Chiang,for his vigilance,was whipped and dismissed from the service of the Yamen. Thus humiliated,the Magistrate showed his weakness

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and the residents having lost confidence in the Magistrate feared to bring their grievances before him for settlement. Many vegetarians arrogated to themselves the rights of graduates, wearing insignia: they became loud in their demands and when not acceded to they compelled compliance with force. This state of affairs induced many people of good intentions and well-to-do to join the society for protection. The British Consul informed the Foo-chow authorities of what had occurred and it is believed that they called for a report and, undoubtedly to conceal his humiliation, weakness and disgrace, as well as the growing strength of this society, the Magistrate made such a report as pacified the authorities.

31 At this time the walls and gates of the city being in a dilapidated condition, the Magistrate levied a tax to repair the same and work was begun at once. Anticipating the completion of the repairs the Magistrate sent the draft of a proclamation to the engraver, giving the information that he, the Magistrate, was ready to consider the charges, then pending at the Yamen, against "Vegetarians" and calling upon all interested to appear. It was the Magistrate's intention not to issue the proclamation until the repairs to the wall and gates of the city had been completed. The contents of this proclamation becoming known to the "Vegetarians", before the engraver had finished his task, anonymous small red placards "Officials oppress, people rebel" were posted in several parts of the city: these placards directed against the Magistrate, accused him of persecution and announced the intention of making war against him, thus openly defying the law and endeavouring by seditious words and threats to intimidate the man. These placards, although unsigned, were attributed to the "Vegetarians"; this suspicion was confirmed by the testimony brought out before the Court.

32 In March, 1895, it was reported that the "Vegetarians" were assembling in the 17th township--ten miles from Ku-tien--and it was rumored that their intention was to attack the city, killing the District Magistrate and several of the head literary men, these

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rumors caused great alarm: about this time, Liu Hsiang-hsing, the propagandist, gave his relative the city Magistrate, Li Ch'i-tseng, information of the intentions of the "Vegetarians", this Magistrate immediately bundled up his goods, and sending for burden bearers directed that the goods be delivered at Sui-kow before evening; a dispute arising, the bearers declined and the goods were not taken, but the eight loads were moved into the Fan Ch'in (范春) drug store, and the Magistrate's family took up their abode in another quarter of the city at the house of Ch'ing Si-u (清秀), the head man of the chair coolies. This act was most suspicious, and the District Magistrate knowing about the placards, hearing the rumors and learning of the action of the City Magistrate, closed at once the city gates, barricading them, and ordered the city wall to be constantly patrolled by several hundreds of men levied from the Lien Chia (聯甲) or home guards; all foreigners living outside the city walls were called in (by the authorities) and took up their residence within the city wall. Heavy wooden bar gates were soon after erected throughout the city abreast the fire walls, and the practice since has been to close these gates at night.

33 Alarmed by this condition of affairs, the District Magistrate, Wang Yu-yang, sent a despatch to the Viceroy, T'an Chung-lin (譚鍾麟), at Foo-chow asking for soldiers: hearing of this Tseng Kuang-kuei (曾光奎), a rich citizen living in the first ward, sent word to his brother, Tseng Kuang-tou (曾光斗), a third degree man in office at Foo-chow, to use his best efforts to prevent the sending of troops as they were not needed; Li Ch'i-tseng (李企曾), city magistrate, also endeavored to prevent and advised against the sending of soldiers. Considering the disorganized condition of the city, these acts are most reprehensible.

34 A messenger (one of his soldiers) was sent by the military officer Lin I-hsiung (林義雄) to the place of assembly of the "Vegetarians" to invite Liu Hsiang-hsing, Tai Jih-ching (戴日清) and Tang Ch'un (湯春) leaders to come into the city and confer

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confer with the District Magistrate,Wang Yu-yang;arriving at the Yamen, these leaders disclaimed any intention on the part of the "Vegetarians" to attack the city;the Magistrate then required security for the maintenance of peace and good faith on the part of the "Vegetarians",informing them that without security he (the Magistrate)dare not open the gates--the stock of rice in the city was rapidly diminishing and some of the inhabitants demanded that the gates be opened to admit rice--difficulty was experienced in obtaining security,finally,however,Lin Te-kang (林得康) and Cheng Lan (鄭蘭),Yamen runners,became sureties for the "Vegetarians", the gates were then opened,March 29,1895,and the patrol of the wall ceased.

35 Receiving a report from the late Mr.Stewart,concerning this state of affairs,the British Consul,about April 1,called the attention of the Chinese Authorities at Foo-chow to the perturbed condition at Ku-tien and on the first of April the British Consul addressed a letter to the Viceroy T'an Chung-ling strongly urging the sending of soldiers to Ku-tien to secure peace and for the protection of foreigners;to this letter the Viceroy replied,two weeks later,saying that he had sent an official to Ku-tien to enquire into the condition of affairs there,that this official had returned, reporting that all was quiet and that there were no grounds for the disquieting rumors. The official,Li Sen-sang (劉瑞祥),sent to enquire into the situation,arrived in Ku-tien early in April and after a stay of only one day returned to Foo-chow and reported that the condition of affairs did not call for the sending of soldiers. Evidently a gross misrepresentation and concealment of facts or else the criminal inefficiency of Chinese officials;the District Magistrate,the official Inquirer, or the Viceroy must assume the responsibility or share it.

36 In March 1895,on account of reports from various parts of the Province and the rumors flying about concerning the menacing attitude of the natives,the U.S.Consul had several interviews with

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36 In March 1895, on account of reports from various parts of the Province and the rumors flying about concerning the menacing attitude of the natives, the U.S. Consul had several interviews with

the president of the foreign Board at Foo-chow,Taotai Chen (陳), in regard to the unsettled condition of the Province, and urged that immediate steps be taken to enquire into the condition and to suppress the existing lawlessness. On April 1 the Consul received a letter from Dr.Gregory detailing the events then transpiring in and about Ku-tien,referred to in §§32,33and36,and immediately called upon the foreign Board and prefsrred the request that soldiers be sent at once to Ku-tien;to this the president agreed and said that they should be sent;Consul Hixson,suspicious that the soldiers might not be sent or that their departure would be delayed,asked that he might be informed of their departure;a few days later Taotai Chen sent a deputy to inform the U.S.Consul that agreeably to his request four hundred soldiers had been sent. Influenced by the condition of the Province Consul Hixson called all American citizens to come wihin the limits of the treaty port of Foo-chow; this call was obeyed by all residing in Ku-tien or the vicinity, except Dr.Gregory who came as far as Sui-kow and hearing that affairs had quieted down after the opening of the city gates returned to Ku-tien. Miss Hartford,who had frequently claimed that it was perfectly safe ,soon afterwards returned to her post. Considering all this,the question would naturally be asked,why did the missionaries not realize the gravity of their situation? It can only be answered that for many years the Province of Fu-kien has been considered as most peaceful and a fruitful field for sowing Christianity;lulled into security by the records of the past,they were too confident as to the future and therefore did not give to current events that importance which after events would have justified.

37 It would seem that the Viceroy T'an Chung-ling must have been aware of the condition of affairs and the inefficiency of the District Magistrate Wang Yu-yang,for the latter was removed and Wang Ju-lin (王汝霖) succeeded him in May 1895. The call for soldiers was not answered by the sending of troops. It is relevant

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relevant to mention here that about the first of May, Viceroy T'an Chung-ling was transferred to Canton and Pien Pao-ch'uan (邊寶泉) became Viceroy of this Province.

38 Shortly after his arrival, the new District Magistrate Wang Ju-lin, began his rounds collecting taxes; in the latter part of June, while in the village of Hsi-yang (西洋) 30 miles from Ku-tien, receiving word that a murder had been committed in the village of Cho-yang (卓洋) some six miles away, he sent runners to investi- the crime. After arriving the runners found that a misunderstanding regarding money matters had arisen between two natives, both heathen but one a vegetarian; the latter assisted by some sixty or seventy members of his society, armed with spears and swords, had attacked the barricaded house of his enemy, forcing their way in, wounding several men and killing one man; after which they withdrew, looting such articles as were in reach; the runners were prevented by the "Vegetarians" from making any arrests. Upon hearing this, the Magistrate Wang Ju-lin immediately reported the case to the Viceroy asking for troops. After the murder at Cho-yang, a number of robberies by the "Vegetarians" elsewhere in the district of Ku-tien, were reported.

39 The Viceroy Pien Pao-ch'uan in answer to the report of the District Magistrate Wang Ju-lin, sent Ho Ting (何鼎), a former Magistrate of this District, to investigate the report. Ho Ting, after inquiring into the murder, finding that one hundred or more cases against "Vegetarians" were then awaiting examination in the Yamen, requested that one thousand soldiers be sent to Ku-tien. In reply to this request Colonel T'an Yu-tê (譚有德) with two hundred and ten soldiers arrived in Ku-tien July 23. After the arrival of the soldiers the Deputy, Ho Ting, issued a proclamation calling upon all persons interested in cases pending before the Yamen to appear. The arrival of the soldiers together with the proclamation of Ho Ting gave the "Vegetarians" the idea that they would be attacked. The "Vegetarians" attributed to Mr. Stewart and other foreigners the responsibility for the coming of the troops

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and asserted that the missionaries had furnished the funds necessary.

40 The soldiers after their arrival made some pretence at drilling and firing, no effort, however, was made to arrest any one and they remained within the city limits, although it was well known that no vegetarian had answered the Deputy's summons and furthermore that the members of this society were assembling at Kung Shan Ch'i (龔山磐), a mountain fifteen miles north and east from Ku-tien, on which were a number of cattle sheds; this position the "Vegetarians" proceeded to fortify. In assembling, the "Vegetarians" were seen, by day and by night, passing in armed squads through the District towards their mountain fastness; this movement so alarmed the inhabitants of the villages near this rendezvous that they kept watch night and day, and many families on hearing rumors of attack moved away. The residents of An Chang village becoming alarmed prepared to make a defence, a member of the Lien Chia from this village with a native Christian preacher, on July 30, visited the Magistrate's Yamen in Ku-tien and informed this official that it was reported that the "Vegetarians" assembled at Kung Shan Ch'i intended making a descent upon their village to destroy the chapel and plunder the inhabitants, expecting to obtain money, as a rich man lived there; they begged that soldiers might be sent for their protection to arrest the "Vegetarians" assembled at the fastness; the Magistrate Wang Ju-lin much alarmed went to Deputy Ho Ting and reported the situation; the city magistrate, Li Ch'i-tseng, being present, made light of the matter and persuaded the Deputy that there could be no truth in the report; no soldiers were sent, but a few policemen were sent by the Magistrate and they passed the night in the chapel. An Chang village is situated between Kung Shan Ch'i and Hua-shan, on the road followed by the "Vegetarians" on their march to Hua-shan; had the appeals from this village received proper attention the massacre might have been prevented, for armed "Vegetarians", to the number of two hundred and ninety eight by actual count, passed that night (July 31) on their way to Hua-shan.

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¶ Owing to the frequency of disquieting rumors regarding the unfriendly attitude of the natives towards the signers in the interior of the Province, and also the disinclination displayed by the authorities in the settlement of the numerous cases presented to them by the Consul, Mr. Hixson, on July 27 last, addressed a letter to the Viceroy Tien Fêng-ch'uan urging the prompt taking of strong measures to correct the growing unfriendly attitude towards foreigners.

¶ Early on the morning of August 1 the murders took place, and on the third this body of rebels dispersed.

¶ Before proceeding to the trials of those implicated this act of Li Chi-tsung, city magistrate, should be recounted. Mr. Gregory appeared at the Yamen on the day of the massacre to inquire the Ku-tzŭ's cost and to get admittance, the city magistrate Li Chi-tsung was present and immediately began to remonstrate the deputy that it could not be done.

¶ Soon after the murders District Magistrate Wang Ju-lin was removed and I Chien 易箭 appointed in his place, arrived in Ku-tien August 8, Chin Ping-chi, the Prefect, reached Ku-tien on the 7th of August.

¶ 207 arrests have been made and 88 cases tried before the committee. Most of the arrests have been made by the "Liang Chiang" bona guards established in each village and delivered at the yamen of the District Magistrate, Ku-tien. Soldiers were sent out and distributed over the Province to prevent the escape of culprits and to assist in arrests. Rewards have been issued and fellow villagers of executioners to track & suspected have been in some cases to discriminate between the soldiers and the captors-the idea being that the one who delivers the prisoner to the magistrate is entitled to the reward in and discriminates the executioner of one of the "Liang Chiang" was put by a native woman.

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The lawless acts of the "Vegetarians", together with the rewards offered, can be assigned as reasons for the activity in making arrests. In some cases a father or a brother was arrested with a view of having a guilty son or brother surrender himself. Owing to the strong sense of filial duty in the Chinese, which impels or prompts great personal sacrifices for family, even to the selling of one's life as a substitute for execution, this plan was very effective.

46 Ten suicides to prevent arrest (two by hanging and the rest from starvation in the mountains) have been reported: and after arrest, before trial, several attempts at self destruction have been made; one by cutting the throat failed, the cut healed and the culprit, one of the actual murderers, was brought to trial and executed; another by an overdose of opium robbed the law of a victim whose destiny would undoubtedly have been decapitation.

47 The Chinese are entitled to credit for the commendable speed with which arrests were made at first--a hundred and ninety-three arrests were made prior to Sept. 21; of these forty-three went to Huashan. Since Sept. 21, few if any arrests have been made, although the evidence before the Magistrate's court implicates over one hundred: attention has frequently been called to this, still few arrests have been made. Information from other sources swells this number.

INFORMATION SOURCES.

48 For thirty years or more the Missionaries have labored in this district, and the followers of the two Missions aggregate between 3000 and 4000. These native Christians have at all times been most alert in furnishing names and information concerning those engaged in the massacres, enabling the Committee to begin its labors intelligently and to keep the

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officials ever mindful that it was possessed of information for which it was not indebted to them. Not knowing the extent of the information in the hands of the Committeeacted at first as a powerful incentive to press the work of apprehension and trials;which with good cause might,had it been otherwise,have dragged on;particularly so had the Committee been dependent solelyupon the testimony elicited at the trial.

49 Native Christians have come freely before the Committee, giving information as to the matters under investigation and have induced heathen natives to do the same. These witnesses from wise and prudential motives cannot appear at the Magistrate's court. The Committee is at liberty to make use freely of such information,but not to incriminate the witnesses by giving their names.

50 From these sources the Committee has always been informed of any movement or action on the part of the authorities tending to delay the work of the investigation,to cripple or render nil the good effect produced by its presence.

51 Furnished at the beginning with a long list of names of those who belonged to the "Vegetarian"Society,that assembled at Kungshan;of those that went to Huashan,that took active part in the bloody affray;and,finally,of those who were or had been in possession of loot, the Committee has been materially assisted in its work and enabledto commence the investigation with a fair knowledge of the case.

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52 At the beginning,the Prefect Shih Ping-chi,official in charge,refused to allow the Consuls to be present at the trial,and furthermore denied their right to be.(see par 53)

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53 During the trial in the latter part of August, the Magistrate Yi Chien issued a proclamation, accompanied by instructions to the head of the Lien chia, in which Vegetarians and Christians were specifically mentioned---the former, if disposed to do well in the future would be allowed to enter the "Lien Chia", the latter could also be enrolled, but the dates of birth and of becoming Christians must be registered. This had a baneful effect, at once rehabilitating the Vegetarians and checking the arrests, dampening the ardor of the "Lien-Chia" and arousing suspicion in the minds of the Christians, marking them as a special class: for frequently, even in the vicinity of the Magistrate's yamen, threats had been made that when the Hua-Shan case should have been concluded and the Committee have taken its departure the Christians turn would come. Objections were at once made to this proclamation and accompanying instructions: their recall was demanded, and the issuing of a new proclamation, with instructions, insisted upon, in which no allusion whatever should be made to Christians, while forbidding the enrollment of Vegetarians until they had, after a probationary period of one year, given evidence of their intention to be law-abiding, and then only after consulting the Consuls. The Prefect Chin, on Sept. 8, having agreed to this, submitted a draft for approval: coinciding with the views expressed by the Committee the draft was approved, and returned to the Prefect, who assured the Committee that the objectionable one would be immediately recalled and replaced by the one approved.

54 On Sept. 12th the obnoxious proclamation not having been recalled or the approved one issued, the Committee invited the attention of Taotai Hsü, who had arrived but two days before, to this neglect on the part of the Prefect. The Taotai being

53 During the trial in the latter part of August, the Magistrate Yi Chien issued a proclamation, accompanied by instructions to the head of the Liang shih, in which Vegetarians and Christians were specifically mentioned---the former, if disposed to do well in the future would be allowed to enter the "Ilen Chiao", the latter could also be enrolled, but the dates of birth and of becoming Christians must be registered. This had a beneficial effect, at rehabilitating the Vegetarians and checking the arrests, dampening the ardor of the "Ilen-Chiao" and arousing suspicion in the minds of the Christians, marking them as a special class for frequently, even in the vicinity of the Magistrate's yamen, threats had been made that when the Hua-Shan case should have been concluded and the Committee have taken its departure the Christians turn would come. Objections were at once made to this proclamation and assembling instructions their recall was demanded, and the issuing of a new proclamation, with instructions, instated upon, in which no allusion whatever should be made to Christians, while forbidding the enrollment of Vegetarians until they had, after a probationary period of one year, given evidence of their intention to be law-abiding, and then only after consulting the Consuls. The Prefect Chin, on Sept. 3, having agreed to this, submitted a draft for approval coinciding with the views expressed by the Committee the draft was approved, and returned to the Prefect, who assured the Committee that the objectionable one would be immediately recalled and replaced by the one approved.

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apparently in accord with the Committee,consented to recall the obnoxious proclamation and instructions,and to replace them with those of his own. A few days afterwards he submitted a draft for approval,and after consultation with and the concurrence of the Committee,he issued the new proclamation,furnishing the Consuls with official copies. Greatly to our surprise,on the 24th of September,the Committee received information that the Magistrate had again issued a proclamation on the lines of his first one,ignoring that of the Taotai from which nothing had been heard besides failing to recall the original. Upon calling the attention of the Taotai to this act on the part of the Magistrate,he,the Magistrate,hurriedly sent,that same night about midnight,and recalled the second proclamation and instructions,then denied ever having issued them. The Taotai,in reply to the communication addressed to him upon the subject,said the Magistrate denied having issued any such proclamation,but had punished his writer or secretary for the same,accusing him of stealing his magisterial seal and placing it upon a proclamation of his own fabrication,without the consent or knowledge of the Magistrate. It was two weeks after this occurrence,and only after repeated and persistent demands were made upon the Taotai, that the obnoxious proclamation and instructions first issued were recalled,and not until the last one was brought in was any new one issued;thus fully six weeks the obnoxious proclamation and instructions remained in force,at a critical period of the Trial,producing a bad effect from which the Investigation suffered to the end:arrests were virtually stopped.

55 During the trialvery early in Sept.,some 48 suspects were released from arrest;some of these released suspects went home,breathing threatenings by the roadside,publishing

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to these they met that the Christians had had their turn,but, after the close of the trials and the departure of the Committee,the Vegetarians would have their inning,and the Christians would then be dealt with for all that had been done against the Vegetarians. These threats having been brought to the attention of the Committee,upon inquiry the release of the suspects was revealed. The officials,whom confronted and their reasons demanded for turning out these suspects contrary to previous agreement(see par. 25)without consulting the committee,replied that there being no evidence against them, and the prison being crowded,they were allowed to go upon security. It was found that some of those who had been released, were guilty of complicity in the Hunchun attack,having had loot in their possession. The return to jail of those released was demanded,and the officials were informed that no more releases would be permitted except after examination in open court. The officials wrangled and argued,but finally consented to the re-arrest of the released parties--the return of these suspects,was exceedingly slow,only nine of the number having been returned to jail,within a week of the demand,and to the time of withdrawal from Ku-tien the majority were still free.

26 Although repeatedly asked for,a list of persons arrested and held in the yamen jail was not obtainable until a month after the trials commenced;frequent requests to be notified daily of the new arrests,elicited but few stray lists.

27 It was noticeable that the prisoners,when brought into court,would say to each other--"Tell what you saw,but not what you know."-- As the trial progressed

to those they met that the Christians had had their turn,but, after the close of the trials and the departure of the Communists,the Vegetarians would have their inning,and the Christians would then be dealt with for all that had been done against the Vegetarians. Those tenants having been brought to the attention of the Committee,upon inquiry the release of the suspects was revealed. The officials,when confronted and their reason demanded for turning out these suspects contrary to previous agreement(see par. 22)without con sulting the Committee,replied that there being no evidence against them, and the prison being crowded,they were allowed to go upon security. It was found that some of those who had been released, were guilty of complicity in the Russian attack,having had loot in their possession. The return to jail of those released was demanded,and the officials were informed that no more releases would be permitted except after examination in open court. The officials wrangled and argued,but finally consented to the re-arrest of the released parties--the return of these suspects,was exceedingly slow,only nine of the number having been returned to jail,within a week of the demand,and to the time of withdrawal from Kuo-tien the majority were still free.

56 Although repeatedly asked for,a list of persons arrested and held in the Yamen jail was not obtainable until a month after the trials commenced;frequent requests to be notified daily of the new arrests,elicited but few actual lists.

57 It was noticeable that the prisoners,when brought into court,would say to each other--"Tell what you say,but not what you know,"-- As the trial progressed

it was noted that there must be more or less intercourse between the prisoners; that some were poorly fed, that others were very dirty-some were handled roughly, while others were treated with more or less deference: the policyof the prisonerswas, with little doubt, outlined by someone, or previously agreed to among themselves; the testimony of some prisoners brought into court was often contradictory, evasive, and impossible to be true,--one minute admitting their presence at the massacre, the next denying the same, and yet with all this, their random answers to questions showed a knowledge of events which only a personal presence could have given. The prisoners were mostly ignorant and of the lower and labering classes, constantly pleading that on account of their illiteracy their memory was feeble, forgetting that without the aids of education the senses of memory and sight are most keenly developed.

58 After the arrival of Hsü Taotai the prosecution on the part of the Chinese officialsvery perceptibly lagged; to explain this partly, the Viceroy's position as announced to the Committee by Hsü Taotai, Sept. 27, was that the massacrewas considered by him as an ordinary murder, and the culprits were amenable only to the law applying to such cases. This opinion was contrary to the acts of his subordinates the Taotai, Prefect, and District Magistrate, as well as to their frequent declarations officially made in open court. Their only desire--at least as regards the Magistrate and his Deputies-- seemed to be to make the testimony of the different prisoners agree in minimizing the number of participants in the massacre, and in strenously avoiding any reference to the society, its origin, motives, and acts prior to the fatal occurrence. It is confidently believed that the testimony

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was falsified in order to produce harmonious statements, thus agreeing with the ethics of Chinese law.

89 The number of persons who started from the fastness for Hua-shan and the number reaching and present at the massacre suffered diminution as the trials progressed:the first prisoners examined gave more than two-hundred as the number that started,and considerably over one-hundred that arrived;while later this number diminished one half at least.From outside sources,by actual count,nearly three-hundred started and on the return one-hundred and twenty stopped at a certain village for the mid-day meal,where they were counted.From the testimony of prisoners and others,the efforts of the officials and their subordinates were directed towards minimizing the numbers engaged:they fixed upon the number of 60 or 70 as those who assembled at Hua-shan,which I believe to be about one half the correct number-often was this number admitted by prisoners, and from outside sources it was confirmed. The Magistrate and his deputies frequently so framed their questions as to convey the answer desired:this was particularly so in reference to numbers engaged. Deputies,sent to neighboring villages to make inquiries,performed their duties in a perfunctory manner leaving the work to their runners and interpreters to do. In one case it was brought to the notice of the Committeethat at the village of Ta-ch'en(大 垴)t the Deputies arrived at 5 p.m. leaving at 9the next morning; that the examination ended by getting a statement from the head men,prompted by the Interpreter,to which the name of one of the Christians was forged,the other Christian signed under coercion.

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PROCEDURE-

60 The accused, examined first by the District Magistrate or his deputy is, in accordance with Chinese custom, required to confess: this confession, often confirmed by confrontal with other prisoners, establishes the guilt: if guilty the accused is required to sign his confession by an imprint of the left open hand, inked for the purpose, which signifies that "This is true", and from it the accused is not allowed to recede. After the first examination the prisoner is then brought before the Investigating Committee, in open court, and is questioned by the Chinese officials upon his confession, the questions being asked in a manner to bring out answers confirming his confession. This being done, the Consuls then questioned and cross examined the accused. Frequently other prisoners were introduced for purposes of identification and confrontation to incriminate others or themselves as well as to elucidate testimony.

THE EVIDENCE.

61 The evidence consisting of the statements of the survivors, the testimony deduced on trial, and that obtained from outside sources-shows that advantage was taken of the presence of soldiers in Ku-tien for the Vegetarians to assemble in large numbers at Kung ShanCh'i (fastness).

The leaders issued slips or notices to the Lushangs (petty leaders) to bring their followers to the fastness. Many were invited by word of mouth to see the military adviser Cheng Chih-shin to assemble, or commanded to assemble. The query as to cause or reason for thus assembling, met the reply that the soldiers had come to arrest all Vegetarians, and it was therefore necessary to defend themselves. Under this pretext many returned to their homes to obtain arms and food. The

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information gained by the Committee,from the evidence of the prisoners tried and from other sources,point to a general uprising in which other districts and provinces were expected to join--as near as we can judge it was to have occurred during the 8th moon(October).

62 Cheng Chiu-chiu,known as "Long Finger-nails"on account of the great length of his nails(three inches long on left hand) under the guise of a fortune teller,reached the district of Ku-tien during the 6th moon(July)of this year,and shortly after the leaders evidently came together and the planning and plotting began. He was supposed to be a great military leader. The previous history of this man is shrouded in mystery,partially educated,being both mentally and intellectually the superior as well as physically the inferior of any other prisoner that was brought before the Committee,he talked readily and most glibly,was conversant with the mandarin,as well as with the local dialects,and it is believed that he was not known as a Vegetarian tothose actively engaged in the massacre--it is possible however that he may have been a member well advanced in the society,or else the readiness wt with which he attracted and made use of its members cannot be easily understood--he evidently was an emissary sent for the purpose of inciting rebellious acts in this district. It is stated that he came from the West Gate of Foochow. No attempt was made by the officials to obtain the history of this man that the Committee is aware of.

63 Associated with Cheng Chiu-chiu in planning and organizing the massacre were Tu Chu-yi,Liu Hsiang-hsing,Lin Hsiang-hsing,Yao Pa-chang,Chang Chi,Tai Wu-lang,Yeh Fu-tieh --all of these except Cheng Chiu-chiu and Chang Chi,visited Hua-shan and took active parts in the attack.

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The latter,formerly head runner in the Magistrate's yamen at Ku-tien(but dismissed),one of the leading"Vegetarians",and mixed up in rebellious acts prior to this,denied the former's claim and disagreed with the plans proposed;hewas the one who gave information to Anchong village of the contemplated attack,and was selected to carry a letter to Foochow;opening the same he returned and disputed with the others,threatening to kill Tu chu yi and others. The Committee surrendered all claim to this man as a participant in the massacre;he was held by the Chinese and executed for his previous acts. As a result of the call sent out,over three-hundred members of the Vegetarian society gathered at some cattle sheds on the top of Kung Shan Chi during the last week of July,1895, where they were armed.

64 To carry on an open rebellion and to defy the soldiers, money and food were necessary;to obtain these,robbery was resorted to and certain villages,where there were rich men, were selected as objects of attack. Cheng Chiu-chiu(whether inspired by others or not cannot positively be stated,but it is confidently believed that he was acting under instructions) evidently directed attention to foreigners. Considering the general anti-foreign sentiment that existed,this plan was readily accepted,and designs were entertained,first against the foreign property in the city of Ku-tien,which Chang Chi advocated,and second against neighboring villages,and lastly against foreign property at Huashan. The reason given for not attacking Anchong village was that the inhabitants had made preparations to defend themselves.

65 In order to show that this step was approved of and ordered by the spirits,Cheng Chiu-chiu proposed to decide by lottery the destination,and he alone prepared slips of paper and deposited the same in a receptacle which,after incanta-

The latter,formerly head runner in the Magistrate's yamen at Mu-tien(but dismissed),one of the leading"Vegetarians",and mixed up in rebellious acts prior to this,denied the former's claim and disagreed with the plans proposed;hence the one who gave information to Amoong village of the contemplated attack,and was selected to carry a letter to Toochow;opening the same he returned and disputed with the others,threatening to kill Tu Chu yi and others. The Committee surrendered all claim to this man as a participant in the massacre;he was held by the Chinese and executed for his previous acts. As a result of the call sent out,over three-hundred members of the Vegetarian society gathered at some castle abode on the top of Hung Shan Chi during the last week of July,1895, where they were armed.

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tions and prayers to heaven,were drawn out,using incense sticks as chop-sticks,one at a time:this was repeated three times,each slip of paper drawn out had written upon it"Hua-shan". This drawing occurred three successive nights. It should be mentioned here that the evidence shows that no one but Cheng Chiu-shiu saw the writing or prepared the slips. After the lottery had decided the point of attack,strict orders were issued to kill all foreigners,to rob and to burn; that all plunder should be brought back to the fastness and turned into a common store to be devoted to the purchase of provisions and munitions;oathsof fidelity were taken by the members,such as- to be torn to pieces by five wild horses,to be burnt alive or suffer death by drowning,if unfaithful to their vows. Lists of the members were made out for mustering the horde,and after saluting a triangular flag the march for Huashan was commenced about dusk on the 31st of July.

66 Two months before the assembly at Kung Shan Chi,Lin Hsiang-hsing had visited Huashan village,and,in company with two resident Vegetarians of the village,had inspected the foreign houses as well as the native house to be occupied by Miss Hartford, Mr. Phillip's intention to visit Huashan was unknown to the native guides,as he did not arrive until a few days before the massacre.This man,Lin Hsiang-hsing,reputed to be of great physical strength,an itinerant peddler accustomed to journey from place to place,was well fitted to lead the way. Tu Chu-yi,a most determined man,both forcible and magnetic,was selected to carry the flag,while Yeh Hu-tieh,a daring and fearless man,was chosen to give the signal,by firing a gun,to commence the attack.

67 About dusk on the last day of July,the crowd,after saluting the flag,followed Lin Hsiang-hsing,who,armed with a trident,led the way to Huashan followed by three-hundred or more Vegetarians,Tu Chu-yi with the flag bringing up the rear.

Vegetarians, Tu Ghu-yi with the flag bringing up the rear.

67 About dusk on the last day of July, the crowd, after exulting the flag, followed Lin Heang-hsing, who, armed with a trident, led the way to Hueshan followed by three-hundred or more daring and fearless men, was chosen to give the signal, by firing a gun, to commence the attack.

The flag, which Yeh Hu-tien, a megacle, was selected to carry the flag, while Tu Ghu-yi, a man of great physical strength, an itinerant peddler assumed to be of great physical strength, an ideal pedlar assumed to journey from place to place, was well fitted to lead the way. Tu Ghu-yi, a most determined man, both formible and known to the native guides, as he did not arrive until a few days before the massacre. This man, Lin Heang-hsing, reported Hueshan, was commenced about dusk on the 31st of July.

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These men in passing by Anchong village,not quite half way to Hwashan,numbered by count about midnight,298 men,who were armed with swords,tridents,spears,and sticks. From this time until the arrival at Hwashan,between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning,August the 1st,the numbers were diminished by desertion,from fatigue and other causes,until they numbered between one and two hundred when they arrived upon the crest of the hill within view of the foreign houses.

68 The adult members of the houses had not all risen for the day,two of the children were on the slope of the hill just east of the houses picking wild flowers;a gun was fired,and a rush was made down this hill by the Vegetarians hords for the houses:the children picking flowers first hheard the shouting,and then saw the howling mob;one fled towards the nearest house,the residence of their parents,to give the alarm whereas the other lay down in the grass with the idea of escaping discovery;but she was caught,struck,and dragged by the hair. Numbers of the assailants then forced their way into each house,the teachers and servants fleeing,and the work of murder, robbery, and arson began.

69 Most of these men were bent upon plundering:ransacking all receptacles and tearing up bedding in the search for articles of value,particularly money;in their eagerness to obtain loot they often were engaged in scuffles,paying little or no attention to the occupants unless actually face to face, when they would strike them with their weapons.

70 The occupants,in their efforts to escape,attempted to get out first by the kitchen,but finding the door locked they returned ton bed room and in the attempt to get out by its window were driven back by men on the outside:finally, rushing from the room to escape by the rear,Miss Newcombe became

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separated and escaped by the front door to meet her death.

71 The other ladies escaped by the rear,but were quickly surrounded by ten or more Vegetarians!while pleading for their lives,offering both jewels and money to their assailants,an old man from the neighboring village interceded in their behalf(the identity of this man the Committee failed to establish). At these appeals,the crowd surrounding these ladies hesitated,when Tu Chu-yi,appearing and noticing the hesitation of his followers,waved the flag and commanded these men to carry out their orders and kill quickly; These ladies were then all stricken down at the rear of the upper house,and only one lives to tell the tale.

72 Lin Hsiang-hsing,seeing the work under way at the upper house,passed on to the front of the lower house,where encountering a lady he stabbed her with his trident;this lady,Miss Newcombe,falling,he passed rapidly on and turning westward f from the lower house,following the path that led by the rear to the native house occupied by Miss Hartford. Upon reaching this house he confronted Miss Hartford issuing forth to ascertain the cause of the tumult:with a cry indicative of his intention to kill,he made a lunge with his trident at Miss. Hartford,who,seizing the weapon-receiving a scratch under the ear-diverted the blow,but was thrown down by the shock and j jostling that ensued. After she fell,the fiend began to beat her with the handle of his weapon. Mrs.Deng,wife of Miss Hartford's Chinese teacher,must at this time have caught the murderer by his cue;turning him and receiving a kick in the abdomen she was knocked down. Miss Hartford's servant Sieng Duk then grabbed the trident,wrenching it away,and began to beat the murderer with the handle knocking him down. Lin Hsiang-hsing recovered himself and in trying to escape tumbled down over an embankment,but finally got away. The native teacher of Miss Hartford early took refuge by flight,leaving

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73 During this time the fiendish work was still going on at the two foreign houses; the Vegetarians smashing and breaking the furniture, piling up the debris, kerosene, brought in bamboo jugs and found on the premises, was poured around and the match applied. Selecting such articles as could be conveniently carried, robbing both dead and living, the mob, at the signal of a horn, took up its retreat.

74 Miss Codrington and the wounded children, seeing that the Vegetarians had withdrawn, exerted themselves to save and assist their fellow sufferers, nobly dragging from the burning buildings those who were still living as well as the bodies of the dead that were on the outside, in danger of being burned. Them by their own efforts, aided by the native servant, Sieng Duk, of Miss Hartford, they took refuge in the latter's house, where Mr. Phillip's and Dr. Gregory found them.

75 After the departure of the assailants the villagers promptly removed every article obtainable, refusing to aid in carrying the wounded into the houses or to care for them in any other way. Upon visiting the ruins on Sept. 26th, the Committee failed to find the smallest piece of metal, all having been stolen by the villagers.

76 Upon leaving the scene of the massacre many of the assailants found their way back to the fastness, with such loot as they had; going by different routes.

As many as one-hundred and twenty, by actual count, stopped en route at a village for their mid-day meal. Others with their loot immediately deserted the main body and proceeded to their homes by various ways, in groupps of greater or less

his pupil and his wife to battle alone with the murderer.

Miss Hartford in trying to escape fell down a terrace; gathering herself up and going to the door of a native house near by, in which her teacher had taken refuge, she was denied admittance; finally, aided by Ah Hseng, a servant, she found a refuge.

78 During this time the fiendish work was still going on at the two foreign houses; the Vegetarians smashing and breaking the furniture, piling up the debris, kerosene, brought in bamboo jugs and found on the premises was poured around and the match applied. Relenting such articles as could be conveniently carried, robbing both dead and living, the mob, at the signal of a horn, took up its retreat.

74 Miss Codrington and the wounded children, seeing that the Vegetarians had withdrawn, exerted themselves to save and assist their fellow sufferers, nobly dragging from the burning buildings those who were still living as well as the bodies of the dead that were on the outside, in danger of being burned. Then by their own efforts, aided by the native servant, Hseng Dun, of Miss Hartford, they took refuge in the latter's house, where Mr. Philip's and Dr. Gregory found them.

75 After the departure of the assailants the villagers promptly removed every article obtainable, returning to aid in carrying the wounded into the houses or to care for them in any other way. Upon visiting the ruins on Sept. 28th, the Committee failed to find the smallest piece of metal, all having been stolen by the villagers.

76 Upon leaving the scene of the massacre many of the assailants found their way back to the fastness, with such loot as they had; going by different routes.

As many as one-hundred and twenty, by actual count, stopped en route at a village for their mid-day meal. Others with their loot immediately deserted the main body and proceeded to their homes by various ways, in groups of greater or less

numbers. Still others,fearing robbery by their companions, straggled back to Kung Shan Chi by routes other than that followed by the main body.Arriving at the fastness the loot was generally surrendered and turned into a common store,to be appropriated later,before disbanding,by the leaders and by those fortunate enough to seize the articles. In many villages loot was paraded and even offered for sale. Very little loot was found upon those arrested and none but that so found was ever recovered.

77 It is probable that this attack had been contemplated by some(?)long before its realization,as evidenced by (1)the visit of Cheng Chiu-chiu,who,arriving in the District but a few days prior to the deed,rapidly assumed sway over a horde of men untrained except to do the bidding of their In-changs(petty leaders); Yin chin
(2)his prophecy contained in his letter of invitation to Chang Chi-undoubtedly the superior of the other leaders in many ways;(3)the visit of Lin Hsiang-hsing to Hua-shan to spy out the premises;(4)the frequent visits,previous to the attack,to the foreign houses of strangers faces; (5)the inquiring if fire arms were kept in the house-the servants answering no;(6)together with the fact that visits had within a few months been made by many of the leaders to Foochow-notably by Tu Chui-yi and Lin Hsiang-hsing,ostensibly to attend meetings of the Society held on a small island in the Min river,between the two bridges.These incidents,in my mind,point to a time and place other than the gathering at the fastness when this diabolical plot was conceived.There i s is very little,if any,proof to show that the plot was purelyone against foreigners and it is believed it was not;considering that indications show it was mainly insurrectionary in its tendency,and that money being essential for a successful rebellion,this attack on Hua shan was one of a number of side plans to obtain the necessary funds.

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78 It also appears that after the attack on Hua shan a number of armed men were seen going from Kung Shan chi' towards Ku-tien. These men,16 in number,under a leader(since beheaded)carrying a flag,passed during the night of August 3rd through villages on the road between the two places:their destination they refused to impart,but as some of the inhabitants of Ku-tien reported having seen armed men in the vicinity of the bridge crossing the creek at the east gate of the city,the rebels can be credited with the intention of attacking the city.This was unquestionably the plan of Chang Chi, and one of the points that led to the open rupture between him and the other leaders.

79 The prophecy referred to in par.77,as contained in the invitation of Cheng chiu-chiu to Chang Chi,was"500 years ago it was decided Vegetarians affairs are important".A table of arrests,trials,and results is appended,marked F.

80 It is apparent that U.S.Citizens resident in China should be required to register at the Consulate nearest their usual domicile,and also to keep that official informed of their movements;furthermore,they should be enjoined to be amenable to Consular authority.If this condition can be secured it would often be productive of good results.

81 The conduct of Miss Hartford's servant,Siong Duk,also that of Mrs.Deng,the wife of her native teacher,both natives of China and converts to Christianity,deserve some official recognition;but for their devotion and courage-the opposite of that displayed by the native servants of the British members of that colony-the United States would have lost a citizen by murder. It is a pleasant duty to commend these persons to such favorable action as you may deem appropriate,being of the opinion that their humanity and fidelity should be noticed and marked in some substantial manner.(see par.10)

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82 The behavior of the residents of Hua-shan village,more particularly those living in the immediate vicinity of the two houses destroyed,is deserving of condemnation-for(1)their plundering of the ruins,even in the presence of the wounded and dead;(2)their refusal to render any aid,except under compulsion,to care for the living and dead and also to transport them to Sui-kow;and (3)lastly,but of greater importance,their failure in any way to go to the aid or succor of this colony when subjected to the dastardly attack,which merits severe censure.Such action should be taken as will inflict upon every oneincriminated,by residence or presence,a lasting reminder of their failure to protect human life and property. A most worthy exception,and one deserving of great praise and reward,is the old man who alone of the mob and bystanders interceded for the lives of the ladies surrounded at the rear of the house by the assassins.(par.71).

83 Without advocating any money indemnity,leave cannot be taken of the subject without suggesting that personal losses should be made good;and also that the childwen,so suddenly robbed of their natural protectors and providers,who survived this terrible calamity and passed through, as it were, the very gates of death,should receive some remuneration for their irreparable loss.

84 The experience gained during the investigation,without question,shows that in future inquiries of a similar nature much time will be saved and better results be obtained if before work begins a Chinese Official of appropriate rank,vested with plenary power,be appointed or designated by the throne, as its representative to be associated with the Inquiry.The Committee was convinced of this necessity early in the investigation. Such an appointment gains little or nothing if not vested with full power,thus avoiding the circumlocutory methods pursued of referring all vital questions to a superior

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many miles removed. It removes also the shifting of responsibility, the source of much misunderstanding, and avoids the great obstacle of misrepresentation of facts and conditions- all of which were experienced by the Committee.

85 To conclude, attention is respectfully invited to the following summary regarding the responsibility of certain officials, who, but for their inertness, inefficiency, and culpable neglect, could have prevented the crime that has been made the subject of this report.

86 Li Chi-tseng(李企曾), city Magistrate, -reputed to have occupied the office in Ku-tien for 28 years also reputed to be a relative of Lin Hsiang-hsing(par. 26), the propagandist, - by his position and length of service should have been a great aid to the District Magistrateof Ku-tien:but he proved by his acts to have been more the friend and abettor of the lawless than an official charged with the maintenance of good order and the administration of the laws of the country. He acted as the go-between or intercedor for the Vegetarians that(par. 30)invaded the yamen and demanded the release of the Vegetarians held for using seditious language. Acting upon information(par. 32), he attempted to remove his goods and family from Ku-tien when that city was threatened by the Vegetarians in March, 1895. He endeavored(par. 33)to prevent the sending of soldiers to Ku-tien when the District Magistrate requested the Viceroy to send them. He tried to influence the Deputy Ho Ting(par. 40), contrary to the appeals of the villagers from AnChong, when that place was threatened with an attack from the Vegetarians assembling at Kung Shan Chi in July, 1895, just prior to the massacre:and finallyafter the massacre, he attempted to influence the deputy Ho Ting, making light of the affair and acting in a contradictory manner, while Dr. Gregory was making an appeal for soldiers to be sent to Hua-shan on the day of the massacre(par. 43). His conduct merits the strong-

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est condemnation and plainly indicates his sympathies with t he lawles Vegetarians and fully establishes his criminal inefficiency for any official position. His acts should be visited with the severest punishment.

87 Wang Yü-yang(汪育暘),District Magistrate of Ku-tien prior to May,1895,as indicated in par. 29,showed his weakness and inefficiency in failing to take cognizance of the lawless and depradatory acts of Vegetarians in August and again in October,1894,at the village of Hia Tien-ping(下店坪). Agai n, although prompted to do his duty by his confidential Secretary Chiang(par. 30),he allowed himself to be intimidated and coerced into releasing Vegetariansthat he had caused the arrest of for using seditious language:furthermore,he entered into negotiations with a lawless element,assembled at his yamen to intimidate him;he accepted their dictation as to the disposition of prisoners then in his custody,and as to degrading,punishing,and dismissing his Secretary,who had influenced him on the side of law and order. He displayed cowardice and failed to take prompt and energetic measures to carry out his intentions(par. 31)in disposing of the numerous cases that had accumulated at his yamen. Instead of taking proper measures to meet and to overcome the rebellious acts of Vegetarians(par. 32),he became alarmed(par. 33),and consented to and did confer with leaders of the rebels(par. 34), accepting their false statements upon the poorest of security. And he utterly failed to make known -to the official(par. 35) sent by the Viceroy to inquire into the condition of affaires that authorized his call(par.33)for soldiers-the lawless condition rife in his magistry;and this,either from fear of exposing his inability to cope with the situation or from shame to confess the humiliation to which he had been subjected. He allowed this official to depart after a stay of but one day,and to carry back to the Viceroy the impression(par. 35)

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88 Li Sen-sang(劉瑞棋), the wei-yuan, sent by the Viceroy T'an Chung-lin, in response to the calls of Wang Yü-yang, District Magistrate, Ku-tien, (par. 33), and of the British Consul(par. 35), and the request of the U.S. Consul(par. 36) did fail properly to perform his duties. This man had previously gained notoriety, while Magistrate of the Kien-yang District, in a case involving a British Missionary, in which a house was burnt and excrement thrown. He remained only one day at Ku-tien, and then returned to Foo chow reporting that the District was quiet and that there were no grounds for disquieting rumors or the despatching of troops. A gross dereliction of duty, as the lawless acts in the district of Ku-tien could have been learned if any but a most superficial inquiry had been made. The conduct of this official deserves the severest censure.

89 Tseng Kuang-kuei(曾光奎), the rich citizen of the 1st ward, Ku-tien, should be required to explain his action(par. 33) in opposing the sending of soldiers in response to the Magistrate's call. Tseng Kuang-tou(曾光斗), brother of the above-mentioned should be interrogated as to his efforts, at the request of his brother, to prevent the sending of troops as called for(par. 33). The brothers merit censure for their interference, and their want of supporting the magistrate accredited to the Ku-tien District.

90 Wang Ju-lin(王汝森), the official who relieved Wang Yü-yang, in May, 1895, as District Magistrate, Ku-tien, undoubtedly fell heir to the disorganized condition of the District due to the failures and inefficiency of his predecessor. Appar-

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88 Li Sen-sang( ),the watchman,sent by the Viceroy T'an Chung-lin,interposes to the calls of Wang Yu-yang,District Magistrate,Ku-tien,(par.83),and of the British Consul(par.88),and the request of the U.S.Consul(par. 86)did fail properly to perform his duties. This man had previously gained notoriety,while Magistrate of the Kien-yang District,in a case involving a British Missionary,in which a house was burnt and atonement thrown. He remained only one day at Ku-tien,and then returned to Foo chow reporting that the District was quiet and that there were no grounds for disquieting rumors or the despatching of troops.A gross dereliction of duty,as the lawless acts in the district of Ku-tien could have been learned if any but a most superficial inquiry had been made.The conduct of this official deserves the severest censure.

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91 He Ting(何㠯),a deputy,was sent,in response to the call of Wang Ju-lin(par. 39),to investigate his report. Although impressed with the gravity of the situation,he failed, after the arrival of the soldiers,to take any active steps tending toascertain the truth of the rumors then flying about, or to disperse the Vegetarians assembled at Kung Shan Chi,or to heed the calls from threatened villages(par. 40). He acted promptly after the massacre(par. 13) upon the demand of Dr. Gregory. This official is culpable,having shirked the responsibility of attacking the assembled rebels at the fastness, mainlyfor want of soldiers,thinking that the force at his disposal(200)greatly inadequate to the situation.Had he displayed the same promptness before the massacre that he showed afterwards the necessity for the censure and future action in his case would not now exist. It is reported that he gave no orders to the Military to leave the city.

92 I Chien(易簡),Acting District Magistrate,who superseded Wang Ju-lin as the Magistrate of Ku-tien District,arrived at Ku-tien August 5,four days after the massacre. He deserves praise for the avidity with which arrests were first made,also for the energy displayed in conducting the trials;

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but this seal seem fell off and the arrests diminished(par's. 21&47.). He was responsible for the method of conducting examinations and the custody of the prisoners(par.57). Some were subjected to the most stringent examinations, in the case of others these were less exacting. It was evident that the prisoners connected with or identified with previous lawless acts, particularly those directed against officials,were treated with great severity showing a strong desire on his part to punish offenders against the Chinese rather than those implicated with the case in hand. Some of the leaders were treated gently by the yamen runners,almost with deference. After the arrival of Hsü Taotai the proceedings before the Magistrate were marked with an apathy, a listlessness on the part of the Magistrate and his deputies-This official displayed no desire to obtain any information tending to show the origen of the movement or the conception of the attack prior to the gathering at the fastness. This method prevented the Committee from tracing direct responsibility for the attack beyond the murderers themselves. The issue of the obnoxious proclamation (par. 53) and its re-issue(so to speak),mentioned in par.54, undoubtedly showed an animosity against Christians,and proved detrimental to the inquiry.The unwarranted release of the suspects(par.55) also showed the indifference of this official to the investigation by the Committee. The attempt,by asking leading questions,to make the testimony of different prisoners(par. 58,59)harmonize and to minimize the numbers engaged showed a disposition to belittle the inquiry. The opinion is entertainedthat this man has undoubted ability and that if free to act,unhampered by superiors,and if influenced by a desire to shift the matter he would prove a fearless official. It is difficult to overlook his evident anti-foreign sentiments,and for these he,as an official,deserves censure,for,he at times showed disgust and contempt

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93 T'an Fo-chien(唐寶堅),now acting salt taotai,was the Prefect residing in Foochow:unable to attend to both duties he was relieved of the duties of Prefect in July,1895. Prior to July,being the superior official,he was in a measure responsible for the perturbed condition of his prefecture,and therefore deserves condemnation. His failure to see that his subordinates,the Magistrates,performed their duties efficiently merits censure. He should have informed himself of the true state of affairs and have taken prompt measures to correct the growing lawlessness.

94 Ch'in Ping-chi(秦炳直), as acting Prefect,the substitute for T'an Fo-chien,failed to inform himself of the true condition of affairs in his prefecture,or if informed did not take measures to remedy the same,not going to his post until after the massacre. While on his way to Ku-tien he failed to render promptly the assistance requested by Dr.Gregory (pars. 14,52) which humanity demanded. His refusal to allow the Consuls to be present at trials(par.23) should not be overlooked. He allowed the Magistrate to issue the obnoxious proclamation(par.53) and failed, when his attention had been called to the matter,to have the same at once recalled. He allowed the Magistrate to release incriminated suspects(par.55) without consulting the Consuls as agreed upon(par.23),and failed to order re-arrests. He,furthermore,allowed the Magistrate and deputies to conduct examinations and record evidencein a manner at variance with the testimony elicited before the Committee.

95 Hsü Hsing-yi(許星翼),Taotai,sent in response to request of the Committee for a high official,with plenary powers,arrived in Ku-tien Sept. 10th. From this date the arrests rapidly decreased,and the vigor of the prosecution on the

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therefore deserves condemnation. His failure to see that his
subordinates,the Magistrates,performed their duties efficient-
ly merits censure;He should have informed himself of the true
state of affairs and have taken prompt measures to correct
the growing lawlessness.

94 Oh'in Ting-chi( ), as acting Prefect,the substi-
tute for T'an Pou-chieng,failed to inform himself of the true
condition of affairs in his prefecture,or if informed did
not take measures to remedy the same,not going to his post
until after the massacre. While on his way to Ku-tien he fail-
ed to render promptly the assistance requested by Dr.Gregory
(par.) which humanity demanded. His refusal to allow the
Consuls to be present at trials(par.) should not be overlook-
ed, He allowed the Magistrate to issue the obnoxious proclam-
ation(par.) and failed when his attention had been called
to the matter,to have the same at once recalled. He allowed
the Magistrate to release interminated suspects(par.)
without consulting the Consuls as agreed upon(par.),and
failed to order re-arrests. He,furthermore,allowed the Mag-
istrate and deputies to conduct examinations and record evi-
dence in a manner at variance with the testimony elicited be-
fore the Committee.

95 Hsu Hsing-yi( ),Taotai,sent in response to requ-
est of the Committee for a high official,with plenary powe-
rs,arrived in Ku-tien Sept. 10th. From this date the arrests
rapidly decreased,and the vigor of the prosecution on the

part of the Chinese officials perceptibly diminished. He al-lowed the Magistrate to re-issue the obnoxious proclamation after having supplied the Consuls with official copies of a new proclamation that met with their approval(par.54). When his attention was called to the duplicity of the Magistrate he accepted from him an explanation known to be inconsistent with the proper performance of duty. He, in his report to the Viceroy, quoted by the Tsungli Yamen to you, under date of October 6, falsely represented the condition of affairs and made malicious and false charges against the native Christians.

96 T'an Chung-lin(譚鍾麟), Viceroy, prior to May, 1895, but now at Canton, failed to take proper measures to inform himself as to the true condition of affairs in the District of Ku-tien. He failed to take the necessary steps, when informed by the British Consul(par. 35) of the perturbed condition in Ku-tien District, to correct the same. He failed to act promptly upon the receipt of a request from the District Magistrate Wang Yu-yang in March, 1895(par 33) for soldiers; but, instead of so doing, caused a delay by sending Li Sen-sang to investi-gate, who failed properly to perform his mission. This Viceroy, by removing the District Magistrate Wang Yu-yang shortly afterwards, gives proof of the failure on his part properly to administer the laws, and also shows that he performed the duties of his high office in a most culpable and inefficient manner. He should be severely dealt with.

97 Pien Pao-ch'üan(边寶泉), Viceroy since May, 1895, is culpable, (1) for failing to heed the warning contained in District Magistrate Wang Ju-lin's request for troops in June, 1895(par. 38&39), causing delay by sending He Ting to investigate, and (2), upon receiving the latter's report, for sending

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a force inadequate to the occasion;(3) for placing obstacles in the way of the Committeereaching Ku-tien promptly to begin the investigation;(4) for so construing the law as to lessen the gravity of the crime;(5) for delay in sending Hsü taotai to Ku-tien in compliance with Imperial edict;(6)for informing the Consuls that Hsü,taotai,had been appointed on the foreign board,concealing the fact that the latter was appointed to assist in the inquiry;and(7)for delaying official action in the cases of criminals proved by their own confessions to have,by their acts,merited death. It is believed that two sets of instructions were issued by the Viceroy to his subordinates at Ku-tien,-one to be made public,the other private,materially altering the first, and productive of delay,which caused strong protests on the part of the Committee.

98 Referring to par.36-attention is called to the conduct of the president of the foreign Board at Foochow,Taotai Chen (陳道台),in informing the U.S.Consul-in answer to the latter's request that immediate steps be taken to suppress the growing lawlessness near Ku-tien- that 400 soldiers had been sent,whereas this information could not be substantiated at Ku-tien.

99 As a result of the investigation,26 criminals have been beheaded;7 on Sept.17 and 14 on October 21 at Ku-tien,and 5 at Foochow November 7,1895.The Committee has never asked,suggested,or recommended clemency,but persistently demanded that the participants in the massacre should be tried,convicted,and sentenced inaccordance with the criminal code of China. The Committee furthermore regarded its duty solely that of investigating; never assuming judicial or other functions,but recognizing that the ultimate settlement belonged

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to the United States government.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. Stewell

Commander, U.S. Navy.

Member of Committee of Investigation, on the part of the United States.

To

Hon. Charles Denby,

United States Minister,

Peking, China.

to the United States government.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Commander, U.S. Navy.
Member of Committee of Investigation, on the
part of the United States.

To

Hon. Charles Denby,
United States Minister,
Peking, China.

Copy Appendix A Copy

Statement of Miss Mabel C.Hartford.

August 1st. 7:30 a.m. heard shouts and yells.Servants rushed in shouting for me to get up, the Vegetarians were coming; that they were tearing down the houses on the hill (belonging to English Mission). Ten minutes later my teacher came to my door and told me to run. I put on my clothes,rushed to the door to be met by a man with trident-spear,who yelled,"Here's a foreign woman"and pointedh the spear at my chest. I twisted it to one side and it just grazed my ear and head beside the ear. He threw mw to the ground and beat me with the wooden end of spear. A servant came and wrenched the spear away and told me to run. I jumped down an embankment and ran along the road. A servant came and pulled me along until I got up the side of the hill,where I lay to get more breath. After resting twice I reached a secluded spot and lay there. All the time the yells went on and the two houses were burning to the ground. After a while the yells stopped and we supposed the Vegetarians had gone away,so the servant went to see how matters were. He returned in half an hour telling me to come home; that five ladies of English Mission had been killed,and some wounded were at my house. This was a rented native house and not troubled at all. I went home to find Miss Codrington much cut about head,and beaten all over; Mildred Stewart(twelve years)cut on knee,bleeding very hard; Herbert Stewart(six years)cut on head,almost dead;Baby Stewart(one year old)one eye black and swollen; the second Stewart girl Kathleen, eleven years,and the second boy Evan,(three years),were beaten and pierced with spear,but not seriously injured. The boy vomited all day at times,but we thought from fright.

Mr.Phillips of English Mission lived in a native house at some distance and escaped all injury,only arriving in time to see bodies of dead and hear the Vegetarians say:"WE have killed all the foreigners". At first we heard some of the foreigners had escaped and were in hiding but as Mr.Stewart did not come we feared the worst; Mr. Phillips went to ruins and found eight bodies,five notnburned and three burned so as not to be recognizable. Dr.Gregory arrived at dark and dressed the patients. Coffins were made and bodies put in and bones of burned put in boxes. Another burned one was found making nine grown people massacred. (1)Rev.R.W.Stewart and (2) his wife Mrs.Stewart (3) A nurse from Ireland called Lena. (4) Miss Nellie Saunders and (5) Miss Topsy Saunders,Australia. These livednin the upper house called "The Stewart House". (6) Miss Hessie Newcombe, Ireland. (7) Miss Elsie Marshall and (8) Miss Lucy Stewart,England. (9) Miss Annie Gordon,Australia.

The first four werebburned beyond recognition. Miss Topsy Saunders ran out of the house and was killed outside. Miss Hessie Newcombe was thrown down an embankment,her head nearly severed from her shoulders, Miss Gordons head was also nearly cut off. The bodies were put in coffins and we left Hua-sang for Sui-kow at about four o'clock Friday p.m. August 2nd. Herbert died about three hours later just below Co-iong. We took on body in chair and had coffin made at Cui-kau. reached Cui-kau at about 8:00 o'clock Saturday a. m. and telegraphed to Foochow for steam launch Left Cui-kau in two native boats at three p.m. and Sunday a.m. met steam launch going to Cui-kau taking soldiers. Engaged them to tow us to Foochow and soon met a rescuing party in a launch. The party consisted of the U.S.Marshal and two English missionaries bringing full supplies for sufferers.

When I was thrown down my teacher's wife called on some Hua-sang men who stood around to save me. There were four men thereand only one Vegetarian",but they would not help me. She came and tried to pull me away as he beat me and the Vegetarian"kicked her. When this Vegetarian who beat me started down the hill to come to our house,there were three others with him but these three ran off after some Chinamen,so I escaped with only one persecutor. I only saw the one man who attacked me,who shouted,"Here's a foreign woman." He.

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Statement of MissMabel C.Hartford.

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(signed) Mabel C. Hartford.

U. S. Consulate, Foochow,
August 4th. 1895.

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U. S. Consulate, Foochow.
August 4th. 1895.

Copy Appeddix B. Copy

Statement of Miss Flora Codrington.

"It was about 6.45 on Thursday morning August 1st. I had been up about half hour and was almost dressed, when I was startled by a sudden shout of men's voices, followed by a child's scream and rapidly succeeded by the loud report of a cracker and terrified cries from the servants' and teachers' quarters. I went at once to our front door, and there met Miss Gordon coming into the house (she had been sitting outside reading). In answer to my enquiry what is the matter? she answered "Something serious, I think, the rioters are here." Just as she was speaking one of our teachers rushed into the house and out the back way without speaking, and then I saw a man coming from the Stewarts' house brandishing a long spear in his hand. I got the front door shut and locked before he reached it, and calling to Miss Gordon to help close the shutters in front of the house as rapidly as possibly at the same time, we both urged the other ladies, who were still in bed, to get their things on and come at once. The man outside began beating in the windows with his spear, calling others to join him. More men came, a cracker was let off in front of our house and then they all set to work to break in the front of the house. Miss Newcombe and Miss Marshall were soon ready and joined Miss Gordon and myself at Miss Stewart's door which was fastened on the inside. After a little delay Miss Stewart opened her door but she had not succeeded in getting her things on before the men had effected an entrance. Some one shut the bedroom door and fastened it, but we soon saw our position was more helpless shut in there, so we opened the door and made a rush to escape by the kitchen, hoping the men were too busy plundering to notice. Unfortunately the kitchen door was fastened on the inside so we retired to Miss Stewart's room again to consult, Miss Marshall receiving a wound on her shoulder. We tried to escape by the window, had got the shutter open and were in the act of jumping out when two men rushed at us and drove us back with their spears. We knelt together in prayer as the men hammered on the door. Soon it burst open and in they rushed, but at first were too busy searching for money to molest us.

Seeing the kitchen door open, four of us, MissGordon, Miss Marshall, Miss Stewart and I, made for that, but MissNewcombe got separated from us and I never saw her again. We passed safely through the deserted kitchen and into the court at the back where we were again confronted by men. They searched us to see if we had any money about us and one pulled the ring off my finger. They were passing on into the house when another man came and asked them "Have you secured anything?" "And the foreigners, have you killed them all yet?" "Not yet," was the reply. "Do it quickly then" he said. I think it was just then a man, whose dress and appearance differed from all the rest, and who I think belonged to the Hwa Sang village interposed and begged them to spare our lives. "If you give us $2,000" was the scornful reply given him. Miss Marshall then begged me to go this man and get him to help us. I asked him to save us if he could. "They won't kill you" he said. By this time we had got outside and were standing between the Stewarts' house and ours, at the back. The men gathered around and threatened us with knives and spears. A division arose among them, some suggested taking us to Kucheng for the hope of a reward, others shouted "Kill them" "Kill them," Miss Marshall's wound was bleeding profusely, and I begged her to let me try to staunch it, but she declared it was nothing. For a moment it seemed they decided not to kill us but to bind us and take us to Kucheng. Miss Marshall again asked me to beg them not to bind us. I went to the seeming leader and said we would walk quietly and told him if he killed us or illtreated us the consequences would be most serious. "Walk on then" he said. Just at that moment a man came rushing towards us carrying a red flag and crying "Kill them, kill them every one." A man seized me by the collar of my jacket and pointed a knife to my throat, then as our eyes met he dropped his hand and walked away. In the scuffle I had been

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Copy Appendix B. Copy

Statement of Miss Flora Codrington.

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(Taken from the Foochow daily ECHOW of August 31, 1895.-)

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Copy Appendix C. Copy

Statement of Miss Kathleen Stewart.

Last Thursday morning(August 1)between 6:30 and 7 A.M.Mildred and I were in the garden (just outside the house on a hill we called the garden) picking ferns and flowers because it was Herbert's birthday and we were going to decorate the breakfast table. We saw coming along and at first I thought they were "dang dangs"(load men) Milly saw their spears and told me to run but I was so frightenedI I lay in the grass thinking perhaps they would not see me. The man did see me and took hold of me and pulled me by my hair along towards the house. Just as we arrived there I fell down. They then began beating me. I got away from them and ran to the back door. I tried to shut it but could not at first as the men put their sticks in. I after succeeded and bolted it. Then I went into our b bed room and got under the bed. Mildred was on her bed. Soon the men broke open the door and entered our bed room. First they pulled off all the bed clothes,opened the drawers and took what they wanted to,smashed windows and things,then began beating Mildred and cut her with their swords;afterwards they left the room. One man saw me under the bed as they were going out and gave me a knock on the head withba stick. We next saw Topsy Saunders with her cheek very much cut,being walked backwards and forwards by the men who were asking her questions and if not answered quickly dug a spear into her. One question we heard them ask was about her money and she told them that they had taken all that she had. Topsy afterwards came and told us to go into her room and we went out and lay on the bed in her room. Topsy then left the room. We saw Nelly Saunders lying by the door moaning. From the window we saw the men outside the backdoor beating and killing the "guniongs"(ladies). Four were outside,one "guniong's"headI saw quite smashed up in a corner it was an awful sight. Very soon I heard a rushing noise like water, went out to see what it was and found the house on fire. I went b back to Mildred and told her and she got up and we walked through the servants'rooms to the nursery where we found Herbert covered with blood,Lena lying on the ground(I think she was dead,she was covered with blood) with baby beside her and Evan sitting crying. I screamed at Lena,she did not answer;I tried to lift her up but could not. I took baby first and laid her down outside,then went back for Evan,we then all(Mildred and Herbert included) went down past the "guniongs'"house,which was all in a blaze into the little wood. After waiting there a little while I saw Miss Codrington with a Chinese man,I called out to her,and the Cinese man then came and carried Herbert to Miss Hartford's house,I carrying baby and Mildred and Evan waiting in the wood. I then went back and carried Evan to Miss Hartford's house,and was going back for Mildred,but met her on the way trying to walk. She could only walk a few steps and then I heard a cracking sound in her knee and she fell down. We saw a Chinese man,I beckoned to him and he came and helped Mildred to walk a little way and then carried her to Miss Hartford's house. WE stayed at Miss Hartford's house till Friday afternoon when we started about 4 p.m. for Foochow.

(Taken from the Foochow daily ECHOW of August 10, 1895).

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Copy Appendix D. Copy

Statement of Rev.H. S. Phillips C.M.S.

About 6:30 a.m. on Aug.1st? hearing shouting from the direction of the Stewart's house(I was sleeping in a house five minutes walk off,though spending most of the day with the Stewarts) I Went out, and at first thought it was simply a number of children playing,but I soon was convinced that the voices were thos@ of excited men and started off for the house. I was soon met by natives who almost pulled me back shouting the Vegetarians had come.

I said that I must go on,and soon got in sight of the house.I could see numbers of men,say 40 or 50,carrying off loads of plunder; one man seemed to be the leader carrying a small red flag. I could see nothing of any Europeans;as this was in full view of the riotems I crept up a hill in the brushwood and got behind two trees,from twenty to thirty yards from the house. Here I could see everything and appeared not to be seen at all.

As I could see no foreigners I concluded they had escaped,and as to go down was certain death,I thought it better to wait whereI was. After a minute or two the retreat horn sounded and the Vegetarians began to leave,but before they did so they set fire to the h houses;ten minutes after this every Vegetarian had gone.

I came down,looked about the front of the house but could see nothing of anyone,though I feared something dreadful had happened as I heard the Vegetarians, as they left say repeatedly,"now all the foreigners are killed".

I just then met one of the servants who told me that the children were in the house in which Miss Hartford,of the American Mission,was staying. I found Mr.Stewart's eldest daughter,Mildred, herewithba serious wound in one knee and another severe cut. When I had washed these and put what calico we had to staunch the bleeding,I turned to Herbert,Mr.Stewart's son,who was fearfully hacked almost everywhere. Then Miss Codrington sent me a message that she too was in the house. I found her in a fearful condition,but by cold water and rags we managed to staunch the bleeding. She begged me not to wait,as she thought Miss Topsy Saunders was still alive.

I then rushed to the back of the house and found the bodies of Misses T.Saunders,Stewart,Gordon,and Marshall. The latter was awfully cut,her head almost severed,but beyond wounds given in the struggle the bodies were not mutilated. Then later I found Miss H Newcombe's body at the foot of a hill in front of the house,where it had evidently been thrown. As then I could see no traces of Mr. and Mrs.Stewart,Miss N.Saunders and Lena the nurse,we hoped some had escaped and I returned to the house where the four Stewart children and Miss Codrington were.

Presently Miss Hartford arrived. She had received a nasty cut under one ear,but had been saved from death by a native man. I learned later from Miss Codrington that the five ladies of the Zenana missionary society,who lived in the lower of the two houses which form the Kutien Sanitarium after a futile effort to escape got out at the backand were immediately surrounded by Vegetarians.

At first they said they intended to bind them and carry them away,and they begged if this was thier intention,they might be allowed their umbrellas,but this was instantly refused. Some even of the Vegetarians seemed touched with their pleading for life,and an old Hua-sang man alone of the natives who did not take part begged that their lives might be saved. Some of the Vegetarians were inclined to spare them,but were ordered by their leader to carry out their orders. Had they been able to escape into the brushwood around,there seems little doubt they might have been saved; the great misfortune was that only two of them were dressed.

Mr.and Mrs.Stewart,I learned from Kathleen,were not dressed. Lena,the nurse,died protecting baby whom Kathleen managed to carry out of the house, though not before the baby's eye had been injured.

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Miss Nellie Saunders,Kathleen told me,was also knocked down at the nursery door going to help the children,and as we afterwards found the remains of a burned body there we had little doubt it was hers.

For a long time we thought that at least Mr.and Mrs.Stewart had escaped but later I found their bodies,or rather ashes,in what had been their bedroom.

The Hua-sang people seemed to have,as a whole,no hand in the affair,though doubtless four or five Vegetarian families were concerned;the natives say the Vegetarian band came from the east road (of Kutien city)and many from Aⁿg-iong and A-dieng-bang,within 30 or 40 li of Kutien.

The Kutien former magistrate,Wong,came up in the evening to examine into the case.

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U.S.Consulate,

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Copy Appendix E. Copy

Statement of Dr.J.J.Gregory M.D.

At 12:30 p.m. on August 1st.a native Christian rushed into my study,saying that several of the foreign ladies at Hua-sang,a mountain resort four "puo" (12 miles) from Kutien city,had been killed that morning and two houses burned.

Fifteen minutes later a note from Mr.Phillips confirmed thisa report;for he wrote that five ladies were dead,the Stewarts missing, and four seriously wounded;and expressed the hope that I was then on my way to Hua-sang. I at once went into the Yamen,where hundreds of excited natives had already gathered. I requested the district magistrate,Uong,to send soldiers at once to Hua-sangto protect those who were still living. In a half hour the magistrate himself went to Hua-sang under escort of about sixty soldiers.

At 3:00 p.m. I myself left Kutien city,under escort of 13 soldiers,arriving at Hua-sang at 8:p.m.,to find that nine adults (British subjects)had been murdered,and that all those alive at Hua-sang,eight only,had been more or less severely injured,excepting Mr.Phillips who had arrived there only two or three days before and was lodging at a native house some distance from the English cottages.

I was delayed in leaving Kutien owing to the fact that coolies refused to carry chairs.

On my arrival I set to work to make the injured as comfortable as possible. Miss Codrington had received one sword wound extending from the left angle of the mouth digonally outward and downward,several inches long,completely dividing the lower lip and exposing the inferior maxillary bone;also one cut on crown three inches in length and quite down to the inner table of the skull; one cut across nose and beneath right eye,five inches long,and another cut three inches long on right side of neck:the last two were skin wounds only. There were also two contusions on right arm, and a deep punctured wound on the outside of the right thigh. Her condition is serious. Miss Hartford,the only American citizen residing in Hua-sang at that time,was living in a small native house some 2o rods from the English cottages. She was attacked by one assassin armed with a trident,and received a cut on the lobe of the right ear. She was thrown to the ground and beaten on lower extremities and body. While the murderer was engaged in this attack her servant grappled with the assailant. While they were struggling Miss Hartford escaped to the hills,and remained hidden until all was over. Her nervous system sustained serious injury.

Mildred Stewart,aged twelve,received a wound on the outside the right knee joint six inches long exposing the joint;two punctured wounds--one on left leg,and one on left foot. Her condition is serious. Kathleen Stewart,aged eleven,received several slight wounds and bruises on face and lower extremities,but not serious.

Herbert Stewart,aged six,received a deep wound on right side of the neck four inches long;one on crown which chipped up external table of skull;one on back part of head four inches long,cleaving the skull and exposing the brain;a circular scalp wound on left side of head,two and half inches in diameter;a small punctured wound on anterior part of the chest,and another stab in back. He d died of injuries thirty hours later while on road to Cui-kau.

Evan Stewart,aged three,was stabbed in the left thigh,and received several bruises and scratches on head and body--not serious.

Baby Stewart,aged 13 months,received a severe injury in the right eye;a small penetrating wound in the left frontal region which enters the cranial cavity;and several severe bruises on head and body--probably fatal.

All wounds were apparently made by swords and spears.

Of those killed outright,Mr.and Mrs.Stewart,Miss Nellie Saunders and Lena Yellup (Irish nurse),were almost wholly incinerated in one of the burned houses. They were in all probability murdered before the house was burned. Kathleen Stewart saw Miss Nellie Saunders lying unconscious on the nursery floor; and she removed baby Stewart from beneath the dead body of the nurse.

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Copy Appendix E. Copy

Statement of Dr.J.J.Gregory M.D.

hand,probably with a spear,and then thrown over a steep embankment where we recovered the body. Miss Marshall's throat was frightfully cut,and adeep sword wound on the left wrist. I failed to find any serious wound on the body of Miss Stewart,and I am inclined to think that she died from shock:this opinion is sustained by Miss Codrington's report to me. Miss Gordon received a deep spear wound in face,another on side of neck,and one on the right side of the head. Miss Topsy Saunder'sdeath was caused by a spear wound in right orbit,the weapon entering the brain. These last three bodies were lying in one heap.

Apparently no post-mortem mutiliation was attempted on any of the bodies.

This frightful massacre was done by members of a secret society known as the "Vegetarians",who had been giving much trouble alike to Christians and heathens in and around Kutien city. From various reports of those who saw the attack,I believe that there were about eighty men engaged,armed with spears and swords,and seemed to be organized under one chief leader. The attack came like a thunder-bolt from a clear sky not one of the victims having received the slightest intimation of the intended assault. Thirty minutes from the time the onslaught commenced not a single "Vegetarian"was to be seen near the grounds of the massacre.

Miss Codrington tells me that the ladies were first seized and told that they were to be bound and taken away into captivity afterwardsseveral faint-hearted attempts were were made to kill them, when they plead for their lives. At this time the leader appeared upon the scene,and noting the wavering of his gang,shouted to them "You know your orders,kill them outright"--and the orders were at once obeyed.

Mr.Phillips and I worked all the latter part of the night placing the remains in coffins. We finished this sorrowful duty a about eight a.m. on the second.

Having finished placing the bodies in coffins,and fearing to longer remain at the scene,we then undertook to secure transportation to Cui-kau. According to our request the District Magistrate had remained with his escort on the ground,so we at once appealed to him for chairs for the living,and bearers for the coffins. After urging,pleading,and finally commanding him,we were able to leave Hua-sang at 3:00 p.m.. After traveling all that night, we managed to reach Cui-kau at 8:30 on the morning of the 3rd,the saddest,most appalling procession ever formed in China. The Magistrate had sent runners to Cui-kau,by our orders,and impressed four native boats for us; and we left there for Foochow in the afternoon.On the morning of the 4th we met a steam launch taking the Sub-Prefect to Cui-kau. We boarded this and insisted upon the launch towing our boats to Foochow,it being necessary for us to arrive there as soon as possible since the effect of the extreme heat was proving serious to the wounded.

At 11 o'clock we met a steam launch with U.S.Marshal hixson, Venerable Archdeacon Wolfe and Rev.W.Banister on board,coming to our assistance with supplies. These friends we heartily welcomed and in our hearts we devoutly thanked United States Consul Hixson for his prompt action and successful efforts in securing and immediately despatching this rescue party,who by its presence greatly relieved the fatigue and suffering during the remainder of the journey to Foochow. At noon we were met by Mr.A.W.V.Gibb,who had kindly come in his houseboat to meet us bringing more supplies.

At 1:30 p.m. we arrived at the U.S.Consulate jetty, Foochow, where we were met by Consul Hixson and a large party of friends and soon had the injured comfortably resting in clean beds.

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Statement of Dr.J.J.Gregory M.D.

massacre,we need have no doubt that the "Vegetarians" are the active participants;and that the local and provincial authorities are particeps criminis is equally certain;for this society has been strong in and around Kutien for two years,and has been increasing in numbers and growing bolder in its threats and acts as the months passed. Early in July last several hundreds of them attacked a village near Kutien and killed and wounded several natives,not a Christians. This outrage has never been punished,and the Viceroy sent to Kutien the small force of two hundred soldiers to assist the local authorities in settling with several thousand determined savages. This was a mere farce,and the local officers were unable to do anything,but criminally failed to promptly demand reinforcements from the Viceroy.

It is obvious to all who have given the matter much thought, that China has been encouraged to continue her slack care of foreign life and property within her territory by the fact that heretofore a money indemnity has been accepted as the price of foreign blood spilt by her murderous subjects;and just so long as foreign powers are satisfied with such settlement of this wanton,barbarous destruction of life,just so long will China fail to govern her people as she should govern them in this enlightened century.

(signed) J.J.Gregory.

U.S.Consulate,

Foochow,China, August 4th,1895.

Copy

Enclosure.

Statement of Mr. J. G. Brown, U.S.

[illegible] doubt that the "Boxers" are the active participants; and that the local and governmental authorities are openly sympathetic for this society has been strong in numbers and armed within for two years, and has been [illegible] ing in progress and power both in its formula and acts as the months passed. Early in July last several hundreds of these attacked a village near Kition and killed and wounded several native Christians. This outrage has never been punished, and the Viceroy sent to Kition the small force of two hundred soldiers to assist the local authorities in settling with several thousand determined savages. This was a mere farce, and the local officials were unable to do anything, but criminally failed to promptly command reinforcements from the Viceroy.

It is obvious to all who have given the matter much thought, that China has been endeavoring to continue her attack upon the foreign life and property within her territory by the fact that heretofore a money indemnity has been accepted as the price of foreign blood spilt by her murderous subjects, and that so long as foreign powers are satisfied with such settlement of this wanton, barbarous destruction of life, just so long will China feel to govern her people as she should govern them in this enlightened century.

(signed) J. G. Brown.

U.S. Consul.

Foochow, China, August 4th, 1895.

EXPLANATORY OF THE TABLE OF NAMES.

Wade's method of romanizing is the one used in spelling the names.

The Anglicized name in the table is followed by the same name written in Chinese characters - between parentheses --in the Eglish order,from left to right.

Figures and letters following the parentheses,briefly indicate facts as to trials and their results. The first group of numbers shows the serial order in which the case was tried before the Committee;the second group shows date of trial;and the letters are abbreviations for the results in each case.

In some cases the same man was tried more than once: serial order and dates in such instances are denoted bya second line of figures just below those of the first trial.

"B" indicates that the Chinese officials propose to sentence the criminal to banishment for life to a place 4000 li(1400 miles)distant.

"C.S." shews that sentence proposed is that the man shall be chained to a stone for a period indicated by the numerals following the letters.

"D." denotes that criminal died of disease in prison.

"I.",used alone,means a proposed life-sentence inprison.

"I.",used with other letters and figures,means proposed imprisonment for less than life -- as shown by numerals and abbreviations following it.

"R". shows that prisoner was regularly tried before the Committee and released on security.

"R(?)." means that Chinese officials have released prisoner,or propose to release him,and that he was never tried before the Committee.

"X".means that criminal was decapitated on the date shown by the numerals following it.

ABSENCE of letters or figures after names,found in 51 cases ,indicates that the officials ,so far as known to the Committee,have neither taken any action nor proposed any action in these cases.

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Besides the 26 criminals who were executed,and 1 who died in prison,the Chinese officials report the death of 10 more who were concerned in the Huashan case,viz:-

2 as having committed suicide,to avoid arrest;2 as having committed suicide while in prison -one by taking opium,the other by hanging himself;and 6 as having died from exposure and want of food while hiding out in the mountains to avoid arrest.

It was also reported that the father of one of the executed criminals committed suicide on account of mortification over the misdeeds of his son.

T-----O----T

A P P E N D I X- F.

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APPENDIX F.

HUASHAN CASE.

ARRESTS, TRIALS and RESULTS.

1	CHANG Chih	(張赤)	12-26/8-X.7/11.	
2	Chiu-ch'u	(張秋菊)		
3	Hsiang-mei	(張向美)	66-3/10-R.	
4	Hsiang-tsang	(張向倉)	68-3/10-R.	
5	K'ai-hui	(張開回)	84-14/10-R.	
6	Koa-poa	( )	C.S.3yrs.	
7	Ma-sung	(張馬送)	R(?).	
8	Ping-wen	(張品文)	R(?).	
9	CH'EN Ch'i	(陳七)	I.10yrs.	
10	Chia-jen	(陳家仁)	I.10yrs.	
11	Chin-shu	(陳欽贖)	11-26/8-X.17/9. 23-31/8.	
12	Fan-tsai	(陳番仔)	19-30/8-X.17/9.	
13	Feng-ch'ang-chi	(陳鳳長吉)		
14	Hu	(陳虎)	I.10yrs.	
15	Hung-ku	(陳紅姑)		
16	Jih-kuan	(陳日光)	82-14/10-R.	
17	Ju-sheng	(陳如盛)		

HUASHAN GARB.

ABSTRACTS, TRIALS and RESULTS.

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1 CHANG Chih (張 志) 18-20/9-X.7/11.

2 Chiu-eh'u (沈 秋 初)

3 Hsiang-mei (沈 湘 美) 80-3/10-R.

4 Hsiang-tsung (沈 湘 宗) 80-3/10-R.

5 K'ai-hui (沈 開 回) 84-14/10-R.

6 Kou-pua ( ) U.S.Syrs.

7 Ma-sung (沈 馬 遜) R(?).

8 Pang-wen (沈 邦 文) R(?).

9 CHANG Ch'ao 張 朝) I.10yrs.

10 Chia-jan (陳 家 仁) I.10yrs.

11 Chin-shu (陳 沈 秋) 11-26/9-X.17/9.
28-31/9.

12 Fan-tsai (陳 泛 才) 19-30/9-X.17/9.

13 Pong-ch'ang (陳 鳳 昌)
-ghi

14 Pu (陳 芾) I.10yrs.

15 Sung-ku (陳 松 古)

16 Yih-kuan (陳 一 貫) 82-14/10-R.

17 Yu-sheng (陳 友 勝)

18	CH'EN K'ai-liang	(陳開亮)	45-18/9-X.21/10.	
19	Hou-shi	(陳猴柿)		
20	Li	(陳利)	R(?).	
21	Te-liang	(陳德亮)	R(?).	
22	Pai-t'ang	(陳白糖)	I.10yrs.	
23	San-ti	(陳三弟)	I.10yrs.	
24	Shan-kuei	(陳上桂)	80-14/10-R.	
25	Shue-mei	(陳書妹)	R(?).	
26	Te-peng	(陳德朋)	39-7/9-C.S.1/2yrs	
27	Te-hsiang	(陳德香)	C.S.1/2yrs	
28	Te-ch'uan	(陳德傳)	R(?).	
29	Tsung-tse	(陳宗子)	35-6/9-B.	
30	Yang-tsai	(陳養仔)	R(?).	
31	Wang	(陳旺)	R(?).	
32	CHENG Chang-hsiu	(鄭長秀)	R(?).	
33	Chi-ku	(鄭積谷)		
34	Chiu-chiu	(鄭九九)	3-31/8-X.7/11. 53-21/9	
35	Ch'un	(鄭春)	R(?).	
36	Hwa	(鄭花)	28-2/9-B.	
37	Hua	(鄭華)	27-2/9-X.21/10.	
38	Jo-ch'uan	(鄭若川)	I.10yrs.	
39	K'ai-hwa	(鄭開花)	75-14/10-R.	

19	CH'EN K'ai-liang	(陳開良)	45-19/9-X.21/10.	
19	Hou-shi	(侯施士)		
20	Li	(李)	R(?).	
21	Te-liang	(陳德良)	R(?).	
22	Pai-t'ang	(陳白糖)	1.10yrs.	
23	San-li	(陳三李)	1.10yrs.	
24	Shen-kuei	(陳上桂)	80-14/10-R.	
25	Shuo-mei	(陳雪梅)	R(?).	
26	Te-peng	(陳德明)	30-7/9-6.5.1/2yrs	
27	Te-hsiang	(陳德香)	6.5.1/2yrs	
28	Te-ch'uan	(陳德傳)	R(?).	
29	Tsung-tso	(陳宗子)	35-6/9-R.	
30	Yang-tsai	(陳養財)	R(?).	
31	Yang	(陳旺)	R(?).	
32	CHIANG Chang-hsin	(蔣長欣)	R(?).	
33	Chi-ku	(蔣積谷)		
34	Chiu-chiu	(蔣九九)	3-21/9-X.7/11.	
35	Ch'un	(蔣春)	R(?).	
36	Hua	(蔣花)	28-2/9-R.	
37	Hua	(蔣華)	27-5/9-X.21/10.	
38	Jo-ch'uan	(蔣若川)	1.10yrs.	
39	K'ai-hua	(蔣開花)	75-14/10-R.	

40	CHENG	Yu-shuan	(	鄭與傳)	
41		P'eng	(	鄭蚌)	R(?).
42	CHIANG	Chin-chuan	(	江進傳)	155-23/9-X.21/10.
43		Tso-p'o	(	江賊婆)	185-15/10-B.
44		Tso-t'u	(	江作土)	171-3/10.
45		Hsing-kuo	(	江興國)	
46		Yu-kuo	(	江與國)	189-18/10-R.
47		Hsueh-t'ai	(	江薛泰)	R(?).
48	CH'IEN	T'sao	(	錢草)	
49	CH'IU	Chih-ju	(	邱智如)	I.10yrs.
50		Chih-yü	(	邱智諭)	
51		Chih-p'ang	(	邱智榜)	R(?)?.
52		Chung-lien	(	邱忠連)	
53		Chung-sheng	(	邱中生)	174-14/10-R.
54	CHO	Chi	(	卓契)	I.10yrs.
55		Ch'ien-ning	(	卓建寧)	199-19/10-C.S.1/2yr.
56		Chih	(	卓止)	I.10yrs.
57	CHOU	Fu-chü	(	周福聚)	I.5yrs.
58		Liang-t'ien	(	周良田)	157-23/9-I.
59		Mao	(	周貌)	R(?).
60		Ming-ch'eng	(	周名成)	I.5yrs.
61		Neng-tiao	(	周能挑)	18-22/8-B.
62		P'eng	(	周彭)	I.10yrs.

40	[illegible]	赵兴伟	
41	[illegible]	赵轩	联产。
42	CHIANG Chia-shuan	江建修	185-85小-7.21小0.
43	Tsou-p'o	江敬发	185-15小0-3.
44	Tao-t'a	江小飞	171-8小0.
45	Hsiung-kuo	江兴国	
46	Yu-kuo	江兴国	180-15小0-5.
47	Hsueh-t'ai	江锦泰	联产。
48	Ch'ien T'ao	钱章	
49	Ch'ih Chih-ju	邵智如	1.10Yrs.
50	Chih-ya	邵智雅	联产。
51	Chih-p'ang	邵智棒	联产。
52	Chung-liao	邵忠连	
53	Chung-shang	邵中生	179-15小0-6.
54	Chih Hua	章华	1.10Yrs.
55	Ch'ien-sung	章建荣	179-15小0-5.1小Yr.
56	Chih	章正	1.10Yrs.
57	Chou Yu-kuo	周裕国	1.8Yrs.
58	Liang-t'ien	周良田	187-85小-1.
59	Chou	周洲	联产。
60	Hsu-ch'eng	周志成	1.8Yrs.
61	Chou-tzao	周造桂	18-85小-8.
62	T'ung	周彤	1.10Yrs.

63	CHOU	Ping-ying	(周丙寅)		I.5yrs.
64		Shih-fa	(周仕發)	7-22/8-	I.5yrs.
65		T'ai	(周帶)		R(?).
66		Yung-lien	(周永聯)		
67	CH'UAN	Ssu-ti	(權四弟)	76-14/10-R.	
68	FAN	Yu-hsing	(潘右星)		
69	HSIA	Ch'ing-hsiu	(夏清秀)	90-18/10-R.	
70	HSIAO	Hsi	(蕭細)		I.
71	HSŬ	Lien-fa	(許連發)		Cam.2 mo.
72		Shan-yün	(許上雲)		I.10 yrs.
73		Sheng-ch'ien	(許盛前)		I.10 yrs.
74		Ts'eng-hui	(許增輝)	44-18/9-X.21/10	
75	HU	Hsien-po	(胡先波)	56-23/9-B.	
76		Hsien-yü	(胡賢宇)	96-19/10-R.	
77		Kuei-hsiang	(胡桂香)		I.10 yrs.
78		Shih-yao	(胡世耀)		
79		Jen-shiu	(胡仁水)		I.10 yrs.
80		Ssŭ-siao	(胡思笑)	73-14/10-R.	
81		Tseng	(胡增)		I.10 yrs.
82		Tung-lang	(胡冬蘭)	72-14/10-R.	
83	HUANG	Kuan-chao	(黃觀照)		I.10 yrs.
84	HUANG-Nên-ti		(黃嫩弟)	4-22/8-X.21/10-37-7/9.	

63 CHOU	Pian-xing	(周行秀)	I.3yrs.
64	Shih-fa	(周仕发) 7-12月/D-	I.3yrs.
65	T'ai	(周帝)	R(?).
66	Yung-tien	(周永恬)	
67 CH'UAN	Hsu-ti	(穿徐地彩) 75-14月/10-R.	
68 PAN	Yu-heing	(潘友星)	
69 HSIA	Ch'ing-hsia	(夏清彩) 50-12月/10Y-R.	
70 HSIAO	Hai	(萧海)	I.
71 HSU	Tsao-fa	(许造发)	Dan.2 mo.
72	Shan-yan	(许上言)	I.10 yrs.
73	Shang-ch'an	(许垧斯)	I.10 yrs.
74	Fa'ang-hui	(许广辉) 44-12月/D-X.21月/10	
75 HU	Hai-po	(胡来波) 30-23月/D-3.	
76	Hsien-yu	(胡贤宇) 80-19月/10-R.	
77	Wei-hsiang	(胡伟香)	I.10 yrs.
78	Shih-yao	(胡世耀)	
79	Jen-shih	(胡人士)	I.10 yrs.
0	Sug-siao	(胡宏笑) 73-14月/10-R.	
81	Tsung	(胡清)	I.10 yrs.
82	Tung-lang	(胡冬朗) 72-14月/10-R.	
83 HUANG	Kuan-chao	(黄观超)	I.10 yrs.
84 HUANG-	Hsu-ti	(黄旭彩) 4-23月/D-X.21月/10-	

37-7月/D.

85	HUANG	Kuan-hsi	(黃觀希)	
86		Shih-k'an	(黃師坎)	R(?).
87		Shoa-ting	(黃)	R(?).
88		Te-chien	(黃德建)	
89		Te-sui	(黃德綏)	
90		Chao-t'ung	(黃紹通)	
91		Chia-chuan	(黃佳傳)	59-24/9-R. .70-3/10.
92		Chin-pien	(黃金昇)	69-3/10-R.
93	HSIAO	Yün	(蕭雲)	86-16/10-R.
94	HSIEH	K'ai-t'ai	(謝開泰)	22-31/8-X.21/10
95		Kuo-sung	(謝國松)	11-21/8- R.
96	HSUEH	Tsung	(薛粽)	C.S.1/2 yr.
97	I	Wang-nêng	(易王能)	13-27/8- R. 32-3/9.
98	JAO	Hui-ch'un	(饒回春)	R(?).
99	KAO	Ching	(高晴)	
100		Kuan-hsiu	(高觀秀)	62-3/10- R.
101		Shih-i	(高世儀)	I.10 yrs.
102		Shu	(高恕)	94-18/10-R.
103		Te-chang	(高德章)	
104		Te-pin	(高德濱)	
105		Te-ch'i	(高德齊)	77-14/10-R.
106	KO	Lai-tzu	(柯賴子)	I.10 yrs.

95	HUANG Tian-hua	（黄甜华）
96	Huang-k'an	（黄砍柴）
97	Huang-liang	（黄 ）
98	Tu-hsiu	（黄修业）
99	Tu-wei	（黄维波）
100	Huang-t'ung	（黄铜）
101	Huang-chia-ch'i	（黄佳琦）
102	Huang-pi-ch'i	（黄碧琪）
103	HUANG Wei-ch'i	（黄维琪）
104	Huang-yu	（黄 ）
105	Huang-yu-ch'i	（黄玉琪）
106	Huang-yu-ch'iu	（黄玉秋）
107	Huang-yu-hsia	（黄玉霞）
108	Huang-yu-lan	（黄玉兰）
109	Huang-yu-lien	（黄玉莲）
110	Huang-yu-ling	（黄玉玲）
111	Huang-yu-mei	（黄玉梅）
112	Huang-yu-ying	（黄玉英）
113	Huang-yuan-ch'ing	（黄元庆）
114	Huang-yuan-hsiang	（黄元祥）
115	Huang-yuan-hsiu	（黄元秀）
116	Huang-yuan-ming	（黄元明）
117	Huang-yuan-ts'ai	（黄元才）
118	Huang-yuan-yu	（黄元友）
119	Huang-yuan-yung	（黄元勇）
120	Huang-yuan-yung	（黄元永）
121	Huang-yuan-yung	（黄元永）
122	Huang-yuan-yung	（黄元永）
123	Huang-yuan-yung	（黄元永）
124	Huang-yuan-yung	（黄元永）

107 LI	Chi	(黎已)	
108	Chung-chiao	(黎春蛟)	
109	Hung-hua	(黎紅花)	
110	Neng-hsia	(黎能恰)	
111 LI	Ch'i	(李其)	
112	Fan	( )	C.S.3 yrs.
113	Kao-sheng	(李高生)	61-24/8-R.
114	Kao-hsüeh	(李高雪)	60-24/9-X.21/10.
115	Ch'en-chien	(李振健)	
116	Kuang-teng	(李廣登)	98-19/10-R.
117	Neng-hsia	(李能恰)	
118	Nen-ch'io	( )	88-18/10-R.
119	Shang-lin	(李上林)	R(?).
120	Shang-yün	(李上雲)	
121	Tu	(李 督)	R(?).
122	Tzu-lin	(李自林)	93-18/10-R.
123	Tung-lan	(李冬蘭)	100-19/10-R.
124 LIN	A-po	(林阿珀)	40-11/9-B.
125	Chun-chu	(林春菊)	15-27/8-I.10 yrs.
126	Hsiang-hsing	(林祥興)	33-4/9-X.21/10-87-16/10.
127	Hsien	(林先)	21-31/8-X.17/9.
128	Huai-ju	(林槐如)	42-11/9- B.

107 LI	Chi	（ 溪 心 ）	
108	Chung-chiao	（ 舒春姣 ）	
109	Hua-hua	（ 婚姻花 ）	
110	Hong-hsia	（ 洪旺怜 ）	
111 LI	Ch'i	（ 香 其 ）	
112	Tan	（ ）	0.0.9 yrs.
113	Kuo-sheng	（ 香盛生 ）	1900-84/9-2.
114	Kuo-hsiao	（ 香高雪 ）	00-84/9-.21/10.
115	Ch'en-chuan	（ 香陈 传 ）	
116	Kung-sung	（ 香龚 送 ）	9 -19/10-R.
117	Hong-hsia	（ 香旺怜 ）	
118	Wen-ch'io	（ ）	32-19/10-R.
119	Shih-jin	（ 香王林 ）	R(+).
120	Kung-yun	（ 香工雪 ）	0.0.9 yrs.
121	Tu	（ 香 督 ）	R(+).
122	Kuo-lin	（ 香白林 ）	09-18/10-R.
123	Tung-lan	（ 香冬蓝 ）	1900-19/10-R/.
124 LIN	A-po	（ 林 阿 泊 ）	10-11/9-9.
125	Ch'un-chu	（ 林春 菊 ）	19-21/9-1.10 yrs.
126	Hsiang-hsing	（ 林 祥 兴 ）	32-8/9-.21/10- 17-15/10.
127	Hsien	（ 林 先 ）	21-21/9-.17/9.
128	Tsai-ju	（ 林 裁 如 ）	19-11/9- 9.

129	LIN	Ko-tsai	(林鴿仔)	41-11/9-R.
130		Lao-nu	(林僚奴)	
131		Nan-min	(林難民)	17-27/8-X.17/9-20-30/8.
132	LI	Shang-ping *	(李上彬)	80-14/10-R.
133	LIN	Sheng-wen	(林盛文)	R(?).
134		Shih-ching	(林時清)	
135		Shih-yuan	(林世院)	03-3/10-R.
136		Ti-tsai	(林梯仔)	2-21/8-8. 9-22/8-
137	LIU	Chin-su	(柳久速)	18-30/8-X.17/9.
138		Fan	(陸潘)	
139		Hsiang-hsing	(劉祥興)	26-2/9-X.7/11.
140	LIEN	Kung-fang	(連孔方)	54-23/9-I.
141	LU	Tsu-fan	(陸祚蕃)	04-3/10-R.
142	P'AN	Yui-hsing	( )	C.S.3 yrs.
143	P'ANG	Cheng-hsin	(彭正興)	65-3/10-R.
144	SHIH	P'ai	(施牌)	
145	SU	Hsi	(蘇細)	
146		T'ien	( )	I.10 yrs.
147		T'ung	(蘇銅)	I.10 yrs.
148	TAI	Chan-i	(戴占意)	
149		Chan-ch'un	(戴占春)	R(?).
150		Ch'ang-chin	(戴昌進)	R(?).

151 TAI Chang-p'a (戴昌拔)58-23/9-I.

152 Ch'ing (戴青) I.10 yrs.

153 Ch'ing-yüan (戴青元)

154 Jih-chin (戴日進)36-6/9-R.

155 Jung-hui (戴倫回)79-14/10-R.

156 Jui-ch'ing (戴瑞慶)

157 Meng-chu (戴孟炬)50-20/9-R/

158 Wu-lang (戴奴郎)29-2/9-I.17/9.

159 Ping-tsue (戴丙子)

160 Shih-ch'i (戴十七) R(?).

161 T'ai-p'ing (戴太平) R(?).

162 T'ien (戴佃) I.10 yrs.

163 Tsung-chung (戴宗忠)

164 Yung-hsing (戴允星)

165 TING Hsing-ming (丁星明)97-19/10-R.

166 T'ANG Chia(e)h-tai (湯接代) I.10 yrs.

167 Ch'un (湯春)14-27/8-X.21/10.
16-27/8.

168 Hsiang (湯香) R(?).

169 TSENG Pu-ch'ing (曾步青)

170 Meng (曾孟) R(?).

171 TU Chu-i (杜朱衣)52-21/9-X.7/11.

172 Ch'ing-ch'eng(杜清城)83-14/10- R.

戴昌振
戴君
戴晋乙
戴日宣
戴炳回
戴炳煌
戴孟春
戴双钟
戴明宇
戴士文
戴大平
戴人凹
戴浩宏
戴九星
丁星明
冯雄伏
冯春
冯惠
曾宪晋
曾宪
杜永春
杜清城

173 TU	Fan-tsai	(杜番仔)	49-20/9-D.29/9.	
174	Husi-pao	(杜懷寶)	78-14/10-R.	
175	Nen-ti	(杜嫩弟)	10-22/8-X.21/10.	
176	Ya-yin	(杜亞音)	38-7/9- 46-18/9.	I.10 yrs.
177 WANG	Cheng-fu	(王正福)	31-3/9-R.	
178 WEI	Chi-yung	( )		R(?).
179	Wai-shih	(魏乃時)		
180	Wai-yung	(魏乃遠)	95-18/10-R.	
181	Tso-yung	(魏則容)		
182 WU	Chung-kuo	(吳忠國)		
183	Kwang-sheng	(吳光陞)	101-19/10-R.	
184	Jih-kuei	(吳日貴)		
185	Pei-tsai	(吳培仔)	43-11/9-B.	
186	T'a	(吳達)		R(?).
187	T'ien-chou	(吳天周)		
188	Tseng	(吳增)		
189	K'o-ch'un	(吳克春)		
190 YAO	Li	(姚利)		C.S.3 yrs.
191	Liang-i	(姚兩意)	91-18/10-Can.2 mo.	
192	Mao-ming	(姚毛名)	92-18/10-R(?).	
193	Pa-chang	(姚八章)	30-2/9-X.21/10.	
194	P'an	(姚攀)		I.10 yrs.

172	Wen-hsüeh	（文學）	
174	Wen-pao	（文寶）	
175	Wen-li	（文理）	
176	Wen-yüan	（文苑）	
177	Wang Chung-fu	（王重甫）	
178	Wei Yüan	（魏源）	
179	Wei-shih	（魏氏春）	
180	Wei-ch'ih	（魏遲）	
181	Wei-kung	（魏公）	
182	Wu-ch'i	（武器）	
183	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
184	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
185	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
186	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
187	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
188	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
189	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
190	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
191	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
192	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
193	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
194	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
195	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
196	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
197	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
198	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
199	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	
200	Wu-ch'ang	（武昌）	

195	YAO	Ch'en	(姚螫)	C.S.1/2 yr.
196		Tsui-ting	(姚最丁)	
197	YEH	A-nang	(葉阿囊)	5-22/8-I.10 yrs.
198		Hu-tieh	(葉蝴蝶)	102-4/11-X.7/11.
199		Ming-jih	(葉明日)	6-22/8-X.17/9-24-31/8.
200		Ming-yung	(葉明容)	25-31/8-X.21/10.
201		Tsao	(葉灶)	67-3/10-R.
202	YEN	Ch'ing-ming-tsai	(顏清明仔)	34-6/9-X.21/10-48-20/9-51-20/9.
203		Liao	(顏料)	I.10 yrs.
204		Tsung-ching	(顏宗鏡)	47-20/9-X.21/10.
205	YU	Hsing-t'ien	(游興田)	R(?).
206		Hsing-ch'ung	(游興從)	R(?).
207		Hsing-ts'ung	( )	
208		Hsün-yang	(余訓揚)	
209	YEH	Shu-ming	(葉述明)	B.

198 YAO Ch'on (北京話) 6.3.1(3 ヤマノ.

199 Tsai-ting (北京了)

197 YAO A-mang (東阿曼) 5-22ノ-1.1ノ ヤマ.

196 Ts-ch'ih (東福建) 1105-4ノ1- .7ノ1.

195 Yin -lih (東明日) 1a-22ノ-3.1ノ7- 5-31ノ0.

194 Yih-yang (東明日姿) 1a-22ノ-3.1ノ0- .31ノ0.

193 Tang (東北) 1a- .ノ0-.

202 YIN Ch'in-pan-tsai (頂頭頂明日) 1a-ノ0-3.1ノ0-
01-20ノ0.

205 Liao (頂料) 1.10 ヤマ.

204 Tsung-ming (頂宮縁) 17-20ノ0-3.21ノ0.

203 YU Hsing-t'ien (海南島) R(3).

206 Hsing-ch'uan (海南筑) R(3).

207 Tsin-te'ung ( )

208 Hsing-yung (李明明)

209 YIN Yu-ming (東延明) .

No 2452.

Mr Linder
Ark - File
W R

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 19th, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 4 1896

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Trade at Newchwang.

Synopsis:

Probable demand for munitions of war, machinery etc. stated by Vice Consul Bandinel.

One enclosure.

360

No. 2452.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 19th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

52 I have the honor to enclose a copy of Despatch No. 285 of the 7th instant from Vice Consul Bandinel.

He sets forth that after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese troops and the resumption of control by the Chinese there will probably be a demand at Newchwang for munitions

Rec'd

munitions of war, steam launches, machinery and other articles. He, also, gives some valuable directions to merchants who are desirous of competing for this business.

I recommend the statements so made to the consideration of merchants and manufacturers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Mr. Bandinel to Mr. Denby.

No 285 Dec. 7th, 1895.

Enclosure in No. 2452

Mr. Bandinel to Mr. Denby.

NO.285. December 7th, I895.

Sir:

Now that the Japanese are evacuating this district, and the Chinese are resuming possession, it is probable that there will be some demand for munitions of war as follows:

Cannon for fortifications, both large and quick-firing, to replace that captured by the Japanese; Repeating rifles and other fire arms large and small; Ammunitions for Artillery and Fire arms, Smokeless powder, if obtainable, is prefered; Torpedoes;

Steam launches may also be required, and it is not unlikely that there may be an opening for machinery for crushing Beans and Castor Beans and pressing the crushed seed into cakes, for reeling silk from Cocoons, for treating Hemp and making Rope, and for mining Coal and precious Metals. In the first instance, however, the ventures would be ~~followed~~ only on a small scale, and would be followed by larger orders if the initial attempts proved successful.

If any American Merchants or Manufacturers are in a position to compete for this business they should, I think, state, among other details, the price (stated in Shanghai ~~Taels~~ or Newchwang Taels) of goods laid down (but not landed) in Newchwang harbour, the weight and dimensions of packages, the terms and conditions of payment, whether the goods are of guaranteed quality,

~~whether~~

and whether the price includes a return commission to the importing merchant. If catalogues and letters containing these and other necessary and descriptive details were sent to Messrs. Bandinel & Co., it is possible that they might be able to obtain orders from Chinese Officials and others.

I am, etc.,

(Sgd) J. J. FredK. Bandinel.

Vice Consul.

Omit.

3

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aaz
FEB 13 1896

No 2453.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 13 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 23rd, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 18 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Confirms telegram of 22nd December.

No. 2453.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 23rd, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram to you of the 22nd instant as follows:

"December twenty-second.

"Congratulate President on

"Venezuela message. If war

"comes offer my services".

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 13 1896

TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
FEB 13 1896

No 2454.

Legation of the United States.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 13 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, December 23rd 1895.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Confirms Department's telegram asking for Hixson & Newell's report.

No. 2454.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 23rd, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 21st instant as follows:

"Ask Hixton and Newell "for immediate preparation joint "report".

This message was telegraphed to Mr. Hixton, who had been some time ago directed by me to prepare and forward a report jointly

jointly with Commander Newell.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack with appreciation that justice has been done in this aggravated case of injury to a citizen of the U.S.
FEB 13 1896

No 2455

Legation of the United States,

Peking, December 24, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 13 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 13 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Answd Febj 14.

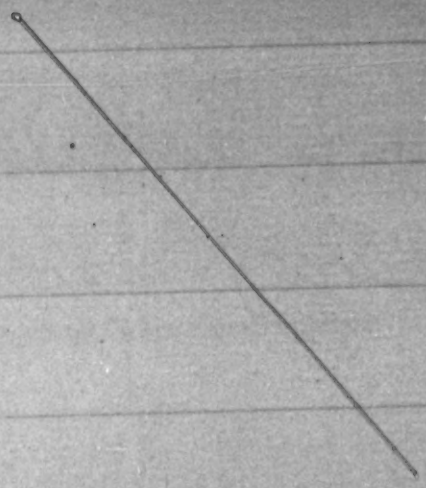
Subject:

Dr Sheffield's case.

Synopsis:

Assailants imprisoned for life.

Case closed.



Two enclosures.

No 2455

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 24, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 2429 of the 14th ultimo I enclosed a portion of the correspondence between the Tsungli Yamen and myself relating to the case of the murderous assault on Dr Sheffield last July.

I have now the honor to enclose a translation of a communication from the Yamen, and a copy of my

1
2455

2
2455

my reply thereto, on the subject.)

It will be seen that I have succeeded in having the two criminals sentenced to imprisonment for life.

You will notice that the Yamen claims that this sentence is unusually severe, and that it would not have been rendered "were it not for the constant and firmly founded friendship between China and the United States".

I have acknowledged this courteous expression of good feeling, nevertheless I beg to suggest that a despatch from you - of which I could send a translation to the Yamen - would be appropriate, and would be greatly

greatly appreciated.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

No 49 Dec. 18th, 1895.

2. Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen.

No 48 Dec. 23rd, 1895.

Enclosure / in No.2455.

(I)

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

NO. 49. December I8th., I895.

Your Excellency:

On the 8th. instant we received Your Excellency's despatch concerning the assault on Dr. Sheffield in which you stated that the sentencing of the younger Tsao to I0 years banishment and the elder to 3 years banishment, with an additional penalty of imprisonment for I5 years and I0 years respectively after arrival at the place of banishment, was an unsatisfactory settlement of the case, and that if another trialwere not held in which justice should be done and if the sentence of perpetual imprisonment were not pronounced the case must be remanded to Peking for examination.

Upon receipt of this despatch tihs Yamen ordered the Taotai of the Tung Yung circuit to direct the Tungchou magistrate to hold another carefuk examination of the case. We wrote you to this effect at the time.

The said Taotai has now reported to us as follows:

''The acting magistrate of Tungchou Mr. Sun Chou-chen has made the following detailed report to me:

''Having received orders to hold another and impartial hearing of the charge against the two Tsaos for assault on Dr. Sheffield and to find a sentence against them of imprisonment for life I summoned before me the witnesses in the case Han-ta and Tsui-wu and Mrs. Tsao, the mother of the assailants, who was not previously summoned, together with

[illegible] intensions.

(1)

The Tennyll Xemen to M. Dempy.

Encl. to No. 2822.

Decemper 18th., 1882.

No. 82.

Your Excellency:

On the 8th. instant we received your Excellency's despatch concerning the assault on Dr. Shetlield in which you stated that the sentence of the Tuncpon Court to be one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $ 5 was considered inadequate punishment for the offence and requesting us to find a sentence against them of im-

prisonment for life I communed before me the witnesses in the case Han-Ai and Tsai-Ku and Mr. Tseo, the mother of the assailants, who are not previously summoned, together with

Tsao-san the younger brother of the accused. The two Tsaos were at the same time brought into court.

All these people were rigidly examined on all those points which were indicated in the orders I have received. They were repeatedly crossexamined until clear evidence was obtained from them all. A statement of the wounds suffered by Dr. Sheffield and copy of the testimony have been specially prepared and submitted for your inspection.

I, the magistrate, in pronouncing sentence in this case am constrained in accordance witht the law and the evidence to distinguish between the accused as principal and accessory and the judgment pronounced upon them should therefore be of different severity. Tsao-ta, on the 24th. day of last June, engaged at a joking remark of one Han-ta about ''preparing a stick to beat wolves'', attacked the said Han-ta and said to him ''I will return to TUNG-CHOU to wait for you''. On the 25th., having returned to Tung-chou he wished to constrain his brothers to aid him in an act of violence but he did not say against whom it was to be directed On the 5th. July Tsao-ta left home unaccompanied announcing that he was going to look for Han-ta. His animus against Han-ta we can well know. On the 7th. July he tried again to constrain his brothers to aid him in his proposed assault. Tsao-erh, was brow-beaten into acceding but Tsao-san saw through his designs and went to tell Tsui-wu. We can also understand Tsao-ta's animus against Tsui-wu when afterwards he went to his shop and broke up the furniture. Tsui-wu communicated with Dr. Sheffield who sent for Tsao-san and directed him to remonstrate with his brother and divert him from his intensions.

Tano-ma the lowest pitched of the masked. The two lower
were at the same time pronounced into cents.
All these pecbys were rigidly examined on all those points
which were intended in the cipher I have received. They
are represented exclusively throughout eight evidence any
one pronounced from them all. A statement of the evidence
given by Dr. Smithfield and copy by the technical term used specially
prepared and submitted for examination.

I, the magistrate, in pronouncing sentence in this
case am constrained in accordance with the law and the
evidence to distinguish between the accused as principal
and accessory and the judgment pronounced upon them should
be that from his imprisonment.

When about half way on this errand Tsao san met his mother who told him that his two brothers had gone out of the South Gate to lie in wait for the missionary. Tsao-san turned about and carried this news to Tsui-wu and they hastened to the rescue but arrived too late. This all took place on the 7th. July and we can understand how the purpose of this map, which was conceived shortly before committing the assault, involved Dr. Sheffield.

I have carefully examined this case and am of the opinion that there cannot be any doubt that it must be treated as a case of combined premeditated assault. To apply however the statute applicable to premeditated assault the decision should be based on the character of the wounds. It is provided that any one who inflicts wounds resulting in maiming his victim shall be punished with not more than 3 years banishment. The accused in this case made a vicious attack and the missionary received many wounds. If the statute above rferred to be closely followed we shall err on the side of leniency, and it thus becomes necessary to consult the code and render a judgment of greater severity.

Tsao-ta was the original plotter and was the more violent in his assault. His proper sentence is IO years banishment in accordance with the statute which provides that when a desperate character falls into a quarrel for any reason and intentionally inflicts severe injuries he shall be banished to the near frontier for IO years. Though Tsao-erh acted under constraint yet he was present and assisted in the assault. His sentence should be somewhat lighter

men about half way on this street [illegible] me met his mother
who told him that his two brothers had gone out to the
country quite to [illegible] for the missionary.
Leaving-man found about and called this news to Isui-wu
[illegible] and they passed to the house but [illegible] too late.
this all took place on the 4th. July and we can understand
how the purpose of this men, which was conceived shortly
before committing [illegible], involved Dr. Speight.

I have carefully examined this case and am of the
opinion that there cannot be any doubt that it must be
treated as a case of premeditated assault. To
be of the essence. His sentence should be somewhat lighter
than-the usual rate [illegible] may be now present and assist-
ance in the case of premeditated assault. It
would however the sentence applicable to premeditated ass-
ault the decision should be based on the character of the
wounds. It is provided that any one who inflicts wounds
resulting in maiming his victim shall be punished with not
more than 3 years imprisonment. The accused in this case
were actuated by malice a wish to kill the missionary
would. If the sentence appear trifled to be closely followed
by shall it on the side of leniency, and if thus becomes
necessary to consult the code and tender a judgment of
greater severity.

Taso-an saw the original bruffer and saw the more violent
in his assault. His proper sentence is 10 years penitent-
ment in accordance with the statute which provides that
when a deadbeat character tells into a quarrel for any
reason and intentionally inflicts severe injuries he shall
be sentenced to the next [illegible] for 10 years. Although
Taso-an acted under [illegible] may be now present and assist-
ance in the case of premeditated assault. His sentence should be somewhat lighter

than Tsao-ta's. He is therefore sentenced to 3 years banishment in accordance with the statute inflicting I00 blows with the bamboo and 3 years banishment for such offences. But this case involves a foreigner and the circumstances surrounding it were exceptionally vicious. Inasmuch also as I have received orders to condemn the accused to imprisonment for life at some distant place the above sentence s must be changed and in accordance with the laws enacted concerning the criminals knownn as the Tientsin Kuo fei Tsao-ta and Tsao-erh must be imprisoned for life without distinction. Dr. Sheffield, however, has stated that if confined at a distant place it would be difficult to keep track of them and it would be more satisfactory to have them imprisoned for life at some nearer place so as to conveniently exercise supervision over them. This is somewhat of a variation from the previous proposal to confine them at a distance and instructions are awaited as to whether this request shall be acceded to and some adjacent district or prefecture shall be selected as the locality of their perpetual imprisonment''.

I, the Taotai, call attention to the fact that the extreme penalty for premeditated assault can only be pronounced in those cases in which the wounds have resulted in death. If a wound is inflicted from which death does not result the punishment does not exceed banishment for three years. In this case Tsao-ta and his brother combined in a premeditated assault. Though their attack was particularly vicious yet Dr. Sheffield's life was luckily preserved through excellent surgical attendance and sentence

extremely harmful for pharmaceutical firms can only be pro-

duced in those cases in which the wounds have resulted

in death. It would is indifferent from which death does

not result the punishment does not exceed punishment for

cruel treatment. In this case Lord-A and his brother com-

mitted a pharmaceutical assault. Though their attack was

partially victims by Dr. Spettield's life was luckily

prevented through excellent artificial attendance and nursing

(5)

Lord-A'a. He is therefore sentenced to A years pen-

itentiary in accordance with the statute initiating 601 pros

with the penalty A very severe punishment for such offences.

But this case involved a torturing and the circumstances

unfortunately were exceptionally vicious. Inasmuch also

as I have received orders to condemn the accused to imprison-

ment for life at some distant place the above sentence

must be changed and in accordance with the laws enacted

concerning the criminals known as the Pharaoh Kao let

Lord-A and Lord-Cr sum of imprisonment for life without

hope. Dr. Spettield, however, has stated that it

is his intention to keep track of them

and it would be more satisfactory to have them imprisoned

for life at some distant place so as to conveniently exercise

personal supervision over them. This is somewhat of a variation

should be passed on his assailants as for inflicting crippling wounds. The punishment for this crime is only 3 years banishment. The Tungchou magistrate having made a rigid examination of the case sentenced the two accused to I0 years and 3 years banishment respectively because a foreigner was involved and because the circumstances of the assault were particularly atrocious. These were already severe sentences, but he was also requested that after arrival at the place of banishment additional sentences of I5 and I0 years imprisonment respectively, should be inflicted. Now having received your criticism as to his action he has altered the sentences imposed to conform to the laws enacted against the Tientsin Kuo fei and he requests that the two accused be confined for life separately in some district near Tungchou.

I the Taotai having carefully examined into this case am of the opinion that if these two criminals were banished their escape after arriving at the place of banishment would be difficult to prevent and perhaps it would be better to confine them at some near place where negligence and connivance could be guarded against. Banishment for I0 years however is a different sentence from banishment for 3 years while imprisonment of both men for life makes no distinction in the severity of the treatment of principal and accessory. I, the Taotai, in my unworthy performance of my duties, am utterly unwilling to show any leniency to such murderous bullies as those involved in this case which leniency might lead the stirring up of future trouble. Moreover several Imperial edicts have been received ordering

-ciple should be based on his assessment as to identification

with the two accused as contained for file separately in some

district near Thurcaton.

I the Tourist myself carefully examined into this case

-- on to the opinion that it does two citizens were penalised

-- treatment escape after giving in the brace to penalisation

would be difficult to prevent and perhaps it would be best

to continue them as some mean brace where negligence and

continuance could be instantaneous. Penalisation for 01

years however is a different sentence from penalisation for

3 years while imprisonment of both men for life makes no

difference in the severity of the treatment of principal

and accessory. I, the Tourist, in my summoning performance

to the duties, am entertaining to show one sentence

to each unfortunate pupils as those involved in this case

which sentence might best the activity in some of which

notorious several imperial edicts have been received already

great zeal in the protection of the mission chapels of all countries. How could I then dare to permit the escape of those convicted of crime?

In the trial of a case care must be devoted to verifying the testimony, in pronouncing judgment, the statutes must be consulted. The altered judgment which the Tungchou magistrate has pronounced after re-examining this case is unusually severe. I ask therefore your instructions as to whether the two prisoners shall as the Tungchou magistrate requests, be imprisoned for life at some place to be chosen near Tungchou, as a warning to others and as a means of avoiding all anxiety that may be anticipated from negligence. Your orders shall be carried out.''

The Yamen has to observe that the above Taôtai has received from the above magistrate a report announcing that the sentence pronounced on the two criminals has been altered to conform to the procedure followed against the Kuo fei at Tientsin. Without discussing the fact that this sentence is several fold more severe than that imposed under foreign law we have to state that except decapitation and strangulation there is no heavier punishment than this known to the Chinese code. Further out of regard for Dr. Sheffield's wishes they are to be imprisoned at some place near Tungchou in order that he may keep an eye upon them and in order to prevent leniency or carelessness from being exhibited towards them.

This case could never have been decided in this manner were it not for the constant and firmly founded friendship between China and the United States. This decision accords

I feel sure in the protection of the mission charged to Mr. Xuman's care. How could I then take it permit the escape of those convicted of crimes?

In the first of a case such must be [illegible] to vent-
ure the restriction, in pronouncing judgment, the attaches
only the restriction, in pronouncing judgment, the attaches
must be considered. The altered judgment which the Tungchow
magistrate has pronounced after re-examining this case is
unusually severe. I ask therefore your instructions as to
whether the two prisoners shall as the Tungchow magistrate
requests, be imprisoned for life in some place to be chosen
by me, as a measure of safety as well as a means of
avoiding all anxiety that may be anticipated from hostilities
between China and the United States. This decision accords
more if not for the constant and timely [illegible] friendship
that China has to observe that the above Imperial has rec-
eived from the above magistrate a report announcing that the
sentence pronounced on the two criminals has been altered
to conform to the procedure followed against the Kuo Lei an
Tientsin. Without discussing the fact that this sentence
is severer [illegible] more severe than that imposed under foreign
law we have to state that exceptdecapitation and strangula-
tion there is no heavier punishment than this known to the
Chinese code. I infer out to regard for Dr. Speiglet's
wishes they are to be imprisoned in some place near Tungchow
in order that he may keep an eye upon them and in order to
prevent leniency or carelessness from being exhibited towards
them.

This case could never have been decided in this manner
were it not for the constant and timely [illegible] friendship
between China and the United States. This decision accords

exactly with Your Excellency's request and you should consent to its execution and the closing of the case.

In writing the despatch for your information we request that you will communicate it to the Honorable Secretary of State and that you forward us a reply that we may instruct the above mentioned Taotai to carry out the sentence.

exactly with your Excellency's request and you should consent to its execution and the closing of the case.

In writing the despatch for your information we request that you will communicate it to the Honorable Secretary to state and that you inform us by reply that we may instruct the above mentioned Consul to carry out the sentence.

Enclosure 7 in No.2455.

Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen.

No.48. December 23rd., I895.

Your Highnesses and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the I8th instant(3rd day IIth moon) wherein you make known to me the action of the Tungchou officials in the case of Dr. Sheffield.

You therein state that the sentence pronounced on the criminals is condemnation to imprisonment for life.

You further state that this punishment is unusually severe and that ''this case could never have been decided in this manner were it not for the constant and firmly founded friendship between China and the United States!' I greatly thank you for the consideration with which you have treated my wishes in this matter, and I assure you that the United States Government reciprocates fully the expression of kindly feeling made by you.

I consent to the execution of the sentence pronounc ed, and to the closing of the case,and request that the terms of the sentence will never be disturbed.

I will take great pleasure in forwarding to the Honorable Secretary of State a translation of your communication.

Enclosure(1)in No.2455.

Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen.

No.48. December 23rd., 1885.

Your Highnesses and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant(3rd day 11th moon) wherein you make known to me the action of the Tungchou officials in the case of Dr. Sheffield.

You therein state that the sentence pronounced on the criminals is condemnation to imprisonment for life.

You further state that this punishment is unusually severe and that "this case could never have been decided in this manner were it not for the constant and firmly founded friendship between China and the United States!' I greatly thank you for the consideration with which you have treated my wishes in this matter, and I assure you that the United States Government reciprocates fully the expression of kindly feeling made by you.

I consent to the execution of the sentence pronounced, and to the closing of the case,and request that the terms of the sentence will never be disturbed.

I will take great pleasure in forwarding to the Honorable Secretary of State a translation of your communication.

No 2456

Legation of the United States,

Peking, December 26th, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
FEB 13 1896
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 17 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State. Ans'd Feb 17

Subject:

The dilatory conduct of the Viceroy at Foochow.

Synopsis:

The Viceroy denies the charges made against him. Consul Hixson is advised to leave questions growing out of Kutien massacre to be treated after his report is received.

One enclosure.

No 2456

Legation of the United States,

Peking, December 26th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 2449 of the 13th instant I enclosed a copy of a telegram received from Consul Hixson concerning the dilatory conduct of the Viceroy at Foochow and I informed you that I had addressed the Tsungli Yamen on the subject thereof.

The Viceroy has since consented to

to receive the Consul.

I am now in receipt of a note from the Yamen wherein it sets forth a communication from the Viceroy denying all the charges made against him, and wherein he deprecates the activity of Consul Hixson on the ground that only one American was injured and her assailant has been executed. This is a narrow view to take as I have already stated to the Yamen.

I have thought, however, that the general questions involved in the consideration of the Kutien massacre would be handled better after the joint report of Messrs Hixson and Newell has been

1
2456

1
446

seen received than at this time. Comprehensive demands looking to the protection of Americans can then be more easily formulated. In this view I have addressed to Consul Hixson a despatch of which a copy is enclosed, which I submit for your approval.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure:
Mr. Denby to Mr. Hixson.
No 112 Dec. 26, 1895.

Enclosure in No. 1 4 5 6

MR. DENBY TO MR. HIXSON.

No.II2 December 26th., I895.

Sir:-

In view of the fact that the Department has demanded an immediate report from you touching all matters connected with the massacre at Kutien, it would seem best for you not to take up any general matter connected therewith until you have received instructions from the Department directly or through me.

My instructions with regard to the Szechuan riots are not to make any further demand on the Chinese Government until the report of the Commission which was sent to that Province had been received.

The conclusion would seem to be that some general line of policy will be adopted.

This suggestion will not of course prevent you from taking up and pressing on the local authorities the settlement of such local cases as you specified in your recent telegram, such as the Hungwei, Hochiang and Ninghua cases.

I am, etc.,

(S'g'd) CHARLES DENBY.

Legation of the United States
Peking, December 28, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC AUG
DEC 28 1895

Duplicate copies sent Dec. 30

R. T. W.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

T B. CHANDLER,
President and General Manager.

JOHN C. STEVENS,
Secretary.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY
CONNECTING THE CONTINENTS
COMMERCIAL CABLES

The following CABLEGRAM received, "Via Commercial Cables," *subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.*

1427 F St NW 98-9

Received at ..... TELEPHONE CALL 458
(Where any reply should be sent.)

Peking

Olney

Washington

October 18

Despatches eleven seventy five seventy
Oct 22 Oct. 23 Oct 24 October
six eleven eighty one two and
25
three missing

CHIEF CLERK,
Received.....
DEC 28 1895
Department of State.

...ery respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. *Repetitions of doubtful words must be sent through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.*

File

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 18 1896

No 2457.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 28th, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledges despatches received.

No 2457.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 28th, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos 1177, 1178, 1179 and 1180 of the 23rd October, No 1184 of the 30th October, No 1185 of the 31st October and No 1186 of the 4th November.

Despatches No 1175, 1176, 1181, 1182 and 1183 are missing.

In view of the great delay incident to reporting these missing despatches by

by mail, I telegraphed you today as follows:

"Despatches eleven seventyfive "seventy six eleven eighty one two "and three missing"-

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2458

Legation of the United States,

Peking, December 31st, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 13 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Answ'd Feb. 17.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 17 1896

Subject:

Telegrams from and to the Chengtu Commission.

Synopsis:

Telegrams as to procedure and answers. Commission enjoined not to leave until full investigation made.

Nine enclosures.

No 2458

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 31st, 1895.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copies of all the telegrams that I have received from the Chengtu Commission and of all that I have sent.

The 28th December the Commission wired me: "Investigation finished. Leave here first January."

As it arrived the 15th it seemed to me that the work had been very

very rapidly done and I feared that the investigation had not been thorough. I, therefore, wired: "Main thing to do is to make comprehensive report on causes of riots, history thereof, conduct of officials. Do not leave until you have done your full duty."

Other matters involved in the telegrams relate to the examination of witnesses and proof of claims and require no special mention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures: Nine telegrams.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 2458

(I).

THE CHENGTU COMMISSION TO MR. DENBY.

Chengtu, December I5th., I895.

DENBY, Peking.

Arrived to-day have informed Washington All well. Olin, Cady and Vale only Protestant missionaries here.

READ.

ALL LINEN

CRANE'S

1893

ALL LINEN

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

(2)

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 458

THE CHENGTU COMMISSION TO MR. DENBY.

Chengtu, December 16th., 1895.

DENBY, Peking.

Is testimony to be taken under oath? have steps been taken to have American claims presented to commission for assessment? After assessment satisfactory to all parties interested have we authority to declare question of damages settled and to arrange terms of payment?

COMMISSION.

THE CHEFOO COMMISSION TO MR. DENBY.

Chefoo, December 12th., 1925.

DENBY, Peking.

Is testimony to be taken under oath?

Have steps been taken to have American claims presented to
Commission for assessment? After assessment satisfactory to
all parties interested have we authority to declare question
of damages settled and to arrange terms of payment?

COMMISSION.

TELEGRAM SENT

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 1458

(3)

MR. DENBY TO THE CHENGTU COMMISSION.

Peking, December 18th., 1895.

READ, Chengtu.

Make suitable rules for Chinese witnesses Swear foreigners. Notify Americans that they can present claims See instructions. Assessments and terms satisfactory to parties would be final. When you finish return by river.

DENBY.

MR. DENBY TO THE CHEFOO COMMISSION.

Peking, December 18th., 1895.

SIRS, Chefoo.

Make suitable rules for Chinese witnesses swear foreigners. Notify Americans that they can present claims see instructions. Assessments and terms satisfactory to parties would be final. When you finish return by river.

DENBY.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED ENCLOSURE IN NO. 2458

(4)

THE CHENGTU COMMISSION TO MR. DENBY.

Chengtu, December 19th., 1895.

DENBY, Peking.

Provincial judge appointed to sit with us satisfactory. Awaiting confirmation his appointment from you. See instructions. Forward Cheshire's mail Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED ENCLOSURE IN NO. 1444

(4)

THE CHINGTU COMMISSION TO MR. DENBY.

Chengtu, December 18th., 1899.

DENBY, Peking.

Provincial judge appointed to sit with us satisfactory. Awaiting confirmation his appointment from you. See instructions. Forward Cheshire's mail Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

TELEGRAM SENT

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 458

(5)

MR. DENBY TO THE CHENGTU COMMISSION.

Peking, December 20th., 1895.

READ, Chengtu.

Appointment confirmed.

DENBY.

TELEGRAM SENT

ENCLOSURE IN NO. [illegible]

(3)

MR. DENBY TO THE CHENGTU COMMISSION.

Peking, December 8th., 1898.

READ, Chengtu.

Appointment confirmed.

DENBY.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 459

(6)

THE CHENGTU COMMISSION TO MR. DENBY.

Chengtu, December 27th., 1895.

DENBY, Peking.

Provincial judge states telegram from Tsungli Yamen informs him that claims of or viking(?) of American Baptist Mission, a Swede, possibly naturalized, and Miss Sol, a Swedish subject, late of the China Inland Mission, have been adjusted at Peking for taels 4147 mace two. He wishes us to accept payment of this amount here. Shall we do so? We advise it.

COMMISSION.

THE CHEMUTU COMMISSION TO MR. DENBY.

Chengtu, December 27th., 1895.

DENBY, Peking.

Provincial judge states telegram from Tsungli Yamen informs him that claims of or viking(?) of American Baptist Mission, a Swede, possibly naturalized, and Miss Sol, a Swedish subject, late of the China Inland Mission, have been adjusted at Peking for taels 4147 mace two. He wishes us to accept payment of this amount here. Shall we do so? We advise it.

COMMISSION.

TELEGRAM SENT ENCLOSURE IN NO. 2458

(7)

MR. DENBY TO THE CHENGTU COMMISSION.

Peking, December 27th., 1895.

READ, Chengtu.

As to amounts your awards of damages if satisfactory to parties final, but no other question must be involved; everything you do must be submitted to Department.

DENBY.

TELEGRAM SENT ENCLOSURE IN NO. 2445

(7)

MR. DENBY TO THE CHENGTU COMMISSION.

Peking, December 27th., 1895.

READ, Chengtu.

As to amounts your awards of damages if satisfactory to parties final, but no other question must be involved; everything you do must be submitted to Department.

DENBY.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 2458

(8)

THE CHENGTU COMMISSION TO MR. DENBY.

Chengtu, December 28th., 1895.

DENBY, Peking.

Methodist claims already settled. No other question involved. Investigation finished. Leave here first January.

READ

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 4

(8)

THE CHEMULPO COMMISSION TO MR. DENBY.

Chemulpo, December 28th., 1895.

DENBY, Peking.

Methodist claims already settled. No other question involved. Investigation finished. Leave here first January.

READ

TELEGRAM [illegible]

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 2468

(9)

MR. DENBY TO THE CHENGTU COMMISSION.

Peking, December 29th., 1895.

READ, Chengtu.

You have nothing to do with collecting money for Swedes or any body else. Let claimants collect after you assess amounts. Main thing to do is to make comprehensive report on causes of riots, history thereof, conduct of officials. Your telegram received. Do not leave until you have done your full duty. Department directs you Chesire come via Shanghai to Chefoo and overland Tientsin.

DENBY.

TELEGRAM Sent.

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 479

(9)

MR. DENBY TO THE CHINESE COMMISSION.

Peking, December 20th., 1899.

READ, Chengtu.

You have nothing to do with collecting money for Swedes or any body else. Let claimants collect after you assess amounts. Main thing to do is to make comprehensive report on causes of riots, history thereof, conduct of officials. Your telegram received. Do not leave until you have done your full duty. Department directs you Chefoo come via Shanghai to Chefoo and overland Tientsin.

DENBY.

No. 2459. Clerk to Sec

DIPL BUREAU FEB 24 1896

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 14th, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledges receipt of despatches.

No 2459.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 14th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows: No 1175 of Oct. 18; 1176 of Oct. 22; 1181 of Oct. 24; 1182 and 1183 of Oct. 25; circular of Oct. 17; No 1187 of Nov. 8th; 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, and 1193 of Nov. 11th, and No 1194 and 1195 of Nov. 12th.

The above despatches include

No

Nos 1175, 1176, 1181, 1182 and 1183
reported missing in my telegram
of the 28th ultimo, and completes
the files of this Legation up
to No 1195 inclusive.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2460. File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 25 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 6th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 24 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Support of Swedish claims.

Synopsis:

Cooperative policy as to protection of foreigners will be carried out if possible.

No. 2460.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 6th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 1182 of October 25th last, enclosing copies of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden and Norway to the Chargé d'Affaires of the United Kingdom at Washington and other papers relating to a claim for protection presented to the

the Chinese Government by the Consul General of Sweden and Norway at Shanghai in behalf of two Swedish missionaries.

You direct me "to make such use of them as may be deemed best in the general interest of foreigners".

This language is guarded and does not go to the length of directing me to give my individual support to the "reclamation presented to the Tsungli Yamen by the Consul General of Sweden and Norway at Shanghai" - as is asked by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United Kingdom in his letter to you.

As

As the Consul General of the United Kingdom is acting, as he states, as Minister ad hoc, and as he corresponds directly with the Tsungli Yamen, I cannot support any reclamation made by him unless he sends me a copy thereof, and asks for my assistance.

Your instruction will be obeyed as far as the "cooperative policy" can be enforced in the present condition of affairs in China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2461.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 8th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 24 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
FEB 27 1896

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ask according to annexed memorandum.
aab
FEB 27 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Answd 28 Feby

Subject:

Minister applies for leave.

Synopsis:

Leave asked. Secretary to be Chargé. Ship asked for to visit ports.

No. 2461

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 8th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I respectfully ask that leave for sixty days be granted me to be availed of during the coming spring or summer.
My present purpose is to take a sea voyage, and, perhaps, to go to Japan.
I ask, also, that the First Secretary be authorized to act as Chargé d' Affaires during my absence from

from Peking.

I may conclude to visit some of the ports in the public interest and request that the Honorable Secretary of the Navy notify the commanding officer on this station to put a ship at my disposal for this purpose.

This request for leave is conditioned on the understanding that the public business shall be of such a character as not to require me to remain at Peking.

In this connection I beg to call attention to the fact that during nearly eleven years service I have had but one leave, and that was curtailed owing to the recent war.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2462

A.M. file

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 14. 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 11 1896

Answ'd Mch. 13

Subject:

Attack on Mr. D. Z. Sheffield.

Synopsis:

Copy of letter of thanks enclosed.

1
2462

One enclosure.

No 2462

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 14, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a portion of a letter received by me from Doctor D. Z. Sheffield relating to my action in the matter of the prosecution of the two men who made a deadly assault on him last July.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

1
2462

Enclosure: as above.

Enclosure in No. 2462

COPY.

Tungcho, Jan. 13th, 1896.

Dear Col. Denby;

I have already expressed to you my appreciation of the manner you have discharged your duty as an officer of the U.S. Government in insisting on the proper punishment being inflicted upon the two criminals who so nearly succeeded in taking my life. Without such insistance on your part it is clear to me that the Chinese officials would have inflicted a slight punishment upon the men, and they would soon have been abroad again to commit further violence. I now desire to thank you not only for your purpose to see that justice was done, but also for your manifestation of personal regard for me, and sympathy in the special trial through which I have been called to pass. I have never before felt so deeply the need of such sympathy, and it has been given to me without measure by a wide circle of friends. Not a few of these friends in China and America have expressed their desire to know the punishment that was to be inflicted upon the criminals. I am very glad that I can now report to them definitely that the men are to be imprisoned for life. # # # # # # # # # # #.

(Signed) D.Z. Sheffield.

No 2463

Ackd by to Feb

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 11 1896

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 15th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging despatches Nos 1196-1206 inclusive.

No. 2463

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 15th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows:

No. 1196	of	Nov. 18, 1895
" 1197	"	" 19, "
" 1198	"	" 20, "
" 1199	"	" " "
" 1200	"	" " "
" 1201	"	" " "
" 1202	"	" " "

No. 1203

No 1203	of	Nov. 20, 1895
" 1204	"	" " "
" 1205	"	" 21 "
" 1206	"	" " "

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

No 2464. Ark Tur

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Legation of the United States

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, January 20, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 11 1896

Rec'd. Mch. 13

Subject:

The "Pathan" claims

Synopsis:

Claims for damages to cargo of the Pathan referred to a commission to determine.

One enclosure.

No 2464.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 20, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In his despatch (1991 / No 55) of October 5, 1894 the Chargé d'affaires of this Legation called your attention to the seizure by the Chinese Government of the British ship "Pathan" - See Appendix 1 Foreign Relations 1894 p. 69.

The facts touching said seizure are briefly as follows: The "Pathan"

"Pathan" cleared from New York on or about the 15th July 1894 for HongKong, China, and Japan, and was seized near the Pescadores in the Formosa channel the 22d September 1894 by the Chinese steamer "Kan-sheng", charged with carrying goods contraband of war.

The "Pathan" was loaded with a valuable cargo of American cotton goods, and other articles of merchandize consigned to two American firms at Shanghai: "The China and Japan Trading Company limited", and "Messrs Mustard & Co."

The "Pathan" was first taken to the Port of Keelung in Formosa, and

and held there some time until under the orders of the Chinese Government she could be fully searched. She was afterwards taken to Shanghai when the cargo was overhauled, and greatly damaged, and a considerable quantity was lost. On the 29th September 1894 the Chargé d'Affaires of this legation represented to the Yamen that a large part of the cargo was consigned to American citizens, and the Yamen consented that it might be delivered to them. Afterwards the Government of China recognized that the seizure of the ship was not authorized by the law of nations,

and

and it was ordered to be delivered to its owners.

Afterwards damages were paid by China to the owners for the unlawful detention of the ship.

The two American firms mentioned have been for a considerable time, through the Consul General, endeavoring to collect claims for damages done to the cargo of the "Pathan".

1
2464

These efforts having been unsuccessful, the Consul General in November last reported the claims to me for direct action thereon vis à vis the Imperial Government.

I immediately addressed the Yamen on the subject and suggested that for the sake of convenience in taking

taking proof the matter should be referred to two Commissioners to hear and determine the questions involved, and to fix the amounts to be paid to the claimants by the Imperial Government.

After some correspondence the Yamen has finally agreed, as will appear from a translation of a communication to me herein enclosed, that the Customs Taotai shall act as Commissioner on the part of the Imperial Government, and the Consul General will so act for the United States under my direction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

1
2464

Enclosure:

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby

No 1 January 17th, 1896.

Enclosure in No.2464.

The Tsungli Yamén to Mr DENBY.

No I

Peking January 17th, *1896.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We have received your despatch of the 14th instant concerning the losses by American merchants through the seizure of the "Pathan". You therein stated that though demand for the payment thereof had long ago been made on the local officials they had not been paid; that you had already asked us to order the Shanghai Taotai to depute an official with whom the United States Consul General would cooperate in examining these claims and that you had received an answer from us stating that we had directed the said Taotai to examine into and deal with these cases. You state that the Consul General of the United States has now informed you that the Taotai had requested him to send statements showing the amounts claimed by Americans, but he does not know whether the Taotai is to settle the claims alone or is to act in conjunction with him. You say that as the witnesses and parties are all at Shanghai the case can be heard there much more conveniently than here and you, therefore, request, in the interest of all parties, that the Taotai be appointed commissioner to sit with the Consul General of the United States to hear the proof and determine the matter involved.

We have the honor to state that we have now sent telegraphic orders to the Shanghai Taotai to act with the United States Consul General in deliberating upon and dealing with this case. As in duty bound we write this reply for Your Excellency's information.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 23 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2465.

File

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 20th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. of STATE.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 28 1896

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

The present constitution of the Chinese Government.

Synopsis:

The names of members of the Grand Council, the Foreign Office and the Bureau of Defence stated.

1
2465

One enclosure.

No 2465.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 20th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the Peking & Tientsin Times of the 18th instant giving an account of the present constitution of the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure: clipping.

1
2465

Enclosure in No. 2465.

The Chief Imperial Department.

Until within the last century and more the leading department of the Chinese Central Government was the Inner Council or Grand Secretariat (內閣). This was the Emperor's Cabinet. Early in the last century there appeared a new body, formed on the plan of a military council, and known as the Grand or Privy Council (軍機處). This has become the Emperor's Cabinet. It has on all important affairs superceded the Grand Secretariat. In 1861 still another department was formed, as a result of the war and complications with Great Britain and France, and known as the Chinese Foreign Office or Tsung-li Yamên (總理衙門). From the time of its formation unto the present it has been recognized as a chief department of the nation, owing to the ever-growing importance of foreign relations. At the beginning of the war with Japan in 1894, still another department was formed, spoken of as the new Board of War, but more truly as the Council of Defence (軍務處). It has superceded the Board of Admiralty, and is now reckoned as a department possessing great power. Thus at present the three leading departments of the Government are not the Six Boards or even the Grand Secretariat; but the Grand Council, the Foreign Office and the Bureau of Defence.

At present the members of the Grand Council are: Prince Kung, Prince Li, Wêng T'ung-ho, Li Hung-tsao, Kang-yi and Ch'ien Ying-p'uh. The members of the Foreign Office are: Prince Kung, Prince Ch'ing, Wêng T'ung-ho, Li Hung-tsao, Jung-luh, Chang Yin-huan, Ching-hsin and Wu Ting-fên. The members of the Bureau of Defence are: Prince Kung, Prince Ch'ing, Wêng T'ung-ho, Li Hung-tsao and Jung-luh. Thus the members of the last department are also in the Foreign Office, while Prince Kung, Wêng T'ung-ho and Li Hung-tsao are also in the Grand Council, making them the leading officials of the government.

All the members of the Grand Council attend, as a rule, each day upon the deliberations of that body in advising the Emperor. Of the men in the other two bodies Prince Kung, Prince Ch'ing, Li Hung-tsao and Jung-luh, are more frequent at the Bureau of Defence, while Wêng T'ung-ho attends more frequently at the Foreign Office, to be there seconded by Chang Yin-huan, Ching-hsin and Wu Ting-fên. All the memorials presented to the Emperor are divided into two batches. Those following the ordinary business of the Empire are sent to the members of the Grand Secretariat, to be in turn, according to prescribed custom, sent to the respective Boards. This work is generally performed by the under-Secretaries to be only signed by the Grand Secretaries. The second batch consists of all memorials on special business and including those of the Censors. These are left with the Grand Council to advise on and recommend. This body therefore holds the greatest power. As to the Foreign Office it is almost useless to say that it considers the questions with Foreign Governments and their people. But it also considers all the problems, theories and suggestions of the Foreign Ministers, which include really everything in the catalogue of political affairs, both Chinese and Foreign.

The new Bureau of Defence at first dealt with the military defence of the nation, and since the war has continued its military character as head of the army and navy about to be projected. It has also taken into its cognizance the question of railroads. Probably all the matters of reform and improvement will revert to this department, making it a body of third, if not of second, degree of influence.

Certainly it would seem as if the power of the Central Government ought to be greatly strengthened by the combinations. Such a result, however, depends more upon the men who hold the offices in these departments, and their attitude towards the whole question of reform. The destiny of the nation rests with these three or four chief advisers of the Emperor. That they realize the critical character of their decisions and actions we see some evidence; but the question is, whether their strength of will is sufficient to boldly espouse new measures.

No. 2466

File

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 20th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

The New British Minister to China

Synopsis:

Particulars of his prior services
and positions furnished.

One enclosure.

No. 2466

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 20th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

466 I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the Peking and Tientsin Times of the 18th instant giving the particulars of the former services and positions of Sir Claude Macdonald, who has recently been appointed H.B.M's Minister to China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure in No 2466.

The New British Minister.

The "Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Hand Book" contains the following particulars of the services rendered by the newly appointed British Minister to Peking:—Major Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald., K. C. M. G., entered the 74th Highlanders, March 16th 1872; was promoted to Captain February 12th 1881; and Major (Brevet), November 18th 1882. Served throughout the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and through the Suakin Expedition of 1884-85, as a Volunteer, with the 42nd Highlanders (Brevet of Major; medal with three clasps; Khedive's Star; and 4th Class of the Oemanieh). Was employed on Special Service in Egypt from February 13th, 1883 to June 21st, 1887; was attached by the War office to the agency at Cairo from 1882 to 1887; was Acting Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar, from July 16th 1887 to March 21st 1888; proceeded on a Special Mission to the Niger Territories June 1889; was sent to Berlin with reference to the delimitation of the boundary between the Oil Rivers Protectorate and the Colony of Cameroons; was appointed Commissioner and Consul-General in the Oil River Protectorate and adjoining Native Territories; Consul to the Island of Fernando Po; and Consul in the Cameroons January 1st 1891. Was made a K.-C. M. G., August 4th ,1892.

No 2467

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 21st, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 19 1896

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Answd. Mch. 17.

Subject:

The China and Japan Commercial Treaty.

Synopsis:

Negotiations are at a dead lock on the question of the right of China to tax goods manufactured by Japanese in China more than imported goods.

No 2467.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 21st, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the negotiations between Their Excellencies Li Hung Chang, acting for China, and the Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, acting for Japan, relating to the making of a commercial treaty have come to a dead lock over a point which possesses great interest for the Western Powers, and especially for

for those of their people who have invested in cotton mills in China, or who are engaged in manufacturing in their own countries.

The question at issue is the claim of China to levy taxes on goods manufactured by Japanese at the place of manufacture, as well as an inland tax when the goods are sent into the interior.

The Chinese negotiator claims that a clause taxing articles manufactured at the open ports ten per cent ad valorem and also five per cent ad valorem when sent into the interior - an inland tax - should be inserted in

in the treaty:

"It is plain that such a burden would greatly handicap goods manufactured in China by foreigners, and would probably operate as a prohibition on manufacturing by foreigners, thus leaving the market open to imported goods, subject to such competition only as would arise from mills operated by natives in China. Foreign manufactured goods now pay five per cent ad valorem import duty and two and a half per cent transit duty when sent into the interior.

The Japanese negotiator has hitherto refused to consent to this

this interpolation in the treaty. Among other reasons that he given is one based on the fourth clause of the 6th Article of the Shimonoseki treaty which he claims puts articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China on the same footing as merchandize imported by Japanese subjects into China.

For full text of this treaty see my despatch No. 2277 of June 28th, 1895.

The clause 4th of Article 6 reads as follows: "Japanese subjects shall be free to engage in all kinds of manufacturing industries in all the open cities, towns and ports of China, and shall be

be at liberty to import into China all kinds of machinery paying only the stipulated import duties thereon.

All articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China, shall in respect of inland transit and internal taxes, duties, charges and exactions of all kinds and also in respect of warehousing and storage facilities in the interior of China, stand upon the same footing and enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as merchandise imported by Japanese subjects in China".

In the last paragraph of this clause it is provided that additional

additional rules may be inserted in the commercial treaty. If Japan adheres to her determination not to consent in the commercial treaty to the levy of the proposed taxes the question will of course rest on the construction of the Shimonoseki treaty.

I am mindful of the fact that that hypothetical cases are not favored by the Department any more than they are by the Courts, but as my opinion may be asked at any moment by Americans who have invested their money in cotton milling Companies, organized at Shanghai you may not consider it improper that the matter should be brought to your

your consideration.

The first reading of the clause cited certainly conveys the impression by its direct language that all articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China "shall in respect of ×× internal taxes, duties, charges, and exactions of all kinds ×× stand upon the same footing and enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as merchandize imported by Japanese subjects in China," but in the text before the words "internal taxes" the words "in respect of inland transit and" occur, and the Chinese claim that the following words "internal taxes" apply only

only to goods sent into the interior, and have no relation to taxation at an open port.

To sustain this construction they cite a paragraph in the 4th clause of the Chefoo Convention (See Chronicle and Directory for China and Japan 1895 p. 36) which reads as follows: "The words nei ti inland in the clause of Article VII of the Rules appended to the Tariff regarding carriage of imports inland, and of native produce purchased inland apply as much to places on the sea coasts and river shores, as to places in the interior not open to foreign trade, the Chinese Government having the right

right to make arrangements for the prevention of abuses thereat."

There can be no doubt that Japan intended when she made the Shimonoseki treaty to put goods manufactured by her subjects in China on the same footing as goods imported by them into China.

The clause cited from the Shimonoseki treaty in my opinion applies to all internal taxes. The words "inland" and "transit" had already been used and there was no necessity to repeat their meaning.

The rule" ut magis valeat quam pereat" must apply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2468

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 24th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

The President's message.

Synopsis:

Thanks expressed for the mention made of this Legation.

No 2468.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 24th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I beg to express to the President my profound thanks for the kindly and pleasing mention that was made in his annual message of the conduct of this Legation during the recent war between China and Japan. My gratitude in this regard is enhanced by the fact that you no doubt, had some participation

participation in suggesting the allusions made to foreign affairs.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2469

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 25th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the Secretary of State. File

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 11 1896

Answd. March 12.

Subject:

The American Concession at Tientsin.

Synopsis:

Have consented to allow roads to be opened through the Concession.

One enclosure.

No. 2469.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 25th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that since I received your despatch No. 1175 of October 18th relating to the American Concession in Tientsin the German Minister has requested me to refrain from interposing any objection to the opening of two important roads through that concession.

It is necessary for the public convenience

convenience that at least two main roads - the Victoria and the Bund be extended from the British to the new German Concession, and it would not be becoming for us to stand in the way of this improvement. Besides it would be necessary for us to open these roads if we ever took jurisdiction over the Concession. I have therefore instructed the Vice-Consul at Tientsin to make no objection to the buying by the Germans of land sufficient to open those roads, and to the opening thereof.

Before taking this step I required from the German Minister a statement in writing setting forth

forth the right of Americans to buy land in the German Concession- of which a translation is enclosed.

The ultimate question as to whether we will retake jurisdiction over the so-called American Concession is left open.

While I do not think it probable that circumstances will ever induce us to claim the abandoned jurisdiction - still the matter may well be kept under advisement for the present.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure: Translation of statement.

TRANSLATION.

Peking le 24 January 1896.

Monsieur le Ministre :

Referring to your conversation of this morning I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that it is the intention to establish in the German Concession at Tientsin the same liberal rule which is in force touching the admission of foreigners in the English Concession at Tientsin, and that American citizens can consequently acquire and possess land in the limits of the German Concession under conditions analogous to those existing in the English Concession.

The "Land Regulations" for the German Concesseion are in train to be submitted to the approval of my Government.

Accept, Monsieur le Ministre and dear Doyen the expression of my very high consideration.

(Signed) SCHENCK.

His Excellency
Monsieur le Colonel Denby,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 25 1896

No 2470. A K file

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 25th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

China's interest in American ships.

Synopsis

Yamen has asked for U. S. Government armor and gun specifications and manifests much interest in the construction of warships in America. Mr. Denby encourages China to turn to American manufacturers.

№ 2470.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 25th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

When Captain Zalinski, U.S. Army retired, now representing the Bethlehem Iron Works, was presented by me to the Tsungli Yamên in December last, the specifications and requirements fixed by the United States Government for the manufacture of guns and armor plates came under discussion. The ministers

of

of the Yamen were assured of the high standard adopted by the United States and of the superiority of the material manufactured under these specifications. They took a deep interest in the subject and on the 6th December wrote this Legation asking that copies of the United States Government specifications be supplied them to form the basis of requirements to be adopted by China.

This was done as soon as practicable and I am now in receipt of a letter of thanks therefor.

This government is taking great interest in the progress of naval construction in America.

The

The ministers of the Yamen have sufficient information on the subject to be convinced of the high stand (and) which American shipbuilders have attained and they eagerly seize upon all new data on the subject. At their request I had a detailed description in Chinese made of the eight newest United States warvessels built by Messrs Cramp & Co., which was forwarded to them with photographs of the ships.

I have encouraged the Chinese Government to look to America not only for men-of-war and armament but also for railroad rolling stock and other supplies

in

in the production of which the factories of the United States hold the preëminence. In so great a field of industrial enterprise as China is sure to become it is important to secure an early entry. The subject is worthy of much greater attention than the manufacturers of the United States have so far given it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2471

A.M. file

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 28th, 1896.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 28 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

✓ Stevens Mayer

Subject:

The action of the Deputation to represent the Protestant Religion.

Synopsis:

The Minister transmits their requests to the Yamen.

Peking Feb 28 96

Memorandum

This despatch reached
Shanghai with the
seal accidentally
broken and was returned
to be sealed.
This accounts for the delay
in transmission.

Charles Denby

One enclosure.

No. 2471

Legation of the United States,
Peking, January 28th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No. 2410 of October 29 last I informed you that I had consented to procure for Rev. John Wherry and Rev. Timothy Richard, members of the Special Deputation to Represent the Protestant Religion before the Chinese Government" an interview with the Tsungli Yamen.

In my despatch No. 2440 of November

November 26 last I informed you that these gentlemen had been received by the Yamen and had discussed certain questions touching Christianity.
Recently Rev. Timothy Richard and Rev. H. H. Lowry, D.D. - who had taken the place of Dr Wherry - called on me for the purpose of thanking me for my assistance, and also to request me to present to the Yamen the following points:
1. That a real stop be put to the circulation of all slanderous anti-Christian literature according to Chinese law.
2. That real liberty be granted to mandarins and people alike to

1
2471

to become Christians if they
Choose.

3. That real cultivation of
friendship between Chinese and
foreign countries be shown by a
more friendly intercourse between
the mandarins and gentry on the
one hand, and the missionaries
on the other.

As these points have practically
been presented by me many times
there seemed to be no objection to
fowarding them together with a
printed memorial to the Throne
prepared by the gentlemen above
named.

A copy of my communication to
the Yamen is enclosed.

Out of an abundance of caution

I

I beg to say that I do not understand that the second clause implies a demand that Christians be appointed to office. That absolute and complete toleration in China, and the utter abolition of any religious test for holding office, would be desirable I do not doubt - but I do not see my way clear to making such a demand officially on the Chinese Government at this time. Officials are now required to perform divers religious services, which a professing Christian could not conscientiously perform.

To eliminate such services from the duties of officials would be

be a serious change in the constitution and statutes of China.

While there may be no objection to recommending such a principle in a friendly and unofficial way, it is questionable whether a demand for such action comes within the proper purview of international intercourse.

At all events in my opinion the present time is not propitious for making an official demand that native Christians be appointed to office.

As a native Christian has already been appointed Minister to France, it is to be expected that others will be appointed

to

to office from time to time, and it is prudent not to raise the question in such a form as to provoke antagonism.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen.

No 3. Jan. 27, 1896.

Enclosure in No 247

MM. DENBY to the TSUNGLI YAMEN.

No.3. Peking, January 27th, 1896.

Your Highnesses and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform you that Revs. Timothy Richard and H.H. Lowry, members of the "Special Deputation to Represent the Protestant Religion before the Chinese Government" have requested me to transmit to you the enclosed printed copies of a memorial to the Throne.

In this paper the three points following are prominently brought forward:

1. That a real stop be put to the circulation of all slanderous anti-Christian literature according to Chinese law.

2. That real liberty be granted to mandarins and people alike to become Christians if they choose.

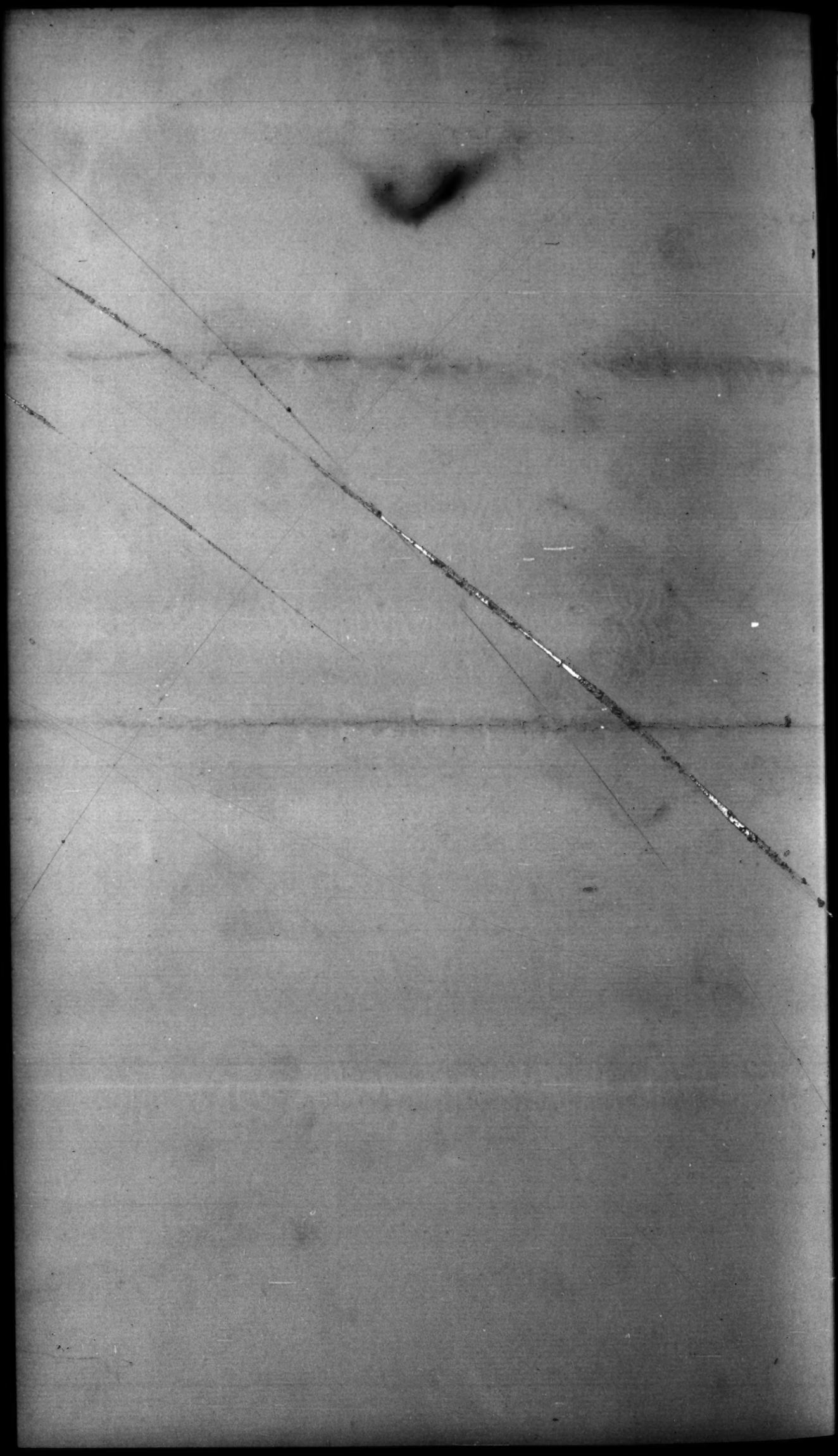
3. That real cultivation of friendship between Chinese and foreign Countries be shown by a more friendly intercourse between the mandarins and gentry, on the one hand and the missionaries on the other.

These propositions seem to be entirely reasonable and in accord with the Treaties.

I have, therefore, most earnestly to request you to give to them your sanction and to put them in practical execution.

An edict to that effect, if issued immediately, would produce a good effect.

I am authorized to say H.B.M's Charge d' Affaires thoroughly agrees with me in this question, and joins in the request above stated.



DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 25 1896

No 2472

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
MAR 25 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Peking, January 30th, 1896

Rec'd Mch. 30.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Taxation of goods manufactured in China.

Synopsis:
Remarks on the claim made by the Chinese to provide in the Commercial Treaty with Japan for fifteen per cent taxation on manufactured goods.

No 2472

Legation of the United States,

Peking, January 30th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 2467 of the 21st instant I put before you one phase of the controversy which is now ~~an~~ to be ~~tapis~~ between the respective negotiators of the Commercial Treaty now pending between China and Japan.

A full explanation of matters involved in the manufacture of cotton in China is, perhaps, desirable.

The

The advantage of manufacturing cotton in China is supposed to rest, so far as Japan is concerned, on the fact that the raw material can be secured near to the mills. As far as labor goes it is as cheap in Japan as in China. The main question, therefore, is on what terms can cotton be brought from the interior to the place of manufacture, which presumably will be an open port?

Before the adoption of the Chefoo Convention, products brought from the interior for the purposes of export paid, first, lekin - that is, an internal tax on goods in transitu - and second, the export duty, ordinarily five per cent ad valorem

ad valorem.

Lekin became a very burdensome tax, and a substitute for it was provided by the Chefoo Convention, which provides that "native produce carried from an inland centre to a port of shipment bonâ fide intended for shipment to a foreign port may be by treaty certified by the British subject interested and exempted by payment of the half duty from any charges demanded upon it en route.

If produce be not the property of a British subject or is being carried to a port not for exportation, it is not entitled to the exemption that would be secured it by the exhibition of a transit duty certificate

certificate."

It thus very clearly appears that in order to get the benefit of the transit pass system, and to avoid payment of lekin, the produce bought from the interior must be intended to be exported.

As of course the main object of manufacturing in China is to sell the manufactured article in China, and not to export it, it would seem clear that cotton ~~bought~~ bought from the interior will have to pay lekin.

The Chinese negotiator of the Commercial Treaty above mentioned, by this course of reasoning arrives at the conclusion that goods manufactured in China should

pay

pay a duty of fifteen per cent.
If the produce were brought from
the interior and exported it would
pay ordinarily five per cent export
duty and two and a half per cent
transit duty, being seven and a
half per cent.
As the question discussed
particularly affects cotton it
must be said that this article
now pays a specific export duty
of three per cent ad valorem. It
can, therefore, be brought from the
interior and exported by paying
four and a half per cent.
Unless, therefore, the Japanese
succeed in their contest as set
forth in my despatch above cited
it would seem that cotton
brought

brought from the interior and not intended for export may be subjected to any amount of lekin tax.
If this be true it is exceedingly questionable whether manufacturing in China by foreigners can be successfully undertaken.
It is proper to remark also that the Shimonoseki treaty does not seem by its exact language to apply to produce brought from the interior. It says "all articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China shall in respect of inland transit and internal taxes x x x stand upon the same footing x x x as merchandize imported by Japanese subjects in China", but it does not say

a

a word about the taxation of raw material brought from the interior.

Adroit as the Japanese are they seem to have overlooked this phase of the subject. I will await with interest the final solution of the questions involved.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

File

No. 2473.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 30th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging receipt of despatches

No 2473.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, January 30th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows:
No. 1207 and 1208 of Nov. 30th last and No. 1209 and 1210 of Dec. 7th and 9th respectively.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2474 A.r file

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 25 1896

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 3d, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
The Peking Reform Club.

Synopsis:
The Club has been suppressed by Imperial order.

No. 2474.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 3d, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No. 2437 of November 21st last, I informed you of the creation at Peking of a "Reform Club."

I have now to inform you that the Emperor has ordered it to be closed.

The suppression of this club and of its news-paper - which appeared every other day - was directly

directly due to accusations made against them by Yang Ch'ung-yi, a lately appointed Censor. He comes from Kiangsu - of the same district as the Imperial tutor Wêng Tung-ho, and is said to be related to him as well as Li Hung-chang, by marriage. These two officials have been charged with complicity in the scheme to suppress the Club, but I do not believe that Li had anything to do with it.

The accusations against the Club were manifold.

It was charged that it was a combination to raise money; that it coerced officials to give

give money for fear of criticism.
The Viceroys Chang Chi-tung
and Tsang Wen-shao had given
five thousand taels each, and
all the other Viceroys were to
be approached for contributions.
The Club was charged with
being revolutionary and with
being the intended germ of a
parliament.
The officers of the Club were
mostly chinese, which was an
offense against the Manchus.
It was proposed that the
members should be handed
over to the Board of Punishments
to fix a penalty - but this has
not yet been done.
The Editors, printers, and
some

some leaders were at the Club
the twenty second ultimo, when
word was brought that an
Imperial Commissioner was
coming to confiscate their property
and seal up the place.
Immediately every thing portable
was carried off, and the
place deserted. Red stripe of
paper were pasted across
the main door, together with
a proclamation and the young
Club came to an untimely end.
Opinions differ as to whether
the Club is finished forever,
but I have no doubt that it
will not reappear for a long time.
It offended the Imperial idea of
conservancy. A sufficient argument
against

against it was that such an institution was never created before. Innovations are held to be dangerous, and are dreaded by the highest advisers of the Emperor.

There were several prominent young officials in the movement to establish and carry on the Club.

At first Messrs Richard, Pethick and Reid, foreigners living here, were engaged in assisting the Club, but latterly foreign assistance was dispensed with.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

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No 2475 Ark file

COPIED FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 4 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, February 6th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 4 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Ark'd Apl. 6.

Subject:

The expurgation from copies of the code of restrictions on Christianity.

Synopsis:

By order of the Tsungli Yamen it is directed to expurgate all such clauses.

Two enclosures.

No. 2475.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 6th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

His Excellency, Mr. A. Gérard, Minister of France, has recently handed to me copies in Chinese of certain documents relating to an order made by the Tsungli Yamen directing the local authorities to expunge from the various editions and compilations of the Chinese code all clauses placing restrictions upon the propagation of

of the Christian religion.

1/2475 I enclose herewith translations of these papers.

I have sent to the Consuls of the United States, a circular

2/2475 of which a copy is enclosed, directing them to call the attention of the members of the American Missions to this important order. The order mentioned was procured by the Minister of France by virtue of the French Treaty of 1858.

It gives me pleasure to state that Mr. Gérard is entitled to and should receive the thanks of the Christian world for his action in this important matter.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. Copies of three despatches between the Tsungli Yamen and the French Minister.

2. Copy of Circular from the Legation to the Consuls dated Feb. 6 - 1896.

Enclosure 1 in No 2475.

Copies of three documents received by His Excellency Mr. Gérard, French Minister at Peking from Their Excellencies the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamên, wherein the said Yamên agrees to order the Governors General and Governors of the provinces to direct the local authorities to expunge from the various editions and compilations of the Chinese Code all clauses placing restrictions upon the propagation of the Christian religion as treaty stipulations provide.

In obedience to orders these three documents have been printed by Monsieur Dubail, Consul General of France at Shanghai, for distribution to the several missions for convenience of reference.

Document No 1.

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr. Gérard.

August 18th 1895.

Your Excellency:

Upon the 26th July

last

last we received your despatch stating that in the edition of the Chinese Code published in 1890 there were still to be found copies of memorials and other documents prohibiting the Christian religion, which was in violation of the treaty of the 5th month of the 8th year of Hsien Feng [27th June 1858] and that it was your duty to request that in observance of treaty orders be given for the erasure thereof.

In reply to this despatch we wrote you that we had examined into the subject and had ascertained that, in the 9th year of Tung Chih [1871], the Board of Punishments had memorialized the Throne requesting that a new edition of the penal code be published. A note was then made of the clauses prohibiting the Christian religion and said clauses were expunged from the code as the treaty stipulated, and that since the reign of Tung Chih the

Board

Board of Punishments had had no new edition of the code made.

On the 12th of last August, Your Excellency called upon us and handed us a copy of a book called the Ta Ching Lü Li Hsing An Tuan Chi Cheng* in two volumes which were reprints from other works and were made in 1893. We have carefully examined these works and we have to say that works of this kind made in private printing establishments are not official publications. We have, however, written the Superintendent of the Yendaimenie to notify all book stores that the passages in the said books refering to the propagation of the Christian religion in the interior of China and the clause prohibiting the practice of foreign religions must, as the treaties require be stricken out.

We enclose, herewith, a copy of our despatch to the Superintendent of

* Compendium of Code and Criminal Cases.

of the Gendarmerie on the subject and we return the two books upon the code which Your Excellency left with us.

Document N°. 2.

The Tsungli Yamen to the Superintendent of Gendarmerie.

Upon the 26th of last July we received a despatch from Mr. Gérard, Minister of France, as follows: "The last clause of the 13th paragraph "of the treaty between France and "China concluded in 1858 provides: 'all that has been previously 'written, proclaimed or published 'in China by order of the Government 'against the Christian religion 'is completely abrogated and 'remains null and void in all 'provinces of the empire.' "Notwithstanding this treaty provision "the edition of the penal code printed "in 1890 still contains prohibitions "against the Christian religion. "It is my duty to request that

in

"in accordance with the treaties,
"orders be given for the erasure
"of such prohibitions from the
"edition of the penal code of 1890
"and from all books containing
"them."

On receipt of this despatch we replied that we had investigated the matter and had found that, in 1871, the Board of Punishments memorialized the Throne requesting that a new edition of the penal code be issued and that in this edition, under the section of the ceremonial laws devoted to sacrifices, a clause was inserted as follows:

"All persons professing the
"Christian religion shall be permitted
"the free exercise of their religion.
"All that has been written, proclaimed
"or published in China by order
"of the Government against the
"Christian religion is completely
"abrogated and remains null and
void

"void in all provinces of the empire".

The clause previously in the code with reference to the propagation of the Christian religion was also marked for omission from the new edition. The code as thus altered was submitted to the Throne by the Board of Punishments and long ago received the imperial sanction. Since the reign of Tungchih the Board of Punishments has had no new edition of the code prepared.

Shortly after this correspondence, viz. on the 12th August, Mr. Gérard called at the Yamên and handed us two books upon the code, one called the Ta Ching Lü Li Tzeng Hsiu Tung Tsuan Chi Cheng* and one the Lü Li Pien Lan†. He stated that there had been printed from new blocks cut in 1892 and that they contained a prohibition against corrupt doctrines. Upon examination we found that these books had been printed from blocks cut

* The Code and Criminal Cases revised and compiled

† The Code for Convenient Reference.

cut at private printing establishment, that they were not official publications and hence could not be brought forward in evidence of violation of treaty.

We have, however, to call your attention to the following passage found in various commercial treaties:

"The Christian religion "having for its essential object "the leading of men to virtue, the "members of all Christian communities "shall enjoy entire security for "their persons and property and "the free exercise of their religion "and efficient protection shall be "given the missionaries who travel "peaceably in the interior furnished "with passports as provided for in "article VIII. x x x x All that has "been previously written, proclaimed "or published in China, by order "of the Government, against the "Christian religion is completely

abrogated

"abrogated and remains null and
"void in all the provinces of the
"empire".*

In the 9th year of Tung Chih [1871]
the Board of Punishments omitted
from the edition of the code made
by them the clause refering to the
propagation of Christianity and this
edition contains this statement
in its preface:

"All statutes which occurred
"in former editions and which are
"omitted from this were omitted
"by imperial sanction on memorial
"by the Board of Punishments.
"Such omitted passages should
"be no further circulated nor quoted."

The laws forbidding Christianity
were abolished by the Throne on
memorial from the Board of
Punishments in 1871 and must be
no longer inserted in publications.
It becomes, therefore, our duty to
write your honorable bureau
to notify all booksellers that in
observance

* Quoted fr: Art. XIII French Treaty of 1858.

obsevance of treaty, they are forbidden to print in the books known as the Tung Tsuan Chi Cheng and the Lii Li Prien Lan and similar books, those passages refering to the propagation of Christianity which are to be found in the section of the code on corrupt doctrines as well as the clauses which prohibit the practice of the western religions. Thus will the treaties be observed.

Document No 3.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Gérard.

September 7th 1895.

On the 31st August we had the honor to receive from you a despatch as follows:

"On the 18th August
"I received Your Excellencies' despatch
"saying that the Ta Ching Lii Li Hsing
"An Tung Tsuan Chi Cheng and the
"Lii Li Prien Lan were not official
"publications but that you had taken
"measures to have the clauses therein

Contained

"contained concerning the propagation
"by foreigners of the Christian religion
"in the interior and the other clause
"heretofore referred to stricken out
"in accordance with treaty.

"It becomes my duty to express
"my thanks for this action. On the
"19th August I went in person to
"your Yamên and stated that this
"class of private publications were
"issued in other parts of China. You
"concurred in my opinion that these
"also should be revised and I have
"now to express the hope that you
"will order that this be done and
"that I be informed in what manner
"the officials of the various provinces
"upon whom this duty falls carry
"out these orders."

In reply we have to state
that we recognize our obligation
to do as you request in the matter
of issuing notices prohibiting the
publication of rescinded laws.
We communicated with the Bureau

of

of Gendarmerie some time ago on the matter and we have now written the Governors General and Governors of the various provinces to order the local officials to command the bookstores in their jurisdictions to ensure from their publications those passages cut out of the code by the Board of Punishments.

We make this reply for Your Excellency's information.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2475.

CIRCULAR.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Peking, February 6th, 1896.

To the Consuls of the United States in China.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency Mr. A. Gerard, Minister of France, has recently procured from the Tsungli Yamen, by virtue of the French Treaty of 1858, an order directing the local authorities in all the Provinces of the Empire to expunge from the various editions and compilations of the Chinese Code all claims placing restrictions upon the propagation of the Christian religion.

You are directed to bring this Circular to the attention of the American Missions in your Consular districts.

It gives me pleasure to add that the Minister of France is entitled to the gratitude of the Christian world for his action in this important matter.

I am, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

CIRCULAR.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Peking, February 6th, 1896.

To the Consuls of the United States in China.

GENTLEMEN:

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You are directed to bring this Circular to the attention of the American Missions in your Consular districts.

It gives me pleasure to add that the Minister of France is entitled to the gratitude of the Christian world for his action in this important matter.

I am, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

No. 2476. file

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 3 1896

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 10th, 1896.

RECD.
APR 3 1896
DEPT. of STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging dispatches

No 2476.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 10th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney.

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows: Nos 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219 of December 20th last, and Nos 1220 and 1221 of December 21st last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2477.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 4 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 10th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

APR 4 1896

Answ. April 6.

Subject

Dr Sheffield's assailants

Synopsis

They have been sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in different localities.

One enclosure.

No. 2477.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 10th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation of a communication from the Tsungli Yamên concerning the case of the assailants of Mr Sheffield, from which it appears that Tsao the elder has been sent to Pao-ti hsien for perpetual confinement and his brother has been likewise confined in Hsian-ho hsien.

There

There sentences are in accordance with my demands and are satisfadory to the injured party.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr. Denby

February 7th 1896.

Enclosure in No. 2477.

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr. Denby.

No. 2. February 7th 1896.

Your Excellency:

On the 3rd. instant we received a report from the Taotai of the Tung Yung Circuits as follows:

"In accordance with the "decision in the case of the "assault upon Dr Sheffield "that his assailants should "be imprisoned for life at some "place near Tungchow, it has "been determined that Tsao "the elder be perpetually "confined at Pao-ti hsien "and his brother at Hsiang-ho "hsien. They are to be delivered "to the subprefect of the Eastern "Circuit for conveyance to there "places. The witnesses and others "in the case, not being implicated "in the crime, need be no

further

"further considered and
"shall be at once set at liberty.
"Renewed orders have been
"given to the authorities at
"Pao-ti and Hsiang-ho to take
"charge of these convicts and
"to keep them in perpetual
"confinement, exercising proper
"care against carelessness
"and connivance, and to furnish
"a written certificate of their
"delivery. You are requested
"to examine the documents
"herewith submitted."

As in duty bound we make this communication for Your Excellency's information.

To His Excellency
Charles Denby
United States Minister.
etc - etc - etc.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 4 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Ark. file

No. 2478.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 10th, 1896.

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REC'D.
APR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 4 1896

Rec'd. April 6.

Subject

Illness of Consul Hixson, Tsochow

Synopsis

He has not recovered but is improving.

No 2478.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 10-1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

"Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Hixson, Consul at Foochow, is still suffering with typhoid fever. The report as to his condition received today is that he is not able to sit up but is convalescent. The forwarding of his report on the Kucheng riots has been delayed by his illness. I suppose that

that he has wired the Department
to this effect.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.
SECRETARY
APR 4 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2479.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 14th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 11 1896

Subject

Claims of American Baptist Missionary Union.

Synopsis

Claims enclosed. Instructions asked as to whether they shall be presented to Chinese Government for payment.

Avoid map

Two enclosures.

No. 2479.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 14th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from Consul Child a claim against the Government of China which was filed in his Consulate by Rev. George Warner, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, a copy of which is enclosed.

1/2479

Clause 134, Article XII of the

the personal instructions requires that diplomatic agents shall — with rare exceptions — seek previous instructions from the Department before presenting to the government to which they are accredited any claim for collection. I have strictly observed this rule and have filed without previous instructions such claims only as clearly came within the exceptions. The rule has often proved beneficial in its operation, serving to prevent the presentation of speculative or doubtful demands.

A careful consideration of the claims now presented for your instruction will show that they

Come

come under the head of consequential or remote damages, about the allowance whereof in actions for tort there has been much discussion in the courts. The theory underlying the claims is that the parties mentioned, who are members of the American Baptist Missionary Union, were compelled by riotous proceedings in Szechuan to leave their homes and go elsewhere to secure personal safety and were there put to great expense. Take as an example the first case, that of Dr C.H. Finch, wife and family. He was forced to go to Shanghai and the Union charges for "travelling expenses to "Shanghai and return $350; 6 months

"months house rent and extra "incidental expenses $500; 6 "months lost time, salary at $125 "per month $750", amounting to $1600 for W Finch.

Besides these items there is attached to some of the schedules the statement: "Losses on property not yet estimated". In other items the losses on property are "estimated". One of the schedules contains charges for expenses in travelling to Chungking and return. One contains charges for "2 passages to America $700".

The argument in favor of the allowance of these claims is made in the second enclosure

and

2/2479

and it is not, therefore, necessary for me to present it. Relying on your better judgement, I need say little. Charges similar to those made in the claims now presented have been often heard during my stay here. Under the rules of law with which I am acquainted many of these charges would be disallowed as being remote. On the other hand "smart money" is sometimes allowed, but it is a lump sum and is not specifically based on specially alleged remote or consequential damages. The questions involved are of the highest importance for this reason if no other, that

demands

demands made by the Government of the United States for damages to its citizens furnish precedents for demands of like nature made by China against the United States.

I, therefore, ask your specific instructions as to what items in the claims herewith enclosed I shall present for payment if any.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. American Baptist Missionary Union's Claims.
2. Argument in support thereof.

Enclosure 1 in No 2479.

Claims made by the American Baptist Missionary Union against the Chinese Government for losses sustained during the riots of May and June, 1895, in the Province of Szchuan, at the following stations.

Sui-chau-fu [Sui-fu]

Mr C. H. Finch, wife and family

Enforced travelling expenses to Shanghai and return	$ 350.
6 months house rent and extra incidental expenses,	500
√ 6 months lost time, salary at $125 per month	750

Robert Wellwood wife and family

Enforced travelling expenses to Shanghai and return	$ 350
6 months house rent and extra incidental expenses	500
√ 6 months lost time, salary at $125 per month	750

Miss B. C. Forbes

Enforced travelling expenses to Shanghai and return	$ 175
6 months house rent and extra incidental expenses	200
√ 4 months lost time salary at $62.50	250

Geo. Warner and wife

Enforced travelling expenses to Shanghai	$ 350

6 months rent and extra incidental expenses	$270
6 months lost time, salary $75 per month	450
✓ 6 months rent on two houses at Suifu	85
	$6205

Losses on property not yet estimated

Kia-ting-fu

C.F. Viking, wife and family

Enforced travelling expenses to Shanghai & return	$400
6 months rent and extra incidental expenses	450
✓ 6 months lost time salary at $100 per month	600

W. F. Beaman

Enforced travelling expenses to Shanghai & return	$200
6 months rent and extra incidental expenses	225
✓ 6 months lost time salary at $75 per month	450

C. A. Salquist

Enforced travelling expenses to Shanghai & return	$200
6 months rent and extra incidental expenses	225
6 months lost time salary at $75 per month	450
✓ 6 months rent on houses destroyed at Kia-ting-fu	250
Losses on property at Kia-ting-fu estimated at	1000
	$4450

$10655

Brought

Brought forward	$10655
Ya-Chau-fu	
G. W. Hill, wife and family	
Enforced travelling expenses to Shanghai & return	$450
6 months rent and extra incidental expenses	500
✓ 6 months lost time at $100 per month	600
J. J. Bradshaw	
Enforced travelling expenses to Shanghai and return	$225
6 months rent and extra incidental expenses	225
✓ 6 months lost time salary at $75 per month	450
Miss J. C. Bliss	
Enforced travelling expenses to Shanghai & return	$225
6 months rent and extra incidental expenses	225
✓ 6 months lost time salary at $62.50	375
W. M. Upcraft	
Enforced travelling expenses to Chungking & return	$100
6 months rent and extra incidental expenses	225
✓ 6 months lost time salary at $75	450
H. J. Openshaw	
Enforced travelling expenses to Chungking & return	$100

6 months

6 months rent and extra incidental expenses	$225
6 months part time salary at $75 per month	450
2 passages to America	700
	$5525
	$16180

Losses at Ya-chau-fu not yet estimated

Made on behalf of the American Baptist Missionary Union by

[sig'd] Geo. Warner,

A.B.M.U. Ningpo, China.

United States Consulate General.

Shanghai 31st October 1895.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written

[sig'd] R. J. Caldack

Deputy U.S. Consul General.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2479.

[Statement accompanying claims]

In filing the above claims on behalf of the American Baptist Missionary Union I would respectfully call attention to the following facts showing the justice thereof.

1. Owing to the extensive anti-foreign riots in the Province of Szchuan, beginning at Chentu in May 29th 1895, and sweeping over the whole western part of the province, all missionaries of the A.B.M.U. stationed at Sui-fu, Kia-ting and Ya-chau were compelled to leave their homes and their work and seek safety in Shanghai.

2. As a direct result of the riots the A.B.M.U. has already been forced to pay for travelling of the missionaries the sum of $1400 and to cover incidental expenses and return to their stations, at the lowest estimates, will require an outlay of $3275.

3. Furthermore, the missionaries of the

the A.B.M.U. were settled in their respective stations at the time of the riots, engaged in the performance of the duties for which they were sent out, and, because of lack of protection and the turbulent state of the province, the work of the A.B.M.U. has not only been broken up, but the missionaries have been denied the privilege of service for which they have been paid. It seems a just claim for the Union to ask indemnity for amount of salaries during this time which has been lost to the work of the Union. If the condition of the province will allow of their return with low water on the Yangtze, the lowest estimate on this will be six months lost time to the mission – June 1st to Dec. 31st – the earliest possible date of their reaching their mission stations. We therefore ask reimbursement for this lost time of six months as per schedule in statement of claims.

4. An estimate for property losses for Sui-fu and Ya-chau cannot be made until the return of the members of said stations; when the members arrive losses - if any - will be reported.

5. Some damage has been done to our summer houses. Also, personal efferts have been stolen. We beg to note that no claim has been made for such losses owing to the fact that we cannot estimate the amount each one has lost until some one returns and investigates the matter. As soon as we can return and look the field over a report of claims will be sent in to the proper authorities.

6. Once more. owing to the great nervous strain from the imminent danger to which our missionaries were exposed, two of our party are incapacitated for work and under the advice of physicians are compelled to return to America for

rest

rest. This has entailed upon the Union the additional expense of $700 for which sum claim is made.

7. Sui-fu, Ya-chau. It ought to be recorded in honor of the local officials in these places that they did all within their power to protect the missionaries and their property. But the lack of authority at the capital, Chentu, and the encouragement given by the viceroy to the rioters in all parts of the province rendered the efforts of the Sui-fu and Ya-chau officials ineffective in affording protection.

8. For further explanations and particulars reference is given to the accompanying documents.

Ask by No. 7 In

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 4 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 4 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2480.

Legation of the United States.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, February 15th, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Japanese decorations for American officials.

Synopsis

Department's despatch No 1211 received. China not unappreciative of services of American officials but has not offered decorations believing they cannot be received. Mr. Denby would decline any decoration while minister.

No 2480.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 15th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 1211, of December 16th last, wherein you enclose copies of correspondence in regard to certain decorations which the Government of Japan wished to confer upon certain officers of the United States, including myself. You also inform me that you have not deemed

it

it expedient to apply to Congress for the necessary permission for their acceptance.

My views on this subject are well known to the Department, having been twice presented. I am personally content to let the matter rest as decided by you. It has occurred to me, however, that my duty, as the representative, to some extent, of the secretary and interpreter of this legation, and of the consuls of the United States in China, is to present some observations on the question involved. I do so with the knowledge that several of the officials whom Japan proposed to decorate are inclined to the

opinion

opinion that their dignity and usefulness among the Chinese would be enhanced by the possession of decorations from the Government of Japan as well as from the Government of China. It seems to me that a spirit of justice to these officials required me to communicate to them the offer of Japan to confer decorations upon them, and this I have done, and their views will, if necessary, be transmitted to you.

The specific point made by you in your communication, of December 7th last, to the Japanese Minister is, as stated

by

by you, "that the services
"rendered were rendered in the
"interest of China as well as
"of Japan, and that this
"Government should not take
"any action which could by
"possibility be construed as
"showing either that the United
"States officials had been
"peculiarly diligent and zealous
"in the interest of Japan, or
"that China was behind Japan
"in the recognition and appreciation
"of services intended to be rendered
"with impartial hand for the
"equal benefit of both countries."

This objection seems to
assume that China has been
lukewarm or undecided in
the

the desire to make recognition
of the services of American
officials in Japan or China
during the recent war. I think
the records of the Department
show that China has been very
appreciative of the services
rendered to her, but this
appreciation has not taken the
form of confering decorations
because the Chinese Government
understands that these marks of
distinction cannot be received
by American officials. I believe
that an intimation from me
to the Government of China
that the Congress would, by joint
resolution, allow decorations to
be received by the diplomatic
agents

agents and consuls of the United States, would be gladly responded to by China, and that she would with great pleasure recognize, in this customary manner, the services of my colleague in Japan and the members of his staff and the American consuls in Japan, as well as of the members of this Legation.

In making this declaration I speak from intimations that have been frequently made to me. I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood that I will not accept, under any circumstances, a decoration from any power while I remain a representative of the United States.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 4 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 4 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2481.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 17th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Rec'd. April 6.

Subject

The coronation of the Czar of Russia

Synopsis

Li Hung-chang appointed to represent China.

No 2481.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, February 17th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Li Hung-chang has been appointed to represent the Emperor of China on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar of Russia, at Moscow, in May next. He will depart on his mission about the first proximo.

It is thought here that this appointment

appointment is rather intended to get Li out of the way than to honor him.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2482

File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 8 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

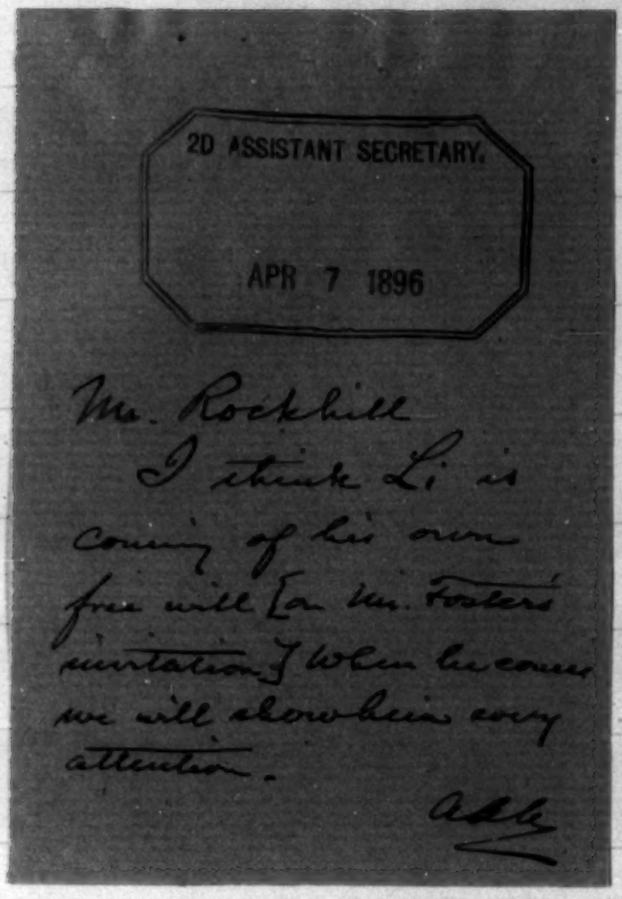
Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 19th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
The movements of Li Hung Chang.

Synopsis:
He goes to Moscow via Odessa and may visit United States if invited. Instructions asked as to inviting him to visit United States.



Mr. Rockhill

I think Li is coming of his own free will [on Mr. Foster's invitation.] When he comes we will show him every attention.

Adee

No 2482

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 19th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 2481 of the 17th instant I informed you that Li Hung Chang would go to Moscow to represent China at the coronation of the Czar. His route will be from Shanghai to Alexandria on a ship of the French Messageries; thence to Odessa on a Russian ship; and thence to Moscow. This plan gives

gives the Russians the éclat of the first visit.
From Moscow he goes to Petersburgh, thence to Paris, Berlin, and London in their oder.

In an interview with him yesterday, I informally, but courteously, stated that I would be glad if after having seen Europe he would return to China by the way of America, and gave some reasons why he should do so.
He said that if the United States desired that he should visit their country, application should be made to the Tsungli Yamen, because he was subject to the orders of his Government.

This

This statement put a different phase on what had been mere courtesy.

I have no authority to invite Li Hung Chang to visit the United States, and can do nothing but await your instructions on the matter. He takes with him a suite of ten persons as secretaries, interpreters, and aides. He will also take cooks, and a retinue of domestic servants and will live in Chinese fashion. He will not, probably, in any event reach the United States until late in the fall, even if then. On some accounts a visit from so distinguished a man as

Li

Li - who may possibly return to power - would be desirable. Our ship yards, manufactories of war and other material, our railroads and many other industrial enterprises would greatly interest him, and it might redound to our advantage to impress him with their grandeur and effectiveness.

As many months must intervene befor he can visit the United States, it is, however, not necessary to discuss the subject at length now.

After writing the above I received your telegram of the 18th instant as follows:

"Denby Minister, Peking

Advise

"Advise if Viceroy Li
"Hung Chang is going
"to Petersburg via
"United States. Olney."

which I answered the 19th instant as follows:

"Olney, Washington.
"Li goes by
"Odessa. Will write fully.
"Denby."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

No. 2483

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 4 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 20th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
APR 3 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Decorations.

Synopsis:

China desires to decorate Vice-Consul Jenney for services in Red Cross association. He desires to know if Department will ask of Congress authority to receive decoration.

No. 2483

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 20th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Vice-Consul C. D. Tenney has sent to me a despatch wherein he states "that on the 26th of the 12th Chinese moon His Magesty the Emperor of China, in response to a memorial from H. E. Viceroy Wang Wên-shao, conferred the order of the "Double Dragon" upon

upon certain persons of several nationalities in recognition of their services for the wounded in the late war. I was one of those who organized the "Independent Red Cross Society of Tientsin", and throughout the war I acted as Secretary and Treasurer of the Society. In this capacity I organized the hospital service of Tientsin and Shanhaikuan and I took charge of the steamer "Toonan" which carried surgeons to offer assistance at Port Arthur just after the capture of that place by the Japanese. His Magesty has therefore included my name in the list of those

to

to receive decorations, conferring upon me the 1st of the 3rd grade.

I respectfully ask you to notify the Secretary of State and inquire whether the Honorable Secretary will ask Congress to allow me to receive the proffered decoration.
I will inform H. E. Viceroy Tsang that I am unable to accept the decoration until I hear from Washington; and I will await the reply of the Department."

It is to be noted that the services mentioned which the Government of China has recognized, were in no sense official, but were rendered gratuitously in a charitable organization

organization which is devoted to the alleviation of human suffering. This circumstance distinguishes the case from the recent proposal of Japan to decorate certain United States officers for official services rendered.

As requested by Mr. Tenney and as matter of courtesy to him I submit the matter for your consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Legation of the United States
Peking, February 24, 1896.

Confirm by mail.

Feb 25 1896

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 26 1896

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

DEPT. OF STATE
FEB 24 9.06 AM 1896

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9	DD	F	16	Govt Peking

RECEIVED at Washington 7 30a February 24 1896

Secretary of State
FEB 24
1896

Olney Washington

of February twenty fourth. Li Hung Chang from London to New York Washington in September

Denby

No. 2484 Ark. File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 4 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, February 24, 1896.

Secretary of State.
APR 7 1896

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 7 1896

Ark. April 7/96.

Subject:

The visit of H. E. Li Hung-chang to the United States.

Synopsis:

He will reach the United States in September.

No 2484.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, February 24, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of this date as follows:

"Olney, Washington.
"February twenty fourth.
"Li will go from London
"to New York. Washington
"in September.
"Denby."

Yesterday His Excellency Li Hung

Hung-chang sent one of his secretaries to inform me that he would go to the United States en route back to China. In addition to visiting Russia, France, Germany and England he will also visit Holland. His idea is that he will reach London some time in September, and after making a short stay he will proceed to New York and thence to Washington to pay his respects to the President. As he now thinks he will return through Canada to Vancouver and thence on one of the Canadian Pacific steamer to Yokohama where a Chinese steamer will await

await him. As he will be compelled to remain away from his home - Tientsin - during the winter, unless he can reach the coast of China before navigation closes early in December, his stay in the United States will be short. He does not at present think that he will return via San Francisco. One reason that he gives for not going to that city is that there are a great many Chinese there, and he would be forced to attend many entertainments given in his honor and to listen to numerous petitions and memorials - all of which is distasteful to him.

In

In my despatch No. 2482 of the 19th instant I suggested at the instance of His Excellency that a formal invitation should be extended to him through the Tsungli Yamen to visit the United States. As he has now notified me that he has received instructions to make this visit, a formal invitation does not seem to be necessary.

You will much more properly determine what should be done to show courtesy to His Excellency than I can. His American Secretary, Mr. W. N. Pethick - who will not accompany him - suggests that an officer of the Army or Navy be detailed to meet him at

New York, and that he be
taken to West Point and
Annapolis.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

No 2485.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 27 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Legation of the United States
Peking, March 2, 1896.

Rec'd April 30.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 28 1896

Subject:
The English language in China.

Synopsis:
The Minister successfully resisted an effort to make him as Dean use the French language at the audience of March 3, 1896.

No. 2485.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 2, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

It is well known to you that since the recent Japanese war very serious antagonism has been developed between Russia and France on the one side, and England on the other.
I am not in the least concerned as to the existence of this antagonism, as long as it does not affect American interests.
Quite

Quite recently it took a shape which seemed to me to have an injurious tendency towards American interests, although I do not suppose that this result was intended by my Russian and French colleagues, with whom my relations are of the friendliest.

It is known to the Department that the English language has been used by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in China as a medium of communication between himself and his colleagues, and between the whole Corps and the Chinese Government on official occasions - translations being furnished in the Chinese language.

As

As Dean for four years I have followed the practice of my predecessors in this regard, and like them I have spoken French at dinners, funerals, and on other ceremonial occasions not distinctly official; but on official occasions at which representatives of the Chinese Government assisted, I have spoken English.

At every audience of the Diplomatic Corps held by the Emperor the address to him has been made by the Dean in English.

In 1895 we had an audience of the whole Diplomatic Corps, at which I spoke English.

A short time ago I notified the

the Tsungli Yamen that on the
occurrence of the Chinese New
Year the members of the Diplomatic
Corps would be gratified to
extend to the Emperor the
felicitations of the season.
By virtue of an Imperial decree,
the third instant was fixed
as the date for this ceremony.
On the 26th February I received a
demand from the Minister of
Russia to call a meeting of the
foreign representatives to
elucidate a question of procedure
as to the discourse of the Dean.
The meeting was convened for
the 28th February. When it met
the Minister of Russia proposed
that the French language
should

should be used by me, in making the address to the Emperor, instead of the English language.

I replied to this suggestion that the English language had been the language d'usage in China for diplomatic purposes for more than thirty years, that it was my own language, and that unless I was positively instructed by a majority of my colleagues to adopt French I would not do so.

A long, and, sometimes, acrimonious discussion ensued. The stock arguments were advanced that French was the diplomatic tongue the world over, and much

much learning was displayed on both sides.

In the end it was found that the representatives of Germany, Italy, Japan and England stood by me, and left the question to my own determination. I, of course, decided that I would do nothing which tended to degrade my own language, and that I would address the Emperor in English.

There were nine foreign representatives present, the absentee being the Spanish Minister. I cannot say with certainty how the Ministers of Belgium and the Pays Bas would have voted, if there had been a vote taken.

The

The Russian and French ministers were very persistent, and pointed in their demand that French should be held to be the Diplomatic language. I report this episode as matter of current history, but I beg to say that the question has some importance and should not be treated as a matter of pure and simple etiquette.

Whatever influence may be temporarily claimed in China by France and Russia, their commerce with China, and population in China are a mere drop in the bucket compared with the English and American commerce and population.

In

In these regards England greatly exceeds the United States, but our trade with China exceeds in value by nearly a million of taels the value of all the trade of Europe - Russia excepted, and the value of Russia's trade is only about 12 million taels. I do not contend that such considerations enter into the question herein presented so as to be controlling elements, but they are entitled to some weight, because the foreign representative has to deal with questions affecting this trade.

In this connection it is well to remember that if the two powers, Russia and France, can compel the

the Dean to deliver his address to the Emperor in French they will certainly insist that all official correspondence shall be in French.

Such an innovation would be disastrous. I have before me now, as Dean, lengthy communications from the Senior Consul at Shanghai written in English, embodying applications for the extension of the limits of the concessions, the establishment of a telephone line to Woosung, and for a change in the system of transit passes.

I cite this existing condition as a sample, simply, because many other

other matters are presented in the English language for cooperative action.

It would be excedingly difficult in China - when ninety five per cent of the foreign population speak English - to transact this business in French. At all events, unless I am instructed by you - which instruction I do not in the least expect - to abandon my own language and adopt another, I shall stand by my own tongue and continue to use it in the same manner as it has been used in the past.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

APR 25 1896

Dear Mr. Rockhill

I do not quite agree with Mr. Denby's argument.

The rule is that, in his representative communications on behalf of his own government, an envoy has a right to use his own language, if he does not chose to use the language of the country to which he is accredited.

As Minister, Mr. Denby represents the U.S. alone. As Dean he is the mouthpiece of the diplomatic corps. The fact that it fell

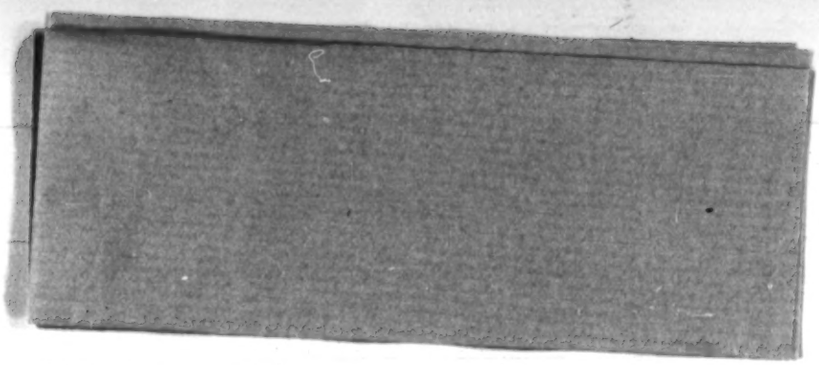
to him to address the Empress at this audience was an accident, due to the length of time he has been in China. He spoke as dean, not as U.S. minister. And, even as he was bound to satisfactorily reflect the sentiments of the diplomatic body in his words, so also he might properly defer to their wishes as to the manner of presenting their address.

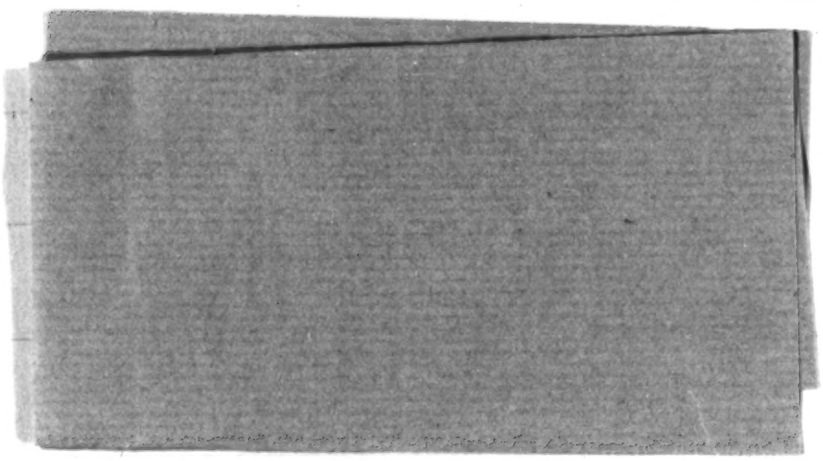
The strongest point he makes, and it is not very strong, is that English is the diplomatic language of China, and that this

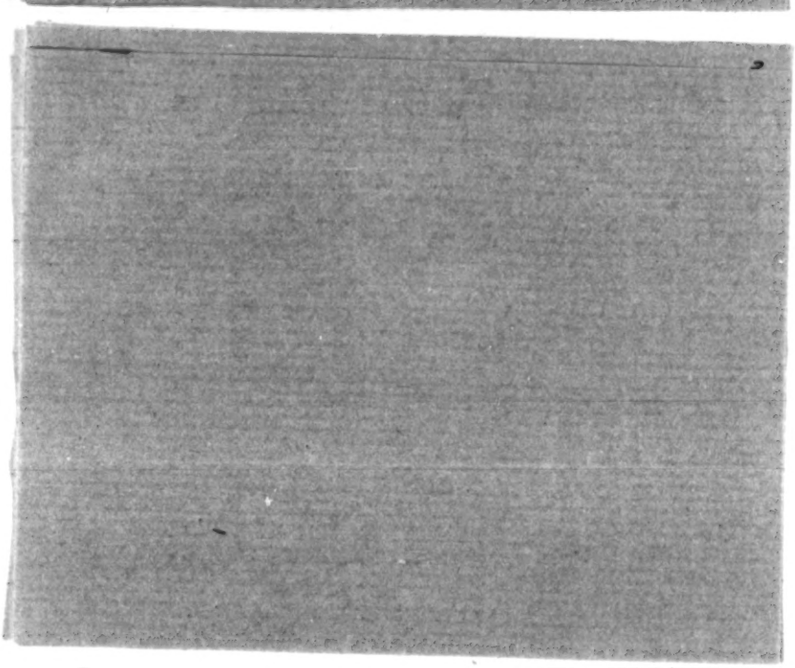
circumstance required him to use it exclusively.

To put a hypothetical case, suppose the address had been drawn up by a committee of the Dip Body, and given to Mr. Denby to deliver, written out in French — the language of the Body. Could Mr. Denby have substituted another address — or, not going so far, another language, giving his own version of the adopted address?

However, this is largely speculative. The Dip. Body carried its point to the extent of settling the question by a vote. Had







the vote been in favor of using
the French tongue I suppose
he would have had to use
it -

File

No. 2486.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 2nd, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging despatches.

No 2486.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 2nd, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows: Nos 1222, 1223, 1224 and 1225, of the 26th December; No 1226 of the 30th December; No 1227 of the 3rd January, and Nos 1228 and 1229 of the 10th January.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2487

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU APR 30 1896

Copied for Consular Reports and inclosure sent to printer. Apr. 30.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 3, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. APR 25 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Referred to Bureau of Statistics Ack. as Mr. Emory ... APR 25 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS GIVEN TO PRESS. April 28 DEPT. OF STATE.

Subject:

Railway from Shanghai to Swatow.

Synopsis:

Translation of order of Chang Chi-tung to construct the said Railway enclosed.

1/2486

One enclosure.

No. 2487.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 3, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the North China News of the 11th ultimo which is a translation of the order of the Viceroy, Chang Chi-tung, to construct a railway from Shanghai to Suatow.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure

1
2486

Enclosure:

Clipping from North China News.

No 2488

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 25 1896

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 4th, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Confidential

Subject:

Audiences to Li Hung-chang.

Synopsis:

His sufferings at these ceremonials described. This despatch confidential.

No. 2488.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 4th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

During the residence of Li Hung-chang at Peking for the past few months he has attracted a good deal of attention, which has been greatly enhanced by his recent appointment as Ambassador to represent China at the Coronation of the Czar.

He has had two interviews with the Emperor and one with the Empress

Empress Dowager.
Considering Li's great age, his infirmities, and his services to China, the manner of these ceremonials is worthy of mention. They illustrate the fact that this Government is now as essentially oriental as it ever was. This old man of seventy three years' age, who is daily treated with electricity, and who carries a Japanese bullet in his cheek, five times complied during the past winter with the ordeal to go to the Palace for an audience at four o'clock in the morning, and each time, after waiting several hours, audience was denied. Twice at other times he was

received

received by the Emperor. To reach the audience chamber he had to walk a great distance in the Palace grounds, and after reaching the building in which the audience was to be had, he had to go up and down many stairs, and after leaving his servants to traverse several corridors, and finally to wait at the door of the audience chamber a considerable time. Being finally admitted, he had to kneel, and strike his head against the floor, and to remain on his knees as long as the interview lasted and to kotow at the end. On these occasions the conversation, as far as the Emperor contributes to it is absolutely puerile.

The

The Emperor is a thin, sickly, sallow, boyish looking person, and according to common report is not at all posted on public affairs.

When the interview is over, Li having kotowed endeavors to rise. He has very great difficulty in doing so. He pants for breath, scrambles on his hands and knees and finally manages to rise to his feet. He leaves the room worn out, and after resting awhile in the ante-chamber he proceeds alone along the dim corridors, until he reaches his own servants and is taken care of.

A few days ago he visited the Empress Dowager at Wan Shou Shan

Shan. He had not seen her for ten years although he has often been at Peking, and she is generally accounted to be his protectress.

The Empress was very kind, inquired about his health, sympathized with him on account of his wound, and spoke favorably of his public services.

At the end of the interview Li could not arise from his knees. He was worn out. The Empress told him to pull himself up by holding on to the door, but he was unable to do it. He was absolutely helpless. Finally the Empress ordered two eunuchs to assist him to his feet

felt.

By their help he got up and staggered to the door.

When he reached the ante-chamber he fell on a settee and lay there worn out. He slept there two hours. Some tea and soup were then brought to him and he was finally enabled to get up and reach his servants who took care of him.

In view of these occurrences the Emperor has ordered that Li Hung-chang, Prince Kung, and Prince Li Hung-tsao - all over seventy years of age - shall be raised up on their feet by eunuchs when they have audience.

I suggest that this despatch be

be treated as confidential.

Li Hung-chang left to-day for Tientsin and will sail for Shanghai and thence for Europe very soon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 25 1896

No. 2489.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 5th, 1896.

INDEXED BUREAU
RECD.
APR 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject & file.
APR 25 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Ack. April 27/96

Subject:

The Imperial Audience March 3, 1896.

Synopsis:

Ceremonial, speeches of the Dean, and Emperor set out.

Full enclosures.

No 2489.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 5th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Diplomatic Corps was received in audience by the Emperor the third day of March, on which occasion the felicitations of the members of the Diplomatic Corps were extended to His Majesty, the Emperor of China, on the occasion of the Chinese New Year.

I

1/2489 I enclose a copy of the ceremonial observed.

2/2489 I enclose also a copy of the speech delivered by me as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and a

3/2489 translation of the reply to my speech made by the Emperor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. Copy of ceremonial.
2. " " speech of Dean.
3. Translation of Emperor's reply.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2489

Ceremonial to be observed at the Audience of the Foreign Ministers on the 20th Day 1st Moon 22nd Year of Kuang Hsu (March 3d, 1896)

On the above mentioned date His Majesty will occupy the Throne in the Wen Hua Tien. Prince Kung and Prince Ching will be in attendance on the left of His Majesty. Two Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen will escort the ten foreign Ministers through the central portal of the Wen Hua Gate proceeding along the raised road entering the Wen Hua Tien by the central portal. Here the foreign Ministers will make a bow and on advancing several steps another bow will be made. On reaching the dragon pillars they will arrange themselves in line and make a third bow. The foreign Ministers will thus constitute the first row. Two secretaries of the Yamen will escort the secretaries and attachés of the several legations into the said hall following the ceremonies above set out. They will take up their stand behind the ministers making the second row.

Two other secretaries of the Yamen will escort the interpreters into the hall, with the preceding ceremonial, and they will take up their positions behind the secretaries constituting the third row.

When the number is complete all will advance together to the steps of the Throne and will make a bow on arriving there. His Majesty will respond with an inclination of the head. Mr. Denby, Minister of the United States, will then make an address on behalf of the Diplomatic Body which will be interpreted by one of the interpreters. The Ministers will then withdraw backwards to their positions as at first between the dragon pillars. One of the princes will then hear, upon his knees, the reply of His Majesty which will be made in Manchu, and which the Prince will then transmit to the foreign representatives in Chinese. It will be interpreted by one of the interpreters to the foreign ministers, and when this is done they will bow again.

The Emperor will then indicate by a bow that the audience is finished. The ministers of the Yamen will escort the ministers of the foreign powers and the secretaries of the Yamen will escort the secretaries

secretaries of Legation, attachés and interpreters, who, after withdrawing backward a few steps, will make a bow, and will thus withdraw to the doorway on the left of the hall (going out) where another bow will be made. They will go out by this doorway and leave the audience hall by the steps there placed.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2489

Copy of speech of Dean at the Audience.

Your Majesty:

The members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Court of Your Majesty and resident at Peking offer to Your Majesty their sincerest and most respectful felicitations on the occasion of the new year just entered upon.

They beg to express the hope that the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between China and the countries and nations having treaty relations with it will continue to exist and will grow stronger as time goes on.

It is their earnest wish that Your Majesty may enjoy prosperity, long life, and health; that your reign may be an auspicious one and that your people may be at peace and may prosper.

I was a busy day and Impressive proficiency so

Enclosure 3 in No. 2489

COPY OF SPEECH.

The kindly sentiments expressed in the congratulatory address, in which Your Excellencies unite, have given me profound pleasure.

I wish a happy New Year and increasing prosperity to Their Majesties and the Sovereigns and Emperors and to the Presidents of your honorable countries.

It is my wish that Your Excellencies, during your terms of office in China, may in a friendly spirit consider and deal with those questions which come before you. May the friendship between China and the foreign powers daily grow more firm and may they all alike enjoy the blessings of peace.

This is my earnest wish.

No. 2490.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU APR 28 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY APR 27 1896 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

File

Ark. vol II

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 9th, 1896.

INDEXING BUREAU RECD. APR 25 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

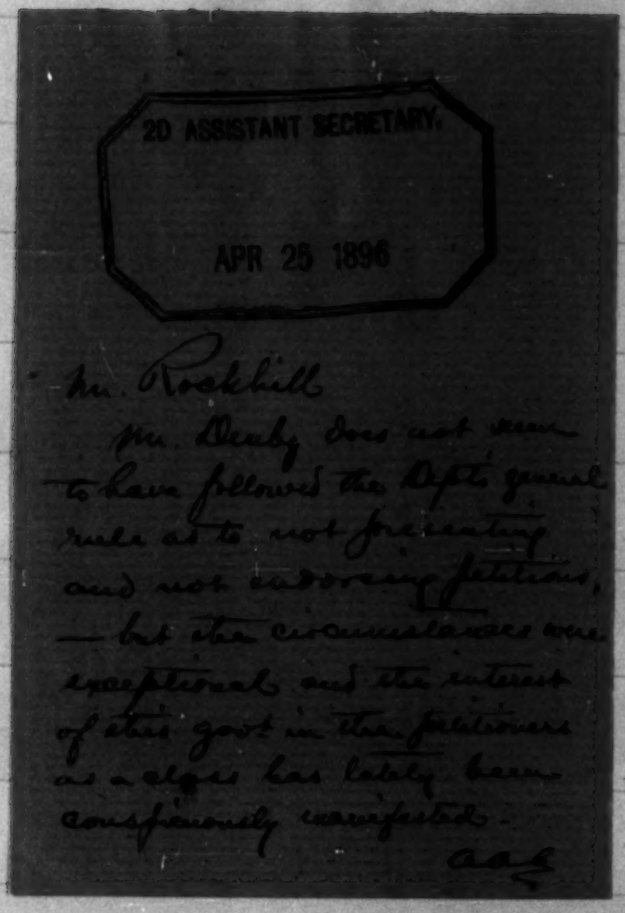
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Memorial to the Emperor of China on Christian Missions.

Synopsis:

Translation thereof enclosed.



Mr. Rockhill

Mr. Denby does not seem to have followed the Dept's general rule as to not forwarding and not endorsing petitions, — but the circumstances were exceptional and the interest of state's govt in the petitioners as a class has lately been conspicuously manifested.

A.A.S.

One enclosure.

No. 2490.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 9th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In my despatches Nos. 2410 and 2471 of October 29th last and January 28th respectively I have made mention of the presentation to the Emperor of China of a memorial from the Protestant Missionaries in China.

In the interest of civilization and tranquility I assisted this movement by transmitting this

this memorial to the Tsungli Yamen, by the introduction of the two representatives thereof to the Yamen personally, and by written despatches asking that attention should be given to the contents thereof.

1/2490 I enclose herewith a clipping from the Peking and Tientsin Times containing a translation of this memorial.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Clipping from Peking and Tientsin Times.

Enclosure in No. 2490.

Memorial to the Chinese Emperor on Christian Missions.

We, the undersigned Protestant Missionaries, on account of foolish and wicked people slandering our religion and destroying our churches, respectfully present a memorial to His Majesty the Emperor of China, in the hope, that the root of Missionary riots may be removed and that an end for ever may be put to missionary troubles.

It is well known in all nations that government and religion are mutually dependent on one another. Where suitable relations exist between these two, troubles are unknown, but where such do not exist the government is in constant danger; for if one party appeals to force and the other to conscience, division is inevitable and anarchy may follow.

In former dynasties in China, the emperors of the T'ang-Sung, Yuen, and Ming, having learnt that the object of Christianity was to do good, issued Edicts, granting land and temples for the teaching of the doctrines, just the same as to the other religions of China. In the beginning of the present dynasty too the Emperor Kang-hi not only gave to Christianity, as he gave to other religions, but was particulary kind to Christians. In Yung Ching's reign the government changed its former policy and forbad the propagation of Christianity. After that missionaries ceased to come. In later years Treaties with foreign nations have been made and missionaries have been authorized to come again. But, unexpectedly, in 1870 was a terrible uprising when over 20 missionaries were massacred in Tientsin.

In 1891 along the Yangtsze Valley chapels were burned and Missionaries murdered. This year in Szechuen trouble has sprung up again. Although there were plenty of government soldiers close at hand there was not one to go forth with his weapons to stop the mob. The officers sat down quietly and let the mob do whatever they liked, forbad no one and seised not a single culprit, and over a hundred Christian teachers were in imminent peril of their lives for many weeks after.

Before the Szechuen riots were settled there sprung up the Fukien riots. Here the Missionaries had lived long in peace when suddenly without any provocation 11 were cruelly murdered and 5 others wounded so that we are troubled beyond measure.

Inquiring into the cause of these risings we find on reading the Imperial Edict of 1891 and the memorials both in Peking and from the provinces that they rightly agree in attributing it to the circulation of false and evil reports against Christians and although four years are passed since then we have not heard that any of the slanderers have been punished according to law, nor have we heard that the books which slander and deceive the people have been forbidden so the cause of the evil is still left to take root in the people's mind. In this way how can riots not arise again?

Seeing this state of things and being unable to endure it any longer your memorialists according to our custom in the West unite in begging Your Majesty's favour to command the Tsungli Yamên (The Foreign Office) in conference with the Missionaries to speedily devise means to protect the Christians. If this is done then not only will missionary troubles be averted in the future but China's other troubles will also be considerably lessened both at home and abroad.

We consider China an illustrious nation, and long ago she knew that to have a right understanding with religion was of the first importance; therefore for a thousand years—from the Tang dynasty till the present time—as Confucianism, Buddhism Taoism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity arose in China they were all alike protected and just regulations were made by which the people lived together in perfect peace.

But in these days the Christians, in spite of Imperial Edicts and proclamations are never allowed to live in peace.

We believe this comes to pass because of the republication of such books as the *King Shih Wen Sü Pien*, *Hai Kwoh Tu Yaz*, etc, which contain slanders against the church and scandalous reports about Christians in order to excite the masses. These are repeated over and over again in order to exite the readers while the good deeds done by the Christians are altogether ignored or misrepresented as having some very bad motives, so that the readers may regard them as an Upas tree to be kept at a safe distance.

Of late, moreover, these books have been republished in a cheap form and widely sold throughout the whole Empire, and as these charges are contained in a collection of most important Official Papers, not only the common people, but even many of the high Mandarins and Scholars cannot but believe that they must be true. Many other mischievous authors therefore copy these charges into their books and thus the minds of the people are everywhere greatly stirred up to anger against Christians, and serious riots have occurred in provinces resulting in loss of life and destruction of property.

But the highest mandarins must know these slanders to be false.

Those who wish to know the real aim of the Christian Church will find it in the New Testament, which contains the teaching of our Saviour Jesus Christ and of his immediate disciples. Generally speaking: it teaches that God is the ruler of all nations and father of all; men should regard each other as brethern; it teaches obedience to lawful governments; filial and fraternal duties, and that all should endeavour to follow the Saviour Jesus Christ and carry out the will of Heaven by removing the sin and suffering of all nations, by replacing war with peace, wickedness with goodness, ignorance with knowledge, poverty with plenty, and by leading men also to seek the eternal joys of heaven. This we know is a far larger aim than any one government, eastern or western, has before it; therefore it cannot be easily or soon accomplished. But all Christians are persuaded that such is the will of Heaven therefore they believe it will be accomplished some day, and that, independently of any particular nationality. So in regard to all national and international affairs, they endeavour by every means to promote peace, and teach that in disputes there should be a settlement by arbitration instead of war. They set apart one day in seven to teach all men the will of Heaven, to show men how their hearts may be renewed, so that they may love all men of all races as brethern. The Missionaries show their care for the poor by establishing hospitals, homes for the aged, orphanages etc. They also show their care for the ignorant by establishing colleges and schools, where everything that is for the good of man is systematically taught. They also aim to remove all evil practices not only of one country but of all nations and to help all especially the weaker

ones. The regulations of the church are indeed so strict that no drunkard, liar, gambler, or licentious person is admitted; if at times bad people may have found their way into the church, it is her practice to expel such, whenever they are discovered to be so, till they repent and reform.

Nor are the aims of the Christian Church empty aims. It has a history of nearly 2,000 years which may be examined. Christianity has been of incalculable service to *European* and *American* nations, improving the material, moral and social condition of their peoples. Many of the most illustrious statesmen of the West are often also most earnest about the spread of the Christian religion.

In Africa peace and enlightenment of the people had completely failed till Christians took the matter up.

In the South Seas and Pacific Islands the people were barbarous cannibals till Christians went there and civilized them.

In Asia the unparalleled progress of the Indian Empire, during the last century, is due to the influence of a Christian Nation.

In Japan the English language and Western sciences are very largely taught by the missionaries.

In China also the missionaries have translated western sacred books, history, science and arts into the Chinese language; and Chinese sacred books, and history into Western languages. They have engaged in famine relief in Shantung, Shansi and Manchuria. Although several died in doing this work, there were others ever ready to take there places.

Some Missionaries are engaged in showing how the causes of famines, floods, poverty and weakness may be removed, and how there need not only be no more suffering from these things but each province in China may be enriched annually to the extent of many millions of Taels and China made many times stronger than she has ever been before. Knowing all the forces which make all other nations prosper, they would gladly have saved China from her present humiliation, and are still prepared to save her from further humiliation whenever China wishes it. This is what the Missionaries are doing in China.

Generally speaking government and religion are mutually helpful. Wherever true Christianity has flourished that nation has prospered. Wherever true Christianity has not been allowed to prosper that country has not prospered.

But missionaries are in no respect the agents of any government, but they are trusted, respected and protected by their governments because they are always engaged in doing good. In Christian worship prayer is regularly offered for Your Imperial Majesty, for the officers of the government and for the prosperity of the Chinese nation, precisiely as is done for other nations and peoples. We desire the good people of China to join us in carrying out the will of Heaven and ridding all nations of their sufferings as soon as possible; but if they cannot be persuaded to join, none are coerced to follow. In all history, from the beginning of the world till now, there never were such gigantic philanthropic efforts in behalf of all nations as are made by the Christian church of to day. If China co-operated in it she would soon be made again one of the greatest powers in the world. Those who oppose men doing good are either very ignorant or very bad. Surely great China will not oppose goodness!

If Christians practised the evil deeds they are accused of in these Anti-Christian books how could so many great nations believe and honour Christianity, and how could noble statesmen do the same? How could it transform so many barbarous nations, so that now they are not behind any on the face of the earth? The grave charges in these anti-Christian books must therefore be calumnies invented by wicked men to deceive the ignorant, or by men themselves ignorant of the history of the world. But whatever the motives of the calumniators may be, nothing but harm can come from the spread of such calumnies—harm both to the government and people.

If China does not consider it most urgent to devise means to protect the good and punish the evil, nations will come and protect their own people and it is difficult to say where that will end.

Nevertheless no missionary desires that the discussion of the relative merits of different religions be stopped; on the contrary they greatly rejoice in it, and consider that when it is carefully carried on, the good in these religions will be more valued than ever and the worthless will be thrown away. But groundless charges are forbidden alike by the laws of China and the West. China forbids all other calumnies. How is it that only those against Christians are allowed to be circulated with impunity? What we fear is that this will result in more riots and injury to life, ending in international troubles. This would greatly grieve us, therefore we are anxious to put away the cause of danger, so that all nations may continue to live in peace and good will.

Our Missionaries carry on their work whether preaching, healing, or teaching, in a perfectly open manner and do not fear the strictest investigation, but on the contrary invite it. Should there, however, still be anything not understood it can be easily explained to anyone anxious to know. According to the custom of the west, rulers constantly invite the leading religious teachers to their presence to preach and teach Christianity with its bearing on the welfare of nations as well as on individuals. Nor is this the custom of the west alone. From the Tang dynasty to the present the Emperors of China also invited Christian teachers into their presence to explain their religion. It is only in late years that the practice has been discontinued.

And should the great ministers in Peking, or the Viceroys and Governors or any officials or gentry anywhere in the Empire have anything that they do not understand let them follow China's former custom and the rule of all other nations and freely meet the missionaries and inquire of them then all doubts will be at once removed. Only good and no harm can come out of this.

But so long as there is no free intercourse and clear understanding, there will be riots; and so long as there are riots there will be danger to China from foreign nations coming to defend their own people. Not to have intercourse is clearly to get only harm and no good.

We therefore pray Your Magesty to graciously issue an Edict for publication throughout the Empire commanding three things, viz:—

1.—The *real expurgation* of the passages slandering Christians from the *Hai Kwoh T'u Tsze*, *King Shih Wu Sü Pien*, and from all other books *according to Chinese law*.

2.—Make known that missionaries are no longer to be considered as belonging to a heretical or depraved sect, as they have come to help in everything that is for the good of China, consequently if any *mandarins or people* wish to enter the church *they are really free to do so* without interfering with any of their Christian customs or to be regarded in any way different from other subjects.

3.—Now that all nations are in Treaty relations with China let the mandarins and gentry of each place find out the excellencies of each nation, and finding anything that will be for the good of the people of China let then *unite* with the missionaries in carrying these out and thus show *their real desire for peace and good will.*

All the missionaries and Christians desire most heartily to thank the Emperor for the successive Edicts already issued for our protection and for all the friendly officials for their kind protection. But still there are many people in every province who say that these Edicts are only issued under presture and not from freewill, hence the riots do not cease and the missionaries of all nations find no peace. We therefore humbly beg that your Majesty will make it plain that you Command the Mandarins of all the provinces to see that these three things are thoroughly carried out, then all the people will know that it is your Majesty's own wish and they will gladly obey and Missionary troubles will be at an end.

Both Missionaries and Christians have loyal hearts and should never have been allowed to suffer all this wrong. If this wrong is removed then Heaven's blessing will follow, the many benefits of Christianity which other nations have enjoyed will soon be reaped by China.

China from of old has been a great nation and all nations honour her. With her vastness, her resources and her virtue it will be easy to make vast improvements. Instead of falling behind to rank among small nations, China should rank among the greatest in the world and her many troubles will be changed into means of countless good.

If Your Majesty will graciously grant our request it will not only greatly gladden the hearts of all Christians throughout China but the hearts of Christians throughout Protestant Christendom. Not only will China rejoice that her missionary troubles have for ever ended but all continents will rejoice over the better understanding between China and other nations, and the Christians will more than ever daily pray God to bless China and give her lasting peace.

Herewith we also present a small book on *The Christian Religion in China* prepared by a Committee specially elected for that purpose, for the perusal of your Majesty, in the hope that all riots shall be stamped out and an end for ever be put to missionary troubles.

Signed in order of arrival in China by :—

W. Muirhead, D. D. (London Mission).
W. Ashmore, D. D. (American Baptist Union).
J. S. Burdon, D. D. (Bishop English Church Mission).
J. Hudson Taylor, (Director China Inland Mission).
Griffith John, D. D. (London Mission).
Young J. Allen, LL. D. (American Methodist Mission South).
H. L. Mackenzie, (English Presbyterian Mission).
C. W. Mateer, D. D. (American Presbyterian Mission).
J. Wherry, D. D. (American Presbyterian Mission).
David Hill, (Chairman of Missionary Conference English Wesleyan Mission).
V. C. Hart, D. D. (Canadian Methodist Mission).
George Owen, (London Mission).
James Bates, (English Church Mission).
H. H. Lowry, D. D. (American Methodist Episcopal).
D. Z. Sheffield, D. D. (American Board).
Timothy Richard, (English Baptist Mission).
E. Z. Simmons, (American Southern Baptist Mission).
G. Reusch, (German Mission).

C. P. Scott, D. D. (Bishop Anglican Church Mission).
Gilbert Reid, (Mission to Higher Classes in China).
(Mainly Seniors of the various Protestant Missions in China) Presented to the Tsungli Yamên (Foreign Office) at Peking by J. Wherry and Timothy Richard, November 14th, 1895.

No 2491. File

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU APR 25 1896

File

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 13th, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging despatches.

No 2491.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 13th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos 1230 of the 11th January, 1231 of the 14th January and 1232 of the 20th January.

Application will at once be made for the recognition of Mr. Avery as Vice and Deputy Consul General the certificate of whose appointment was enclosed

enclosed in your No 1231 of
the 14th January.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Sup. Bud.
Ask for

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 30 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2492.

INDEXED BUREAU
RECD.
APR 30 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 16th, 1896.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 1 1896

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

To Treasury
May 1, 1896

Subject

The English-German loan to China

Synopsis

An English-German Syndicate has loaned China Tls. 100.000.000 @ 5%. American offer not accepted because the terms were less favorable.

No. 2492.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 16th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that a convention was entered into on the 11th instant between representatives of an English-German syndicate and the Chinese Government, and ratified by the Emperor of China on the 12th, for a loan of one hundred million taels, approximately sixteen million

pounds

pounds. This loan is made on the following terms: bonds are to be taken by the syndicate at 98% less 4% discount for expenses and commission, or 94% net to China; interest 5% per annum; term 36 years; repayable in annual installments of principal and interest. It is asserted that the loan is a straightforward financial transaction, free from any political consideration and containing no provisions as to commercial concessions or privileges. The money thus realized is to be applied to the payment of the Japanese war indemnity on which Taels 150,000,000 are

are still due, 50.000.000 Taels being payable on the 8th of May next and 100.000.000 Taels in six annual installments thereafter. The payment of these six installments may, however, be anticipated by China and, by the terms of the treaty, if actually paid within three years from May 8th, 1894, interest thereon is waived.

A persistent effort was made by American bankers to secure this Chinese loan. The Government was favorable to them and would have borrowed from America had it been possible to secure suitable terms. The offer of the English-

German

German syndicate was, however, at least 3% higher than could be obtained in New York and was therefore accepted. I used my unofficial influence to secure a careful consideration of the American proposals. Success in this matter would have afforded a powerful leverage for other enterprises of our countrymen of great commercial importance. It is gratifying to be able to record that failure was entirely due to the wide discrepancy of the offers and that the disposition of Chinese statesmen was and is favorable to the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Secretary of State.
MAY 2 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 30 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2493

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 30 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, March 17th, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Dispatch

Recd May 11/96

R.O.

Subject:

An alleged secret treaty between Russia and China.

Synopsis:

Concessions of ports, right of way for Siberian Railway, cession of land, commercial privileges said to have been given to Russia.

One enclosure.

No 2493.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 17th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

93 I enclose a clipping from the North China News of the third instant purporting to give the details of a secret treaty between Russia and China. I cannot find out that such a treaty has been negotiated, but many rumors are current as to Russia's plans which are foreshadowed in the enclosure.

Under

Under this alleged treaty Russia may at her pleasure use Port Arthur or Kiaochu Bay in Shantung or any other port in Kiangsu or Chekiang. She may enjoy freedom of movement in Fengtien and Kirin, and may navigate the Yalu.

She may build the Siberian Railway through Heilungkiang, Kirin and Manchuria down to Talienhuan in Fengtien or any other point, and may hold an island near Talienhuan, and fortify it.

She may fortify points opposite to Vladivostock, and if necessary may attack the western frontiers of

of Corea by way of the Yalu river.

China will open her markets to Russia and assist her trade in every way.

Russia will furnish to China several hundred officers to drill her troops.

The article says that Li Hung Chang will carry this treaty to Russia for ratification by the Czar.

It states, also, that China will not pay the balance of the war indemnity to Japan and that war will ensue between Japan and Russia.

There can be little doubt that some of these projects will

will be carried out, particularly as to the location of the Siberian Railway.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Clipping from North China News.

Enclosure in No. 2493

The
North-China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, 3RD MARCH, 1896.

THE SECRET TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA.

THE political world at home was startled some months ago by the despatch from Hongkong to the London *Times* of a telegram announcing the conclusion of a treaty between China and Russia by which the latter Power was authorised to use Port Arthur as a naval station. We had ourselves announced some time before that when Wang Chih-chun went to Russia in the latter part of 1894 to congratulate the Czar on his accession, he made a secret treaty, but this has, of course, been strenuously denied at St. Petersburg. Nevertheless, these denials have not been fully accepted, and from time to time separate articles of the treaty have been hinted at. We are now in possession of a letter from Peking, of the important part of which we give a translation, containing a full account of the treaty as agreed on by the two Powers concerned. The writer is addressing a friend in Shanghai, and he says:—"Although there is a rumour abroad about the existence of such a treaty, no one outside the actual contractors knew its details, and I now note the contents in order to show how secretly things have been done, and also that you may have the pleasure of being one of the first outside to know the matter. Furthermore, although the affair causes one to greatly wonder and feel bitter at it, the matter is yet true and not empty words, and of this you may rest assured, all the more as the copy I have seen contained the sign of *Hsing* ["Proceed" or "Consent given"] made by the various members of the Ministry of War at the end of the document.

"The several articles named therein are as follows:—

"The Great Chinese Emperor being exceedingly grateful at the friendly acts of the Russian Emperor in forcing the Japanese to retrocede Liaotung with its several tens of cities, and for being the first to lend money to China to pay her war indemnity to Japan, his Majesty the Chinese Emperor is therefore anxious to display his gratitude by seeking methods wherein he might assist Russia, and for this reason his Majesty is willing to conclude a treaty of alliance with Russia. This being the case, if Russia should have any difficulties with any other Power in Asia, it is but right that China should exert her utmost endeavours to assist in every way her ally. To which end China allows Russia to use any of her harbours along the maritime coasts of China to enter them at pleasure or leave at any time or to mobilise her fleet therein or for the purpose of repairs or to take in supplies, buy coal, etc. If there be any critical danger for Russia, China allows Russia to secretly recruit her forces in Chinese territory, to buy horses or to get coolies, etc. This is of course to be done quietly and is to be considered as secret assistance given to Russia. Should it so happen that remonstrances be made to China in the above matter, China is to reply that Russia being the stronger and China the weaker of the two she has no help but to allow Russia to do as she pleased. If, however, China is desirous of manifesting further her friendship for Russia by openly aiding the latter country and attacking Russia's enemies in concert with her, this shall also be permissible, but it should be done as circumstances allow and must be the subject of further discussion.

"At present the harbours of Russia although plentiful in number still labour under the disadvantage of being liable to be frozen up several feet during the winter months, hence Russian ships cannot enter or leave them at will. The harm this will lead to in time of war would therefore be disastrous to Russia to a great degree: and this goes without saying. His Majesty the Emperor of China being therefore grateful to Russia for her friendly help is willing to devise methods to assist his ally in this matter and now permits Russia to use Port Arthur to anchor her fleet and to accommodate her troops there. If, however, in order to avoid complications with other Powers it be deemed inadvisable to use Port Arthur as stated, then Russia shall be permitted to use the harbour of Kiaochou Bay, in Shantung province; there Russia shall be at liberty to enter or leave the harbour at will; to canton her troops; and she shall also be allowed to build barracks for her land troops and coal sheds, etc., in order to fill an urgent want on the part of Russia. If, again, Kiaochou be not suitable then Russia shall be permitted to choose any port or harbour on the maritime coasts of Kiangsu and Chêkiang for her purpose. This is a further proof of the desire of China to strengthen the friendship she feels for Russia. It being, however, feared that the local authorities of the places visited by the Russian fleet, being ignorant of the understanding made with Russia, may make opposition, a secret decree shall, on the one hand, be sent to the various Viceroys and Governors notifying them of the case, and these shall on their part advise their subordinates not to prevent or obstruct the movements of the Russians, while on the other hand the Tsungli Yamên shall be instructed to appoint three interpreters who shall proceed to Shanghai with all haste and report to the Russian Admiral for service with his ships. It shall be the duty of these interpreters to assist the Russian and Chinese officials in their mutual intercourse and also to transmit to the latter his Imperial Majesty's wishes in the matter.

"If China on her part shall have any difficulties with other Powers, Russia shall use her endeavours to arrange the said difficulties; but if these good offices be of no effect it shall be the duty of Russia to give her help to China before other Powers, thereby binding firmly the alliance between the two countries.

"China is also willing to permit Russian officers freedom of movement in the eastern frontiers of her possessions of Fêngtien and Kirin, and to navigate the Yalu river with its several affluents along these provinces, either for the purpose of trade or to assist China to police the frontiers of the respective countries.

"When the Siberian Railway shall have been completed joining the eastern and western limits of Russia then China shall permit Russia to build a branch line through Heilungchiang, Kirin, and Manchuria down to Talienhuan in Fêngtien, or any other point to be chosen by Russia. The power over this branch line shall be held jointly by Russia and China, but after fifteen years when China shall have shown her ability to do so alone then it shall be permissible for her to buy the Russian share of the line at cost price, and she shall thenceforth have the sole control over the lines within her own territories.

"To provide against harm to the said line on the part of the Powers actuated by jealousy, China shall permit Russia to hold one of the islands near Talienhuan and opposite that port for the purpose of making it a *rendezvous* for Russian ships and land troops and also to fortify the same in order to protect the said Talienhuan terminus and provide against disasters.

"The country about Vladivostock is of the utmost importance to Russia in this part of Asia. The Siberian Railway having been completed it will be necessary that Russia shall protect the line against the jealousy and hostile intentions of other countries. China therefore shall permit Russia to choose some points on the southern side of Hünch'un [Chinese city opposite Vladivostock] to be fortified and for the purpose of storing supplies and troops, thereby forming mutual supports to the forts on the northern side [Vladivostock]. In this way the Russian cities there shall be freed from anxiety. This is really helping a neighbouring country to solidify her base and is an instance of the deep and lasting friendship China entertains towards Russia.

"If in the future, owing to Corea, Russia and Japan should come to blows, China shall grant permission to Russia to attack the western frontiers of Corea by way of the Yalu river,

"The Siberian Railway will also be of great benefit to China. China is therefore willing to open markets for the sale of Russian goods and piece-goods and assist Russian trade in every way in order that unobstructed Russian manufactures may come into China in a ceaseless stream similar to the present condition of trade in Chinese Turkestan.

"In the present crisis the military organisation of China is the most important to that country. China will therefore request of Russia the loan of several hundred officers to drill about 100,000 Chinese troops. Commencement shall be made in the three eastern provinces, [*i.e.*, Fêngtien, Kirin, and Heilungchiang], and if this be successful then the system shall be extended to the northern five provinces [*i.e.*, Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu]. This shall be one way of strengthening China's power."

So far the treaty itself. The writer of the letter goes on to say: "I am sure that after having read the above you will be greatly grieved at the way China has wantonly put her head into the rope held by Russia. I think the Princes and Ministers who had the doing of this have much to answer for for throwing away their country like this, and I am afraid that they cannot get rid of the name of having sold their country and bringing future shame on their Sovereign; deeds which will have an unsavoury flavour for a myriad years to come! From this you will clearly perceive that it will be but a matter of time when not only Manchuria but the five northern provinces will all fall into the hands of Russia, and this will take place in the near future. Just wait and see.

"I now hear that it was the intention of the Tsungli Yamên to have the three interpreters stay on the Russian ships only three months. But as the Corean King has recently surrendered himself to Russia, it is feared that the anger of Japan will plunge her into war with the former, and so the Russians are ever on the alert against attack by Japan, and it is expected here that to prevent this Russia will be the first to attack Japan unawares. In this way Japan will be made to lose courage and become demoralised at the outset. Hence instructions have been telegraphed by the Tsungli Yamên to the three interpreters in question to remain with the Russians until the crisis be over.

"Furthermore, the present journey of Li Hung-chang to Russia is not only for the purpose of attending the coronation there, but I hear that he goes to get the personal ratification of the secret treaty by the Czar. It is therefore my opinion that China will not pay the balance of her war indemnity to Japan but will instead get the money from Russia, and get her to buy some ready-made ironclads for her in order to try to wash away the past disgrace she has received from Japan."

The existence of this secret treaty, which is, as the writer of the letter says, a traitorous sale of China to Russia, will, of course, be officially denied, but there is much corroborating evidence. The offer of Kiaochou Bay is known to have been made; the Chinese interpreters mentioned are actually on board Russian ships, and were in Yokohama quite recently; Russian officers have, as we know from our own correspondents, been moving freely about Manchuria; and surveying for the extension of the Siberian Railway to the Liaotung Peninsula has actually begun. The fact seems to be that Russia has made up her mind that the partition of China is inevitable, and she will have Manchuria, and probably Mongolia, and the five northern provinces mentioned above. She has just practically declared that neither Japan nor any other Power shall have Corea, while Mr. Curzon is sure that she does not mean to take it herself. Will our Government oppose the ratification of this treaty, or will it take compensation in the Yangtze Valley and so join Russia in the partitioning of China? It is difficult to believe that Russia would counsel China to break without provocation the treaty of Shimonoseki by refusing to pay the balance of the indemnity due to Japan; but the long delay in concluding the negotiations for the second indemnity loan has a suspicious appearance, and there is some reason to fear that the prediction that we should see a renewal of hostilities here in the Spring may possibly be fulfilled.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 30 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 2491.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
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Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 17th, 1896.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 8 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Li Hung-chang's proposed visit to America.

Synopsis

Mr. C. B. Drew, an American citizen, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, designated by the Inspector General of Customs to be a member of Li Hung-chang's staff while in America.

No 2494.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 17th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

To facilitate the journey of Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang through Europe and America Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, proposes to designate a member of the Customs Service of the nationality of each country that he visits to accompany him while in that

country

country. Mr. von Grot, a Russian citizen and Deputy Commissioner of Chinese Customs, has been directed to proceed with the distinguished traveller from Peking to Moscow. In Germany, France and England he will be met by Chinese Customs officials of there respective nationalities.

Mr. Edward B. Drew, an American citizen resident at West Newton near Boston, Mass., for many years a Commissioner of Chinese Customs and now on leave of absence in America, has been directed by the Inspector General to place himself at His disposition while in the United States.

Mr. Drew's wide knowledge

of both China and America
make his selection an admirable
one for this purpose and the
Department might find it
advantageous to consult him
regarding the official reception
of the ex-Viceroy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 1 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 30 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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INDEXED HEAD
REC'D.
APR 30 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 17th, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Orig sent to Mil. May 1. 96 Emory

Light House Report to Treasury May 1 96 " Navy " Emory

Retired Reports to Treasury May 1 96 " Subject

Forwards Customs Publications

Mr Crisfield Ask. Customs gazette.

Sep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 17th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward to you by this mail; under separate cover, duplicate copies of the following publications of the Imperial Maritime Customs viz: Medical Reports for the year ended 30th September 1895; List of the Chinese Lighthouses Light-vessels, Buoys and Beacons for 1896; Customs Gazette July-

September

September 1895; Customs Gazette

October - December 1895.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 30 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2495.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 20th 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 30 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BURFAU
MAY 1 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transit Passes at Shanghai.

Ack. approving

File

Synopsis:

Request to Yamen that they be issued by the Commissioner of Customs.

One enclosure.

No. 2495.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 20th 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication sent by me, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, to the Tsungli Yamen relating to a proposed change in the manner of issuing Transit Passes at Shanghai.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen.

No 4 March 20th 1896.

Enclosure in No 2495-

Mr DENBY to the Foreign office

No 4.

Peking, MARCH 20th, 1896.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies :

On the 13th day of last August I had the honor to address a communication to you as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, wherein I requested Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies to make an order changing the mode of issuing Transit Passes at Shanghai so as to provide that they shall be issued by the Commissioner of Maritime Customs, instead of the Customs Taotai, as is done at present.

On the 28th of August I had the honor to receive from you an answer to my communication, wherein you informed me that you directed the Inspector General of Customs to report whether a uniform system has been in practice at the various Customs, and that he reported that "in addition to the port of Shanghai, Transit Passes are issued only at Wuhu and Chinkiang and he has received telegraphic replies to the effect that applications for Transit Passes are made to the Superintendent of Customs through the respective Consuls. The Passes are issued by the Superintendent of Customs and sent to that officer by the Consul concerned for transmission to the applicant. Transit Passes are not issued by the Commissioner of Customs."

You thereupon state: "it would thus appear from the above report that Passes are not issued by the Commissioners of Customs at other ports.

The request made by the Minister of the United States that the Shanghai Customs issue Transit Passes, as is done at other treaty ports, it is to be feared is based upon a misunderstanding of facts."

Thus you do not at all consider the arguments which were advanced to sustain the proposition that Passes should be issued by the Commissioner of Customs, and confine yourselves to the statement that this practice is not followed in the two other ports mentioned.

The subject merits broader treatment and if the advantages of the proposed change are maturely considered by you, my Colleagues and I are satisfied that you will approve of it.

The Diplomatic Corps is again in receipt of communications from the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and the Consuls Generals, who are residents of that city, pressing it to bring this matter again to the attention of Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies.

It is urged with force that the present system of allowing Transit Passes to be issued from the Taotai's Yamen renders them practically useless for many branches of trade, owing to the great delay which occurs.

I call your attention, also, to the fact that all the records referring to the import of cargo on which the issue of Transit Passes is based, are kept by the Commissioner of Customs. By reference to his books he can, in a moment, discover whether the goods for which Transit Passes are asked are entitled to them.

The Superintendent of Customs has no such faciliteis and must rely exclusively upon the applications that are made to him.

I have not the slightest intention to reflect on the Superintendent of Customs. Ihave no doubt that on due consideration of this question he himself would agree to issue directions to the Commissioner of Customs to comply with the wishes of the foreign community and to

issu

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requ
ingl

issue Transit Passes.

This is the natural and business way of conducting the matter and the mercantile community ardently desiring it, we respectfully request Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies to issue orders accordingly.

No. 2496.

COPIED
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 30 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 24, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 30 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Yamen communicates the report of the Chinese members of the Szechuan Commission.

Synopsis:

Methodists' claims paid.
Southern Baptists Union claims not yet presented.
Minister waits for instructions.

Two enclosures.

No 2496

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 24, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of a communication from the Tsungli Yamen concerning the agreement made by the members of the Szechuan Commission and the Chinese officials as to the payment of the claims of the American Methodist Mission.

I enclose, also, a copy of my

my answer to this communication.

It will be seen that the Yamen is ready to take up the claims of the Southern Baptists Union, which were not presented by the Commission.

In my despatch No 2479 of February 14, 1896 I transmitted to you a copy of the claim of the Southern Baptists Union and asked instructions as to whether I should present it in the form in which it reached me.

Since the date of that despatch I have written to the Consul at Hankow to procure from the claimants a more accurate and definite statement.

It

It is quite likely that the claims would have been allowed if they had been presented at Chengtu by the American Commission, but it is on the other hand most probable that claims made for "enforced travelling to Shanghai and return", "extra incidental expenses", "two passages to America" - for which see the despatch cited - if presented by me to the Yamen, will meet with vigorous objection.

The bill on its face shows that some of the missionaries only went to Chungking and for these the charge for travelling expenses is only $100, while others went to Shanghai at a cost of $350 and two

two went from Chungking to America at a cost of $700.

I am disposed to stretch the law to its utmost tension to secure for missionaries, who are compelled by a sense of danger to abandon their stations, some amount of compensation, but I would greatly prefer to demand as general a punitory damages the sums stated, and to avoid specific mention of items which will give rise to great objection, and which, if allowed, may become bad precedents.

I await your instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby,
   No 5 March 19, 1896.
2. Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen
   No 5 March 23, 1896.

Enclosure 1 in No 2496.

The Tsungli Yamén to Mr DENBY.

No 5.

Peking, MARCH 19th, *1896.*

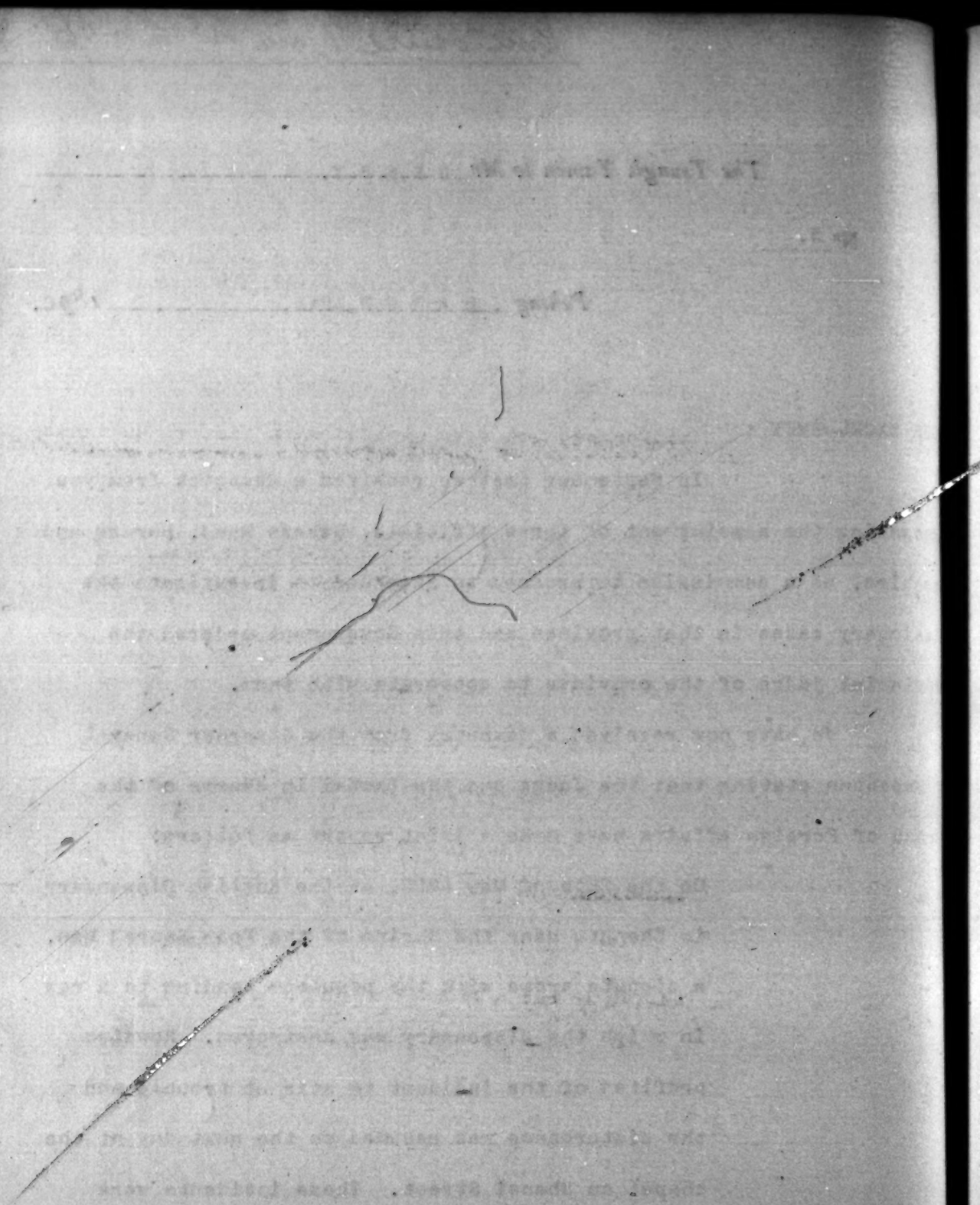
YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In September last we received a despatch from you announcing the appointment of three officials, Messrs Read, Barber and Cheshire, as a commission to proceed to Szechuan to investigate the missionary cases in that province and this Government ordered the Provincial Judge of the province to cooperate with them.

We have now received a despatch from the Governor General of Szechuan stating that the Judge and the Taotai in charge of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs have made a joint report as follows:

On the 28th of May 1895, at the English Dispensary in Chengtu near the Shrine of the Four Sacred Men, a dispute arose with the populace leading to a row in which the dispensary was destroyed. Rowdies profited of the incident to stir up trouble and the disturbance was resumed on the next day at the chapel on Shensi Street. These incidents were reported in a memorial and thereafter the most active leaders were arrested, of whom Wang Shui-ting and five others were tried and were reported to the Throne for execution.

Just as the question of indemnity was under consideration we learned that the American Government had ordered Mr. Read and his fellow-commissioners to come to Szechuan to investigate these matters. In connection therewith the Tsungli Yamen detailed the provincial judge of this province to cooperate with said commissioners in their



investigations and also ordered the taotai Lai Ho-nien to enter the Bureau of Foreign Affairs as director. Mr. Read and his companions arrived at the capital of Szechuan on the 15th of last December. The judge and the taotai fixed a time for a conference and were engaged with them in deliberations daily until the 28th December. By that date a conclusion had been arrived at between them as to the chapel on Shensi Street, where the damage to house and furniture had been comparitively heavy, and as to the missionaries at Silver Hill, in Lin Shui Department, who had suffered from fright. Both these cases were of the Methodist Episcopal Mission and it was proper to deal with them together.

It was agreed that in these Methodist cases payment should be made of 30,325 Taels of the weight known as "nine-seven", and it was decided that of this sum 10,325 Tls. at the City of Chungking, to be delivered in two installments to Rev. O.H. Cady in full settlement.

As to the case of the residence on White Pagoda Street in the city of Lo Shan Hsien, the case of the five-room straw house at Five Stars Mountain in Ching Fu Hsien, the case of the glass flower pot at the Lu Chia Gardens in the city of I Pin Hsien, and the case of the missionary Pei Chi-i, also known as Pei Chi-i (using different characters with same sound), who lost his baggage on the boat, Mr. Read and the other commissioners said that these were all affairs of the Southern

Baptist Mission, that the members of this Mission not having yet submitted a statement of their losses it would be necessary to report the matter to Mr. Denby, American Minister at Peking, who would communicate with the Tsungli Yamen as to the settlement thereof. Mr. Read and the other commissioners having therefore stated that each Mission must attend to its own affairs and that it was inconvenient for them to delay longer we assented and acted accordingly. We made out an agreement in Chinese and English, signing and sealing three copies thereof in English, in conclusion of the business, and on the 1st of January Mr. Read and his companions left Chengtu for Tientsin.

We request your examination of the terms of the agreement we have entered into as to those missionary cases in the province of Szechuan which we have settled by our deliberations.

This Yamen observes that the Methodist Mission's Shensi Street d other cases have all been amicably settled by commissioners pointed by our respective governments so that no further correspon- nce regarding them will be necessary. It cannot be said that China unmindful of her relations with other states.

Regarding the cases at Lo Shan Hsien and elsewhere mentioned in e foregoing document, which are the affairs of the Southern Baptists, are constrained to await a communication from Your Excellency as to ether or not a report of their losses has been submitted by the mbers of that Mission, whereupon we will discuss the settlement ereof.

In anticipation of such a communication we forward this despatch to you and request a reply.

To His Excellency

Charles Denby

United States Minister.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2496.

MR. DENBY TO THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

No.5. Peking, March 23, 1896.

YOUR HIGHNESSES AND YOUR EXCELLENCIES :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant wherein you set forth a copy of the report of the Judge and the Taotai at Chengtu to the Governor General of Szechuan touching the proceedings of the American Szechuan Commission.

You therein state that the claims for damages done by rioters in May last to the property of the American Methodist Missions were settled by the Commission and the Chinese officials. This fact is confirmed by the report of the Commission to the Government of the United States, a duplicate copy whereof has been received by me.

You further state that the claims of other American missionaries for damages were not settled because they had not been presented to the Commission, and you particularly mention the Southern Baptists.

You further state that you await a communication from me touching the said claims upon receipt of which you will discuss the settlement thereof.

In reply to your communication I have to state that I will transmit the claims of the Southern Baptists to you as soon as they reach me.

The report of the American Commission has been forwarded to the Government of the United States and I await its instructions touching the same.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 1 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 30 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2497.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 25th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 30 1896
DEPT. of STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Extension of Concessions at Shanghai and laying out new roads.

Synopsis:

The Minister as Dean has asked that the extensions be approved and the roads laid out.

1
2497

One enclosure.

No 2497.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 25th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to

1
2497

enclose a copy of a communication sent by me as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Tsungli Yamen relating to the extension of the area of the "Anglo-American" and "French Concessions" at Shanghai and the laying out of roads in the vicinity thereof.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen.

No. 6. March 25, 1896.

Enclosure in No.2497.

Mr DENBY ____ to the Tsungli Yamén

No 6.

Peking, MARCH 25th, ____ 1896.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies

Instructed by the unanimous opinion of my Colleagues, and acting as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, I beg to present to you the views of the Foreign Representatives at Peking, touching the extension of the area of the foreign concessions at Shanghai, and the laying out of roads in the vicinity thereof.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps unanimously favor the extensions which have been suggested by the foreign municipalities, and the laying out of the roads demanded, and have instructed me to present their views in the general, leaving to subsequent action the necessary details.

The foreign concessions have grown into large and prosperous cities. The time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary to lay out roads in the vicinity of these concessions and to extend the areas thereof. As to the necessity for the extension of area, the following are some of the reasons thereof:

1st. the rapid and always increasing population both foreign and native in the concessions which absolutely requires room for expansion;

2d. the great increase of population in the surrounding districts which have assumed the proportions of cities and villages;

3d. the necessity of making sanitary regulations in the suburbs to prevent the spread of disease;

4th. the propriety of making suburban residents contribute

to the provision of necessary improvements by which they are now benefitted at no cost to them whatever;

5th. the advantages which would accrue to the Imperial revenues by increased taxation growing out of the increased value of land;

6th. the protection which would ensue to the existing suburban population growing out of the benefits of the municipal fire Department and the use of the water works;

7th. the enforcement of law and order in the annexed territory;

8th. the increased prosperity which would ensue to the suburbs by the establishment of local government.

The necessity of laying out new roads is apparent. The present roads are greatly crowded with vehicles. Around and about the concessions both foreigners and natives have bought land largely and access to their purchases is necessary. For the comfort and pleasure of the people new roads must be provided.

The details of arranging for the desired extensions and the laying out of new roads must be left to representatives of foreign interests and agents specially selected by Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies, who are familiar with the localities and their needs.

The Diplomatic Corps is anxious to agree with Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies on the officials who may discuss the questions involved and arrange the details of their settlement. Plans of the proposed extensions and roads can be furnished, if desired. The primary question to be determined is whether you will agree with us that extensions of area should be had and new roads laid out.

It is understood, of course, that all private interests will be protected, and all property taken for public use will be paid for.

It is not contemplated that any injury will ensue to native owners of land, and it is believed that they will generally favor the scheme of annexation to the municipalities.

We earnestly request Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies to agree to the plan proposed and to cooperate with the Diplomatic Corps in the execution thereof.

No. 2498 file

DIPLOMATIC BU MAY 7 1896

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 27, 1896.

Ch. Clerk
Dipl. Bur.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

The presentation of a watch to Commander Yuen.

Synopsis:

Correspondence between the Consul General, and receipt of the Commander enclosed.

1/2498

Three enclosures.

No. 2498.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 27th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit the originals of the following papers which were this day received at this Legation to wit:

1
2498

A letter from Consul General Jernigan to Commander Yuen accompanying the presentation of a watch which was directed to be delivered to him by the President of the United States as

as a token of appreciation of the services rendered by him to distressed American citizens at Keelung, Formosa; the answer of Commander Yuen to this communication; the receipt of Commander Yuen for the watch.

2/2498

3/2498

The correspondence relating to this subject will be found in despatches No. 1040 of March 28th, 1895 from the Department and No. 2221 of May 10th, 1895 to the Department respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures: As above.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Shanghai, China, Oct. 21st 1895.

Commander Yuen;-

I am directed by Charles Denby, the Minister of the United States at Peking, to present to you, on behalf of President Cleveland, this gold watch and chain as a token of appreciation for services rendered by you to distressed American citizens at Keelung, Formosa.

Allow me to assure you that the consideration you showed for the safety of American citizens, when in great danger, is well known to my countrymen everywhere, and is held in grateful appreciation by them.

The sentiment which prompted your humane and heroic act attests that throughout all humanity there is a kindred feeling ever alive to the appeals of the distressed, and you have given another proof of the strength of this feeling between China and the United States.

W. Jennigan
Consul General

C

Consul General Jernigan;-

In receiving this gold watch and chain, which the President of your country so graciously presents to me, as a token of appreciation for services rendered distressed American citizens at Keelung, Formosa, I beg that you will convey to President Cleveland my thanks for the pleasant manner in which he has recognized an act prompted by feelings of humanity and cordially approved by the national sentiment of my country.

袁九皋

Shanghai, China, October 21st,1895.

Received from Thomas R. Jernigan, Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, China, one gold watch and chain, presented to me by Grover Cleveland,President of the United States of America, for services rendered distressed American citizens at Keelung, Formosa.

袁九皋

China

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU MAY 7 1896

file

No. 2499.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 31st 1896.

INDEXING BUREAU RECVD. MAY 7 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging despatches

received

No 2499.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 31st, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to

acknowledge the receipt of

your despatches as follows:

No 1233 of the 22nd January; 1234 of the

25th Jan.; 1235 of the 27th Jan.; 1236 of the

29th Jan.; 1237 and circular of the 30th

Jan.; 1238 of the 3rd Feb.; circular of the

4th February; 1239 of the 6th Feb.; 1240 of

the 8th Feb.; 1241 of the 11th Feb.; 1242 of

the 14th Feb.; 1243 of the 15th Feb.; 1244

and

and 1245 of the 17th February.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

250

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUL 25 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2500.

Legation of the United States.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY 7 1896
DEPT. OF STATE.

Peking, April 2nd, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Dilatory conduct of Foochow Viceroy.

Synopsis

Encloses copy of despatch to the Yamên and of telegram to Foochow Consul on this subject as directed in Department's No. 1236 of the 29th January.

Two enclosures.

No 2500.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 2nd, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As instructed by your despatch No 1236, of the 29th January last, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of

1/2500 my despatch to the Yamên of the 13th December last, and a

2/2500 copy of my telegram to Mr. Hixson, with reference to the dilatory and evasive conduct of the Tsungli at Tsochow in the

the treatment of questions affecting Americans in his province.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Denby to the Yamen No. 47 Dec. 13th, 1895.

2. Mr. Denby to Mr. Hixson, telegram Dec. 11th 1895.

Enclosure 1 in No 2500.

Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamên

No 47. December 13 - 1896.

Your Highnesses and
Your Excellencies:

I have the
honor to inform you that I
have received a despatch from the
United States Consul at Foochow
complaining of the conduct of the
Viceroy towards him and in the
handling of pending matters.

The Viceroy refuses to receive
or see any Consul - He has repeatedly
declined to see the Consul of
the United States - The Consul
has often written to him on public
business and his replies are
vague and unsatisfactory - The
walls of the Hungmei Mission
property were destroyed by a mob
some time ago but nothing has
been done towards the settlement
of the case - At Hochiang mission

property

property is being damaged and persecution of Christians is rife. The magistrate Huang has publicly denounced the Christian Religion and bamboved converts. The populace encouraged by this conduct threaten a massacre. The Viceroy refuses to send a deputy to Hochiang to enforce order but leaves Huang to settle his own case, when it would seem he ought to be superseded.

There are other mission cases pending at Ninghua which receive no attention.

In the matter of the Huashan case no progress is made. Arrests have ceased. The vegetarians are reorganizing and securing new recruits.

The Consul complains that he can get no satisfaction of any of his demands but that they are all met by evasion of direct answers.

I have to request that you will instruct the Viceroy to take proper action in the matters that are enumerated herein and particularly that he will receive the Consul, hear his statements and comply with his demands. I ask, also, that special orders be issued to facilitate the return of the American missionaries to their homes in the interior which they were compelled to leave on account of threatened attacks.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2500.

Mr. Denby to Mr. Hixson.

Telegram. Dec. 11th 1896.

Hixson, Foochow:

Will present immediately to Yamen demands made by you.

Denby.

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 8 1896

SECRETARY
MAY 8 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2501

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 2, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 7 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject: Inland Transit Passes at Shanghai.

Synopsis:

The correspondence on the subject enclosed. The Yamen refuses to order that they shall be issued by the Commissioner of Customs.

Three enclosures.

No. 2501

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 2, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No. 2495 of the 20th ultimo I sent to you a copy of a communication which was sent by me as Dean to the Tsungli Yamen asking that the mode of issuing Inland Transit Passes at Shanghai be changed, and that they be issued by the Commissioner of Maritime Customs (Foreign) instead

instead of by the Superintendent of Customs (Chinese).

I received from the Tsungli Yamen an answer of which a copy is enclosed, from which it appears that it did not exactly understand my purpose.

1/2501

I addressed the Yamen again on the subject, and enclose a copy of my communication.

2/2501

To this latter paper I have received an answer of which a translation is enclosed.

3/2501

It appears from this last communication that the Yamen declines to make the change in issuing transit passes which was asked for by the foreign representatives.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.
No 6. March 24th, 1896.
2. Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen
No 7 March 26th, 1896.
3. The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.
No 9 March 30th, 1896.

Enclosure one in No. 2501.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

No.6. March 24th, 1896.

YOUR EXCELLENCY :

On the 20th instant we received your despatch regarding applications for transit passes for the shipment of goods inland from Shanghai.

In this despatch you quote from a recent communication from this Yamen the statements that "transit passes are not issued by the Commissioners of Customs" and that "the request made that the Shanghai Customs issue transit passes, as is done at other treaty ports, it is to be feared is based upon a misunderstanding of the facts." You then say:

> "Thus you do not at all consider the arguments which were advanced to sustain the proposition that passes should be issued by the Commissioner of Customs and confine yourselves to the statement that this practice is not followed in the two other ports mentioned. The subject merits broader treatment and if the advantages of the proposed change are maturely considered by you my Colleagues and I are satisfied that you will approve of it.
>
> The Diplomatic Corps is again in receipt of communications from the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and the Consuls General who are resident at that city, pressing it to bring this matter again to the attention of Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies. It is urged with force that the present system of allowing transit passes to be issued from the Taotai's Yamen renders them practically useless for many branches of trade owing to the great delay which occurs. I call your attention, also, to the fact that all the records referring to the import of cargo, on which the issue of transit passes is based, are kept by the Commissioner of Customs. By reference to his books he can in a moment discover whether the goods for which transit passes are asked are entitled to them. The Superintendent of Customs has no such facilities and must rely exclusively upon the applications that are made to him.
>
> I have no doubt that on due consideration of this question he himself would agree to issue directions to the Commissioners of Customs to comply with the wishes of the foreign community and to issue transit passes."

This Yamen has to state that the triplicate memoranda issued at the several custom houses are for the purpose of enabling foreign merchants to go into the interior and buy native produce: they are not for the purpose of shipping foreign goods inland. The practice is for foreign merchants to apply for triplicate memoranda through the Consul, who forwards the application to the Superintendent of Customs and this official issues them to the Consul who delivers them to the foreign merchant, enabling him to go into the interior and buy goods. The Commissioner of Customs keeps no memorandum of such goods; this business is moreover in the hands of the Superintendent of Customs and it would be exceedingly inconvenient to make a change and entrust

to

to the Commissioner of Customs its management.

As, however, your despatch says that the delay in issuing triplicate memoranda from the Taotai's Yamen renders them useless for many branches of trade, it is incumbent on us to order the Superintendent of Customs to issue them immediately upon application therefor by the foreign merchant and without the slightest delay, thus bearing evidence to our concern for mercantile interests.

We make this reply for the information of Your Excellency and the Diplomatic Body.

To His Excellency

Col. Denby
etc. etc. etc.

Enclosure two in No 250/

Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen.

No.7. March 26th, 1896.

YOUR HIGHNESSES AND

YOUR EXCELLENCIES :

I have received your despatch of the 24th instant stating that the triplicate memoranda issued at the several custom houses are for the purpose of enabling foreign merchants to go into the interior and buy native produce and not for the purpose of shipping foreign goods inland.

I have the honor to state that by the term triplicate memoranda in my despatches of August 13th, 1895 and of March 20th last was meant the transit pass used for the shipment of foreign goods inland. The intention of both these despatches was to ask that the transit duty certificate provided for in rule VII of the Chinese Customs Tariff Rules, and which is to be issued "on notice being given at the ports of entry from which "the imports are to be forwarded inland and of the nature and "quantity of the goods, the ship from which they have been landed "and the place inland to which they are bound, with all necessary "particulars, and on due inspection made on receipt of the transit "duty due", shall be issued by the Commissioner of Customs directly.

The practice at Shanghai now is cumbrous and unnecessary. Both the Commissioner and the Superintendent of Customs are concerned in the operation. The Commissioner of Customs issues a transit duty memo to the applicant for a pass; the applicant goes to the Haikuan Bank and pays the dues and takes a receipt After this is done the Superintendent of Customs issues the

transit

transit pass. Now this circumlocution is evidently unnecessary and what we ask is that the Commissioner of Customs be directed to issue the transit pass without any intermediation of the Superintendent of Customs.

Enclosure three in No. 250.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

No.9. March 30th, 1896.

Upon the 26th March the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive a communication from the Minister of the United States acknowledging receipt of the Yamen's communication of the 24th March stating that the triplicate memoranda issued at the several Custom houses are for the purpose of enabling foreign merchants to go into the interior and buy native produce and not for the purpose of shipping foreign goods inland.

The Minister of the United States pointed out that by the term triplicate memoranda in his communication of August 13th, 1895, and of March 20th last was meant the transit pass used for the shipment of foreign goods inland. The intention of these communications was to ask that the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai be instructed to issue these documents directly, that the practice at Shanghai now is cumbrous and unnecessary, both the Commissioner and the Superintendent of Customs are concerned in the operation. The Commissioner of Customs issues a transit duty memo; the applicant goes to the Haikuan Bank and pays the dues and takes a receipt. After this is done the Superintendent of Customs issues the transit pass; that this circumlocution is evidently unnecessary and what is asked is that the Commissioner of Customs be directed to issue the transit pass without any intermediation of the Superintendent of Customs.

In reply, the Prince and Ministers would observe, that in their communication of the 24th March they pointed out that it would be inconvenient to entrust to the Commissioner of Customs the management of the issuance of triplicate memoranda.

But now having received from the Minister of the United States further communication in which he asks that the transit duty certificate to cover goods inland be issued directly by the Commissioner of Customs without reference to the Superintendent of Customs, the Prince and Ministers would state that the Superintendent of Customs and the Commissioner of Customs are entrusted with the discharge of the same work. Each, however, is responsible for the performance of the duties of his office. The original aim is to mutually aid eachother so as to avoid danger to the revenue and that Customs matters may be properly examined into. Naturally it would not be convenient to instruct the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai to issue the documents in question - a duty properly belonging to the office of Superintendent of Customs and then amke a change.

The Yamen has instructed the Shanghai Superintendent of Customs that in future inland transit duty certificates must be issued when the application is made and that there must be no delay in the matter.

To His Excellency
Charles Denby
etc. etc. etc.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 8 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2502

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 2, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 7 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Dispatch May 9
Acted by mail
instructions

Subject: The alleged American Concession at Tientsin.

Synopsis:

The Minister asks instructions that all American claim to the so-called Concession be abandoned.

1/2502

One enclosure.

No. 2502.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 2, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

1
2502

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch from Consul Read touching the so-called American Concession at Tientsin, wherein he expresses the opinion that it is inexpedient for us to press the matter of taking jurisdiction over the Concession any further.

I thoroughly agree with him, and

and think it inadvisable to make any claim whatever. We have not a single American merchant at Tientsin. The American missionaries already own valuable tracts of land. There seems to be no reason why we should be embarrassed with a useless jurisdiction.

I understand that these views are entertained by the Department, but I request that direct and positive instructions be issued on the subject so as to settle the question.

The question was first presented in my despatch No. 2296 of August 3d, 1895; was referred to in your despatch No. 1175 of October 18th, 1895; afterwards in my despatch

No.

No. 2469 of January 25th last I notified you that I had instructed the Consul at Tientsin to allow roads to be run through the alleged Concession. I then thought that this consent would end the controversy, but I am now of the opinion that the Taotai at Tientsin should be notified by the Consul that we abandon all claim to jurisdiction over the land in question.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Mr. Read to Mr. Denby, No. 208. Mar. 30, '96.

Enclosure in No. 2502.

COPY.

No.208. Unite States Consulate,

Tientsin, China, 30th March, 1896.

Hon: Charles Denby,

U.S. Minister,

Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the German Consul called upon me several days ago to ascertain the attitude of our Government with regard to the so-called American Concession at this port.

From correspondence in hand on the subject of our Concession it would appear that the Department is disposed to think that our Government cannot now control the so-called Concession until we have ascertained what is now the attitude of the Chinese Government in the matter.

While I believe that the Chinese Government would yield, judging from the attitude of officials here, to a demand from us to resume jurisdiction over our Concession (so-called) I am now inclined to think, in view of the Department's attitude, in view of Germany's desire to have a final answer from us within reasonable time, and lastly in view of the fact that there is very little available land in the Concession left for Americans, and that even should we resume jurisdiction there might arise complications with the present foreign holders of the land, it is inexpedient to press this matter further.

Trusting you will instruct me at an early date as to

to what course to pursue,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(S'g'd) Sheridan P. Read

U. S. Consul.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 8 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2503.

MAY 8 1896

Legation of the United States.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 7 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Peking, April 2nd, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

97 Sheffield's assailants

Synopsis

The Yamên reports that 5th Sheffield's assailants have now arrived at the places of their imprisonment

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One enclosure.

No 2503.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 2nd, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Refering to your despatch No 1242 of the 14th February, wherein you make allusion to the case of Dr Sheffield, I have the honor to enclose a translation of a communication of the 30th ultimo from the Tsungli Yamên finally closing that case.

1
2503

The Yamên therein states that the two criminals have been consigned

consigned to imprisonment for life at Pao-ti and Hsiang-to respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

The Tsungli Yamën to Mr. Denby

№ 8, March 30th 1896.

Enclosure in No. 2503.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

No. 8. March 30th 1896.

Your Excellency:

In the matter of the assault made on Mr Sheffield an American citizen at Tungchow by Tsao Ta and his brother, the Prince and Ministers have the honor to state that the decision of the Tung Yung Taotai is that the men shall be imprisoned for life at some district near Tungchow. This was duly communicated to you some time ago and your reply was received approving the sentence but expressing the hope that it should not in any way be changed and that instructions be issued to the authorities concerned to that effect.

This Yamen addressed the Tung Yung Taotai to act accordingly. A report has now been received from

from that officer to the effect that the sub-prefect of Tungchow represents that it has been decided that Tsao Ta is to be imprisoned for life at Pao Ti Hsien and his brother, Tsao-erh, at Hsiang Ho Hsien. These men were delivered to the subprefect of the eastern circuit for conveyance to the above named places. The magistrate of Pao-ti reports that Tsao Ta was brought to his Yamên on the 15th February last. The magistrate at Hsiang Ho reports that Tsao-erh was brought to his Yamên on the 2nd day of the 1st Moon viz. the 14th February.

These men were brought before the magistrate and examined afterwards they were consigned to imprisonment for life. The above particulars were submitted for the information of the Yamên.

As in duty bound the Prince and Ministers address this communication for the information

of

of the Minister of the United
States.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 8 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 8 1896
DEPT. OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 7 1896
DEPT. STATE

No. 2504.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 3d, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Taxation of Kerosene oil at Hankow.

Synopsis:

Tax heretofore levied reduced 220 cash per case.

№ 2504.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 3d, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In your despatch № 1235 of January 27th, 1896 you say: "In my instruction to you № 1076 of May 20th, 1895 adverting to the subject of excessive likin taxation on kerosene at Hankow, which, however from the evidence you adduced, was clearly, in the nature of a local discouraging tax

tax against this produce, the protest you sent to the Tsungli Yamen was approved and it is hoped that your endeavor to have it removed has been successful."

I have the honor to inform you that the Yamen under date of June 23d, 1895 informed me that the proclamation complained of by me levying a new likin tax on kerosene oil at Hankow had been withdrawn and the tax had been reduced.

Under date of July 10th, 1895 I received from the Consul at Hankow a notification that the officials had received instructions from the Yamen

to

to reduce the likin tax from 550 cash per case to the old tariff rate of 330 cash, which was done. I was under the impression until I received your despatch that this matter had been reported to you.

It is entirely true as stated by you, and my-self also, that the questions touching internal taxation are not new. Importers will continue to raise them. Nothing is lost by protesting against excessive internal taxation even although China has the legal right to levy such taxes.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 18 1896
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 18 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

File

No 2505.

File

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 3rd, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY 18 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Consul Hixson's report.

Synopsis

Consul Hixson sufficiently recovered to resume charge on the 10th March last.

No 2505.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 3rd, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In further acknowledgement of your despatch No 1241 of Feb. 11th last, wherein you suggest that should Consul Hixson remain unable to forward his report it would be best to send Commander Newell's report to him for approval or remarks, I have the honor to state that I am advised by Consul Hixson, under date

date of the 10th ultimo, that he has resumed charge of the Consulate at Foochow.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 18 1896

No. 2506.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 18 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Legation of the United States

Peking, April 4th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 18 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Mahomedan Rebellion. The American Szechuan Commission.

Synopsis:

The rebellion is about over. The Commission made favorable impression en route.

No. 2506.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 4th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received through Consul Child extracts from a letter written by Rev. A. N. Lagerquist dated Chea Chih Hsien, February 24th.

This place is in the province of Shensi.

Mr. Lagerquist's boat had been robbed on the Han river, and the

the officials had paid to him forty thousand cash as a compensation for his losses. He reports that many boats had been robbed. He says: "I am glad to be able to report that the Mahomedan rebellion is almost at an end. Ho-chee and Si-ning are both open now and the rebels are being scattered. They could not get the head men to declare war and the Chinese General has had an easy time. If all the Mahomedans had risen then I am afraid the Chinese would have got the worst of it. The only thing they now fear is the old school Mahomedans. They retreated last

year

year before the soldiers arrived,
but there are numbers that will
return and if so, the Government
troops will have all that they
can do. Everything depends
on how they treat the rebels.
If the Chinese begin to kill and
butcher indiscriminately as they
have done several times already
then there is no doubt that the
Mahomedans will all rise and
the soldiers here would not be
able to check them. This is the
popular idea here."
He further says: "the American
Commission which passed
through some time ago made
a very favorable impression on
the officials as well as the
people

people and I think that the officials about here will be careful as to how they treat Americans as well as people of other nationalities."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 18 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 2507

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 4th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY 18 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 18 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledgment of despatches.

No. 2507

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 4th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No. 1246 of the 19th and No. 1247 of the 25th February.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU MAY 18 1896

RECEIVED MAY 18 1896 BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MAY 18 1896 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Dep.

Legation of the United States

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. MAY 18 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, April 4th, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the Secretary of State.

Ack'd May 20/96

Subject

Newspapers for next fiscal year.

Synopsis

Mr. Denby asks for the Nation for this Legation.

Sep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 4th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that the Nation, a weekly newspaper published at New York, be sent to this Legation during the fiscal year commencing July 1st 1896. In despatch No. 1203 of the 20th November, the Department informed me that the Nation had been ordered to be sent but, up to this date, no copy thereof has

has been received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 18 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 18 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2508

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 18 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Peking, April 6th, 1896.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Dipl Bur.
Ack. May 19.

Subject:

Dr Sheffield's case.

Synopsis:

His assailant Tsao ta is dead.

No 2508.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 6th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a communication from the Tsungli Yamen wherein it stated that Tsao ta, one of the assailants of Dr Sheffield, died in prison the 19th ultimo.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 18 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 18 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2509

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 6th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY 18 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Rec'd May 20.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Action granting Southern Presbyterian case at Chang Chow.

Synopsis:

The case is settled.

One enclosure.

No. 2509

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 6th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 2444 of December 4th, 1895 wherein I make mention of the case of the Southern Presbyterian Mission at Chang Chow, I have
1
2509 the honor to enclose a translation of a communication from the Tsungli Yamen, wherein it is stated that the missionaries have received deeds for the property

property and the case is settled.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

Informal April 4th, 1896.

Enclosure in Dispatch No. 1167.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

Informal

Peking, April 4th, 1896.

YOUR EXCELLENCY :

On the 26th November last we had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency in reference to certain prpoerty purchased by the Southern Presbyterian Mission of the United States at Chang Chou for a missionary hospital. The deed to this property the magistrate refused to stamp and Your Excellency asked that he be directed to stamp it and deliver it to the missionaries.

The Yamen at once communicated with the provincial authorities at Soochow urging that the matter be looked into and settled in a satisfactory manner.

The Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports has now reported that the Magistrate of Chang Chou, Wang Shu-fen, has petitioned that the American missionaries bought some property at the Chi erh tu for a hospital. The fee for stamping the deeds was paid by the Rev. J. W. Davis. After these documents had been properly examined and found to be in order they were delivered to the missionaries.

The missionaries having received the deeds to the property and the magistrate finding the sale in order the case may be regarded as settled and closed.

We address this note for Your Excellency's information.

To His Excellency

Col. Charles Denby,

etc. etc. etc.

Secretary of State.
MAY 20 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 18 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 21 1896

No 2510.

Printed in Consular Reports June 1896

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 6th 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 18 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Rec'd May 21/96

Printed in Consular Reports June 1896

BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GIVEN TO PRESS.
May 22
DEPT. OF STATE.

Subject

Trade of China for 1895.

Dpl Desp
Ans. Filed

One enclosure.

No 2510.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 6th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to

forward to you, under separate

cover, duplicate copies of the

Returns of Trade and Trade

Reports for the year 1895. I, also,

enclose, herewith, editorial comments

of the North China Daily News

which form a good summary

thereof.

The report of the Customs Statistical

Secretary

omit

1/2510

Secretary prefixed to these returns leaves little to be said on the general aspects of the trade of China for the past year; To some points, however, more particular attention may be directed.

The failure of foreign war and internal disturbances to adversely influence trade is noticeable. Notwithstanding the cession of Formosa and the closing of the Newchwang Custom-house during several months, the trade of China with both Western and Asiatic countries increased and expanded.

The trade with the United States, while less than for 1894,

was

was greater than for any other year in the preceding eight. The exports to the United States in 1895 amounted to 15.383.402 taels; the imports from the United States to 5.093.182 taels, of which more than 3.000.000 taels were for kerosene oil. It is noticeable that in 1895 the import of Russian oil exceeded that of American oil in quantity and value for the first time in the history of the trade. This is accounted for by the large stocks of American oil imported in 1894 and held over the year.

Apart from the matters explicitly touched upon in the Customs Returns under review,

the

the year 1895 has been noticeable. The close of the war with Japan was looked forward to by foreigners as the date from which China was to depart from her traditional policy as to internal improvement and development. It was anticipated that this Government would enter upon railroad construction, mining, and naval and military systems of great magnitude. While the views of the most enthusiastic have not been realized and China has shown a cautious conservatism, there has been no want of progress. The railroad from Tientsin to the vicinity of Peking has been

authorized

authorized and is now being rapidly constructed. Great extensions of the line from Tientsin northward into Manchuria have been determined on and will doubtless soon be undertaken.

As to the general problem of railroad construction, the Chinese Government stands committed to the policy of using Chinese money only. An imperial decree has authorized the formation of native companies for the construction of lines in the south. It is not believed, however, that this policy will avail for lines of any great extent and it may be predicted that China will resort eventually to the

aid

aid of foreign syndicates.

The railroad development of China has attracted the attention of American financiers and builders of rolling stock and equipment. Many agents of American firms are now in this country awaiting the adoption of some definite plan by the imperial government. At least two combinations of American capitalists represented here by agents are prepared to build and equip from beginning to end any railroad system which China may desire.

In the matter of naval and military reorganization, China showed after the war little

desire

desire to take immediate steps. Confronted by a debt of 200.000.000 taels to Japan, and without resources to meet it, the government decided not to pledge its credit for ships and guns which were not immediately needed. This conservatism was a disappointment to many agents of foreign manufacturers, amongst whom were several American firms. The success of Europeans in this line of trade in the past has been due to long representation here and great patience. The high standard of excellence recently attained by Americans in the production of ships, armor, and guns will, doubtless, enable them

them, by the adoption of a similar policy, to secure in time a share of this business.

The provision in the treaty of peace between China and Japan authorizing the subjects of Japan to engage in manufacturing in the open ports of China, a privilege which inured to the citizens of all treaty powers, seemed to open a wide and profitable field of investment to foreign capital. When the commercial treaty between the above powers came up for discussion, however, the value of the said privilege was considerably restricted by the unexpected assertion by China of a right

to

to levy discriminating taxes
on goods manufactured by Japanese
at the ports and also on such
goods when shipped inland.
This subject was refered to in
my despatch to you No. 2467 of omit
January 21st last and the
disagreement of the two powers
thereon has not yet been settled.
The unrestricted right of foreigners
to manufacture in China is
so fraught with momentous
consequences to foreign manufacturing
interests that the failure of
Japan to secure immunity from
taxation for the product of her
mills in China would excite
little sympathy in manufacturing
communities abroad. It would
seem

seem, therefore, that dangers still confront encounter foreign manufacturing establishments in this country which no foreign government would find to its interest to remove, and that Americans about to embark in manufacturing enterprises here might be advised to take notice of them.

Intimately connected with the subject of manufacturing is the question of exchange. The Customs Statistical Secretary says, in the first paragraph of his report: "Cheap labor and raw material are abundant, and with the continuance of the advantage which the East enjoys by the fall in the gold price of silver there

"there is every prospect of China
"becoming a most important
"manufacturing country, which will
"lead to a keen and formidable
"competition in textiles between
"East and West."

It is safe to say that it will be many years before native manufactured articles will drive foreign goods out of the market. The silver question cuts both ways. The merchant in China buys for silver and sells in Europe and America for gold; Thus he largely gains. On the other hand, he buys in foreign countries for gold and sells in China for silver. Prices for foreign goods are necessarily

raised

raised but the volume of trade continues to increase. Universal bimettalism would be welcomed by many foreign merchants residing in China, though the sentiment is by no means universal. It is safe to say that scarcely one favors "free silver" for his own country alone.

I have (the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby
minister

Peking, April 6 1896

Enclosure: 3
Editorials from the North China Daily News of 23rd and 28th March.

Enclosure in No 2510.

(378)

From

The

North-China Daily News.

~~TUESDAY, 31ST MARCH~~

SHANGHAI, 23rd MARCH, 1896.

THE CUSTOMS RETURNS FOR 1895

THE very interesting series of tables issued by the Statistical Department of the Customs in the pamphlet entitled *Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1895. Part I.—Report on the Trade of China, and Abstract of Statistics*, merits a much longer notice that we are able to give it this morning, and we are obliged to confine ourselves to the able monograph by Mr. Kopsch on the Foreign Trade of China for the year 1895. The first paragraph of this contains a general survey, the gist of which is that notwithstanding the war with Japan, the loss of revenue from Newchwang, and the partial loss from Formosa, the returns, both fiscal and statistical, exhibit very satisfactory results. Trade was remarkably active and prosperous, and the cheapness of silver, labour, and raw materials tend to make China more and more a most important manufacturing country. As to the revenue, the gross receipts for the year were Hk. Tls. 21,389,000, against Tls. 22,523,605 in 1894. But if we deduct from both years the ports of Newchwang, Tamsui, and Taiwan, a much more satisfactory result is shown, the result being Tls. 20,951,141 in 1895 against Tls. 20,984,819 in 1894. This taken alone would show a slight falling off in the foreign trade, which might fairly be attributed to the war. There was, however, really a marked increase in the general trade, for there was a decline of Tls. 946,100 in opium likin. Eliminating this likin in both years, we find a net increase in 1895 over 1894 of Tls. 912,500. The decrease in opium likin was partly due to the loss of Formosa, and partly to the steady substitution of native for the Indian drug. It may be noted that Transit dues showed a gain in 1895 of Tls. 97,000. The aggregate increase in the value of foreign imports and exports for the year was 24 millions, and although a large part of this increase is merely statistical, arising from the conversion of Formosa into a foreign country, there has been a genuine improvement and expansion in trade with both Western and Asiatic countries. The actual net increase in the value of the import trade was over two and a half million taels, notwithstanding the serious decline in the import of foreign opium. The deficit in Indian and Persian drug was about 11,820 piculs; and, against this, 11,780 piculs of native drug were shipped from Chungking towards tidewater, this quantity being only a moiety of what leaves that westernmost port by other routes and conveyances. It is not satisfactory to see that there was a large increase in the import of morphia. In spite of the appreciation in the silver cost, the import of cotton goods increased, but Mr. Kopsch regards this as an unsafe indication of the tendency of the trade, and adds a table showing the offtake of the principal cloths during the first and second half of the decade:—

	1886-90 Pieces.	1891-95 Pieces.
Grey shirtings	29,836,000	26,973,000
White ,, ...	11,930,000	11,213,000
T-cloths	10,851,000	8,709,000
English drills.....	1,742,000	1,117,000
American ,, ...	2,802,000	3,156,000
English sheetings...	3,093,000	3,440,000
American ,, ...	6,359,000	6,276,000
Total.....pcs.	66,613,000	60,884,000

"The increased cost of cotton goods," he says, "is accountable for this annual shrinkage of over a million pieces," and he quotes a calculation made by Mr. Noël, which has already appeared in our columns, showing that an assorted parcel of cotton goods purchasable here in 1886, with exchange at 4s. 6½d., for Tls. 31.85, would cost in 1895, with exchange at 2s. 11d., Tls. 40.71, an advance of over 27 per cent. In woollens the trade remained stagnant, but this is easily accounted for by the fact that an assortment bought in 1886 for Tls. 24.54 would cost in 1895 Tls. 33.92, an advance of 38 per cent; making them nearly as expensive for clothes as silk and satin. Metals have suffered very seriously from the fall in silver; but several other articles have risen to the dignity of a separate line in the table, and are no longer lumped together in the sundries; such as bags, llama braid, candles, cement, cigars and cigarettes, palm-leaf fans, lamps, leather, Japanese matches and umbrellas, medicines, Sumatra kerosene oil, and refined sugar. The province of Kuangtung paid over 25 million taels for food products from San Francisco, the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and the Yangtze ports, without any unusual distress or scarcity being heard of. A temporary suspension of shipments from America caused a marked advance in the import of kerosene oil from Russia and Sumatra.

In the value of exports there was an actual net gain of Tls. 9,000,000, caused undoubtedly by the low price of silver in which the goods are bought, that are sold for gold. There was a splendid demand for silk, including filatures, cocoons, and silk piece goods. In tea, the gain was insignificant, for while the Russian demand continually increases, the demand for the United Kingdom declines as steadily. In 1885

over

the direct shipments to Great Britain aggregated 133½ million pounds; in 1895 they were 38½ millions. The export of raw cotton increased, notwithstanding a rise in price; there was an extraordinary development of the trade in skins, the tanned and untanned pelts of dogs, goats, sheep, and lambs. The value of the exports in the past five years was: in 1891, Hk. Tls. 881,000; in 1892, Tls. 1,315,000; in 1893, Tls. 1,299,000; in 1894, Tls. 1,681,000; and in 1895, Tls. 2,649,000. "A no less remarkable expansion is observable in the demand for nankeens, which are required by Chinese laborers abroad, who now find it as cheap to buy this more durable homespun cloth as the flimsy European fabrics so enhanced in price by the appreciation of gold." Mr. Kopsch also draws attention to the exportation of 483,400 rolls of matting from South China. He mentions the slight falling-off in certain staples, such as strawbraid, sugar, hair, and hides, and enumerates "several new products which so-called cheap silver makes it profitable to send to the West." They are bristles, sesamum seed, tallow (both animal and vegetable), and white wax; which, however, can hardly be called new products.

There is little to quote about re-exports. As to shipping, there was a slight increase in the total entries and clearances, while "freight was abundant and profitable." In treasure, there was a net export of gold to the value of Hk. Tls. 6,624,000, and a net import of silver to the value of Tls. 36,685,000. These, of course, are the amounts that came under the cognizance of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

Description of Nationality	Entries. Vessels	Entries. Tonnage	Value of imports.	Import duties paid.	Clearances. Vessels.	Clearances. Tons.	Value of exports.	Export duties paid.
			Taels.	Taels.			Taels.	Taels.
Total	4,268	4,292,334	179,946,960	5,468,389	4,209	4,214,773	160,407,152	3,406,345
British	2,716	3,052,332	115,702,439	3,624,784	2,657	2,964,830	98,098,636	2,174,147
Chinese	389	167,285	30,466,464	757,518	396	159,589	26,858,396	184,219	
French	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	- - - - -	9,841,984	288,340
German	529	478,187	18,768,522	571,307	541	502,195	7,064,040	264,268
Japanese	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - -	342,089
Russian	6	6	7	6	6	6	8	6

Small type

From The

North-China Daily News,

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, 28th MARCH, 1896.

THE CUSTOMS RETURNS FOR 1895.—II.

THERE is so much of interest in the statistics attached to Mr. Kopsch's Report, that it is difficult to notice all the salient points in the limits at our disposal. The first table gives the annual value of the foreign trade of China, carried in vessels of foreign type, for the past thirteen years. The expansion of the trade has gone on steadily, with occasional temporary interruptions, until it is more than twice as large now as it was in 1883. The figures for the first and last years of the series are, in Haikwan taels:—

	1883.	1895.
Net imports	73,567,702	171,696,715
Exports	70,197,693	143,293,211
Total	143,765,395	314,989,926

The Customs revenue has grown in the same thirteen years from Hk. Tls. 13,286,757 to Hk. Tls. 21,385,389 But there was no opium likin in 1883; and the total revenue in 1891 was Hk. Tls. 23,518,021. This last amount does not show any decline in the general trade, for the opium likin amounted to Hk. Tls. 6,197,906 in 1891, and to only Hk. Tls. 4,104,145 in 1895, and there was a corresponding decline in the opium duty last year. Of the total foreign trade, amounting as shown above to nearly 315 million taels, the British Empire did something over 215 millions, Japan coming next with 32 millions, the Continent of Europe, Russia excepted, doing about 29 millions, the United States 20½ millions, and the Russian Empire something over 17 millions. The table showing the net import of foreign goods occupies three pages. We extract a few leading staples of trade to show how the imports last year compared with those in 1894:—

	1894.	1895.
Opium, pls.	63,051	51,525
Grey Shirtings, pcs.	4,839,445	5,387,489
White do. do.	2,527,088	1,843,645
Japanese do. do.	10,826	856
T-Cloths ,,	996,211	1,414,302
Indian do. ,,	249,535	369,628
Japanese do. ,,	2,154	11,837
English drills ,,	208,455	149,018
American do. ,,	705,031	518,402
Japanese do. ,,	11,741	10,425
English Sheetings ,,	399,837	506,239
American do. ,,	1,275,744	762,095
Japanese do. ,,	10,471	3,091
English yarn pls.	67,950	56,007
Indian do. ,,	1,060,542	1,057,046
Japanese do. ,,	31,104	19,148

Woollens showed a slight advance in 1895, metals a decline, and sundries a considerable advance.

From the table of export of native goods we make the following extract:—

	1894.	1895.
Bristles, pls.	18,378	27,142
Raw cotton ,,	747,231	896,096
Feathers ,,	43,268	65,245
Rush hats, pcs.	2,912,375	2,354,762
Hemp, pls.	96,661	97,926
Hides, ,,	119,020	115,408
Rhubarb, ,,	8,556	7,412
Raw silk ,,	95,101	83,565
Steam filature do. pls.	4,344	27,056
Cocoons, pls.	9,631	24,060
Silk refuse, ,,	66,475	56,744
Animal tallow, pls.	59,025	34,804
Vegetable do. ,,	63,271	68,548
Black tea, pls.	1,217,215	1,123,952
Green do. ,,	233,465	244,202
Black brick tea, pls.	356,264	424,491
Green do. ,,	39,242	56,901
Tablet tea, pls.	12,953	15,814
Tobacco, ,,	113,886	112,014
Sheep's wool, pls.	226,189	216,622
Camels' do. ,,	27,147	19,144

The value of unenumerated sundries, goods whose export has been promoted by the fall in silver but the quantities of which do not yet entitle them to the dignity of separate lines in the table, was Hk. Tls. 8,288,837 in 1894 and 9,779, 324 in 1895.

The chief interest of the opium tables on page 17 to the general reader is the exhibition of the fluctuations to which this trade has been subject in the last ten years, fluctuations which have recently taken the shape of a steady decline. The import in 1886 was Pls. 67,801; it rose in 1888 to 82,612; fell off in 1889 to 76,052; recovered in 1891 to 77,445, and has since steadily fallen, the figures being: in 1892, 70,782; 1893, 68,108; 1894, 63,125; and 1895, 51,306. It should be added that the import into Hongkong in 1895 was Pls. 56,555, the difference being unaccounted for by the foreign Customs.

From the tables giving the particulars of the exportation of tea direct to foreign countries last year we learn that the Russian Empire took of all kinds 917,160 piculs, the British Empire 474,114, the United States 311,120, and the Continent of Europe, Russia excepted, 30,066 piculs. There was an additional export of Pls. 76,170 from Kowloon to Hongkong, and Pls. 33,288 from Lappa to Macao, by junk; and of Pls. 13,497 of leaf, and Pls. 40,370 of brick tea to Siberia and Mongolia from Hankow up the Han river and overland. The total amount of shipping entered and cleared was 31,133 vessels of nearly 25 million tons in 1890, and 37,132 vessels of nearly 30 million tons in 1895. Of this total in 1895, 19,579 vessels of 20½ million tons were British, 6,822 (junks being excluded) of about 5 million tons Chinese, and 2,684 vessels of nearly 2½ million tons German. Over 28½ million tons were steamers.

over

In the table showing the total annual revenue from each port for the last nine years we note an almost steady rise at Chungking, Ichang, Chinkiang, Wēnchow, Lungchow, and Mēngtze; and a considerable decline at Foochow, Canton, Kiungchow, and Pakhoi. From the table showing the direct foreign trade of each port we learn that the only ports which did not show an improvement (excluding those whose revenue was directly interfered with by the Japanese) were Wuhu, Wēnchow, Kiungchow, Pakhoi, and Lungchow. The gross and net value of the trade of Shanghai for five years is given in a separate table, from which we extract the following comparison, in Haikwan taels:—

	1891.	1895.
Total foreign imports	77,336,115	98,832,827
Native produce imported	47,374,027	58,267,974
Exports of local origin	40,833,720	61,632,482
Gross value of the trade	165,543,862	218,733,283
Net foreign imports	17,928,346	23,864,285
Net native imports	7,212,957	9,493,575
Exports of local origin to foreign countries	20,733,949	39,702,266
Do. to Chinese ports	20,099,771	21,930,216
Net value of the trade	65,975,023	94,990,342

It will be noticed that the percentage of increase of the net value is much larger than of the gross value of the trade of Shanghai.

In the carrying trade from and to foreign countries there are certain interesting points, which may be stated as follows:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Total entries inward	4,265	4,292,334
of which: British	2,716	3,052,332
German	529	478,187
Chinese	389	157,285
Total value of foreign imports		Hk. Tls. 179,946,960
of which: British		,, 115,702,439
Chinese		,, 30,465,464
German		,, 18,768,522
Total import duties paid		Hk. Tls. 5,468,389
of which: British		,, 3,624,784
Chinese		,, 757,518
German		,, 571,307
	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Total clearances outward	4,209	4,214,773
of which: British	2,657	2,964,830
German	541	502,195
Chinese	396	159,589
Total value of native exports		Hk. Tls. 100,407,152
of which: British		,, 48,098,636
Chinese		,, 26,858,396
French		,, 9,841,984
German		,, 7,064,040
Total export duties paid		Hk. Tls. 3,406,345
of which: British		,, 2,176,147
Russian		,, 342,089
French		,, 288,340
German		,, 264,268
Chinese		,, 184,219

In the carrying trade between the treaty ports of China:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
the total entries were	14,018	10,560,806
of which: British	7,075	7,213,718
Chinese	5,833	2,433,709
German	811	739,983
the total clearances were	14,640	10,669,169
of which: British	7,131	7,294,918
Chinese	6,396	2,469,538
German	803	721,820

The last tables in the Returns give the percentages of each nation under the following headings:—

	Tonnage employed.	Total trade.	Transit trade.	Total duties.
British	62.02	59.74	40.67	64.81
Chinese	17.55	26.46	33.76	19.62
German	8.21	7.31	2.49	7.17
All others.	5.22	6.49	23.08	8.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The total number of foreign firms in China is 603, and of foreign residents 10,091:—

	Firms.	Residents.
of which: British	361	4,084
American	31	1,325
French	31	875
German	92	812
Portuguese	9	805
Japanese	34	669

Finally, the total Chinese population in the treaty ports is estimated at 6,220,000.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 26 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2511.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 13th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 25 1896
3.4084
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 26 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Dipl. Bur
Ask approval of
his note to Bowen
W.R.
Acted May 26.

Subject:

Registration of Americans.

Synopsis:

An alien who has declared his intention and has not been naturalized cannot be registered in a Consulate as an American citizen.

One enclosure.

No. 2511.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 15th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Vice Consul Bandinel recently desired information as to whether an alien who had declared his intention to be naturalized, but had not taken out his final papers, could be registered as a citizen of the United States. I answered in the negative

negative, as will appear from a copy of my despatch which
1/2511 is herewith enclosed. My action is respectfully submitted for your approval.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure:

Mr. Denby to Mr. Bandinel.

Enclosure in No. 251.

No. 98

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Peking, April 13th, 1896.

J.J.Fredk. Bandinel Esquire,

United States Consul,

Newchwang.

S I R :

I have received your despatch No.286 L of the 6th instant, wherein you enclose the original of the "Declaration of Intention" of Mr. Albert Martzen to become a citizen of the United States.

You state that Mr. Martzen requested you to register him as a citizen of the United States, and you enquire whether this declaration is sufficient proof of nationality, or, if it is not, what paper or papers, you should require before registering him.

In reply I have to inform you that :"Persons who have merely declared their intention to become citizens are not in the full sense citizens of the United States within the meaning of the law." See Sect. 133 Art. X p 42 Consular Regulations 1888.

Mr. Martzen cannot be entitled to registration as a citizen of the United States until he has complied with sections 2165 and following of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

An alien who desires to be naturalized must declare his intention as Mr. Martzen did. This declaration must be made two years at least prior to his admission. He must make final application to one of certain designated Courts, and he must procure a certificate of naturalization. As MR. Martzen has not been naturalized he cannot be registered as a citizen of the United States. I return the paper sent by you.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient servant,
(S'g'd) CHARLES DENBY.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(S.E.d) CHARLES DENBY.

In reply I prove to inform you that "persons who prove merely declared their intention to become citizens are not in the U.S. sense citizens of the United States within the meaning of the ... See Sect. 153 Atl. R 9 25 Comment Revised Statutes 1888."

Mr. Hatton cannot be entitled to registration as a citizen of the United States until he has complied with the terms of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

An alien who desires to be naturalized must declare his intention as Mr. Hatton did. His declaration must be made two years at least prior to his admission. He must make final application to one of certain designated Courts, and he must procure a certificate of naturalization. As Mr. Hatton has not been naturalized he cannot be registered as a citizen of the United States. I return the paper sent by you.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(S.E.d) CHARLES DENBY.

I have received your despatch No. 685 of the 6th instant, wherein you enclose the Oath of Declaration of Intention" of Mr. Adolf Hatton to become a citizen of the United States. Mr. Hatton reqquested you to register him as a citizen of the United States. You add, you consider Mr. Hatton entitled hereto by naturalization, or, if it is not, desire to be instructed by cable whether he should register him. In reply I have to inform you that: "Persons who prove merely declared their intention to become citizens are not in the U.S.

No. 2512

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 26 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 13th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 25 1896
DEPT. STATE

Dipl. Bur.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Cpy to Commission
no Enc. file

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 26 1896

To David P. Brewer.
May 26.
Acted
May 28

Subject:

The Venezuelan boundary question.

Synopsis:

A slight analogy suggested by the British treatment of the question of the French claim to Siamese territory.

No 2512.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 13th, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

It has occurred to me with some diffidence to call your attention to the controversy between England and France in 1893 touching the claim of France to possess certain territory held by Siam.

There is some analogy between the arguments which Great Britain then advanced against the

the French claim and those now urged by Venezuela on the boundary question.

It is known to you that the claim of France to the state of Luang Prabang was based on the allegation that that country, and the adjacent countries, were ancient and historic dependencies of Annam, and that she had taken possession of Annam and was heir to all its territory.

It would be presumptous for me to enter into an extended disquisition, and I desire, simply to call your attention to one point which seems to me to present a historical analogy of some

some interest.

I found in Foreign Relations of 1894 at page 814 the statement that in 1836 "the British Legation at Caracas admitted that the Venezuelan Government had a legal power to pass decision in matters relating to the construction of light-houses at Punta Barenia and the setting of beacons at the large mouth of the Orinoco x x x." On page 825 of the same book it is more strongly stated that the British Legation "with the utmost instancy" demanded of the ministry of Venezuela "the erection of a beacon at the Barenia Point."

It

It also appears on page 826 of the same book that the conduct of the British Chargé d'Affaires in making these demands was not disapproved of by the British Government until after the lapse of fifty years.

In 1893 Lord Rosebery met the claim of France with an argument which is analogous to the point as above stated made by Venezuela.

In a despatch to Lord Dufferin of September 2, 1893 Lord Rosebery said: "It was at least certain that the state of Luang Prabang had for a period of over seventy years acknowledged Siamese suzerainty and that it had for

for some years been practically under the control of a Siamese Commissioner.

The French Government had, moreover, themselves acknowledged the sovereignty of Siam at Luang Prabang by the signature of the Convention of the 7th May 1886 which provides for the appointment of a French Vice-Consul there, and by the request which they subsequently addressed to the Siamese Government to grant an exequatur to the officer so appointed."

This extract is taken from page 506 of a book written by Henry Norman entitled "The Far East" published in 1895.

The

The book contains the most recent and complete discussion of the Siamese question that I have seen.

I venture to suggest that a reference to the discussion between England and France may prove of some slight service to the Commission.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2513 The Solicitor

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUN 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Legation of the United States

Peking, April 20, 1896.

RECD.
JUN 10 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 12 1896

Answd. June 11.

Subject:

The claim of the American Trading Company against China.

Synopsis:

Claim and correspondence set out. Instructions asked as to presenting it.

Four enclosures.

No 2513

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 20, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

1/2513

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a claim which was sent to me by the American Trading Company for presentation to the Government of China.

The rule of the Department, as set out in Article 12, Section 28 of the Personal Instructions of 1885, requires that Diplomatic officers shall not present any claims

claims to the Governments to which they are accredited "without specific instructions to do so."

There are certain exceptions to this rule, but this case does not come within them. It is a demand for damages based on the statement that the Government of China in August 1894, during the recent war, published an order forbidding the export of beans from China; that in October 1894 a notification was published upon the bulletin of the Custom House at Shanghai as follows: "Beans and beancakes may be exported by neutrals as before the

the outbreak of hostilities; that the Trading Company chartered two steamers at Shanghai and despatched them to Newchwang to load with beans for shipment to Kobe, Japan; that the Superintendent of Customs at Newchwang refused to issue certificates of clearance for Kobe, but certificates were granted for Shanghai, whither the steamers went and were there cleared for Kobe; this deviation lengthened the voyage of one steamer four days and of the other six days; and the Trading Company was compelled to pay to the owners demurrage at the rate of $150 per day

and

and were put to other expenses, which are set out, amounting in all to $3080.63 Mexicans. In this connection I refer to 2d Wharton's International Digest §213 which lays down the rule that the "Department requires as a condition precedent for the presentation of a claim to a foreign Government simply a prima facie case such as would authorize a chancellor to issue ex parte process, and that the case is not exhaustively examined on the merits until these merits are contested by the Government to whom the claim is presented."

Under this ruling it would seem

seem that my duty would be performed by simply transmitting the paper containing the statement of the cause of action and asking instructions thereon, but I deem it best to transmit copies of other papers touching this case on record in this Legation as their contents may serve to assist you in arriving at a conclusion.

In despatch N° 83 of November 13th, 1894 the Consul General informed me of the difficulty then pending and after citing the notification that beans might be exported, requested me to ascertain from the Inspector General of Customs whether this notification applied to

to Newchwang as well as Shanghai.

A copy of his despatch is
2/2513 herewith enclosed.

I addressed to the Inspector
General a communication of which
3/2513 a copy is enclosed.

I therein set forth in substance
the statements above set out, and
I requested to be informed whether
the notification quoted applied to
Newchwang.

November 29th, 1894 I received from
the Inspector General an answer
of which a copy is herewith
4/2513 enclosed.

He states that the notification
as to exporting beans was general;
that the Voerwerts was not
detained at Newchwang; that
the

the Customs did not object to her loading with beans, but "possibly the Taotai did object to specifically clear her for Japan."

In my despatch No 352 of November 30th, 1894 I enclosed a copy of the above despatch from the Inspector General and I stated: "Should that Company have any further demands to make you will communicate them to me." This despatch was to the Consul General.

I heard nothing more about the matter until recently when as the result of further correspondence the statement of the claim as enclosed was sent to me.

I respectfully ask instructions as herein before stated.

I

I would ask, also, that if any of the items in the account of damages are adjudged inadvisable that they be specifically mentioned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures: As above.

Enclosure 1 in No 25513

(Copy)

Shanghai 14th March, 13

In the Empire of China.

To the Hon. Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Re Claim of the American Trading Company;
incorporated under the laws of the State of
Connecticut, United States of America, and transacting
the business of merchants and commission agents,
(among other things) at No 152 Front Street in the
city, county, and state of New York and at No 5 Hankow
Road in Shanghai aforesaid, against the Government of
China.

Re Claim of The American Trading Company
against the Government of CHINA.

1.

The amount of the claim is Mexican Dollars Three thousand and eighty and cents sixty three. (Mexican $3080.63)

2.

The claim arose from the wrongful action of the Superintendent of the Imperial Chinese Customs at the port of Newchwang during the month of November 1918, at the port of Newchwang in the Empire of China.

On or about the 1st day of August 1914, War was declared to exist between the Governments of China and Japan. Consequent thereto the Government of China published an order forbidding the export of beans and other similar articles of export from China.

On or about the 26th day of October 1918, the said

(Copy)

Shanghai 15th March, 1896.

In the Empire of China.

To the Hon. Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Re. Claim of the American Trading Company, incorporated under the Laws of the State of Connecticut, United States of America, and transacting the business of merchants and commission-agents, (among other places) at No 132 Front Street in the city, county, and state of New York and at No 3. Hankow Road in Shanghai aforesaid, against the Government of China.

1. The amount of the claim is: Mexican Dollars Three thousand and eighty and cents sixty three. (Mexican $3080.63)

2. The Claim arose from the wrongful action of the Superintendent of the Imperial Chinese Customs at the port of Newchwang, during the month of November 1894, at the port of Newchwang in the Empire of China.

On or about the 1st day of August 1894, War was declared to exist between the Governments of China and Japan. Consequent thereto the Government of China published an order forbidding the export of beans and other similar articles of export from China.

restriction to the exportation of beans and beancake from China,was withdrawn and a notification was published upon the bulletin of the Custom Houseat Shanghai as follows."XXXX 3 c. Beans and Beancakes may be exported by neutrals as before the outbreak of hostilities".

This said notification is signed by Alfred E Hippisley,Commissioner of the Customs who acts by the authority of the said Government of China.

Acting upon this notification the memorialists chartered the German steamers "Vorwaert"and "Rheingold" and dispatched them to Newchwang to load with beans for shipment to the port of Kobe dorect.

The said steamers proceeded to Newchwang and were duly loaded with cargoes of beans and in accordance with the regulation and usage of the Imperial Chinese Customs the captains and Agents of the said steamers applied to the Suprintendent of the Customs for a certificate of Clearance to the port of Kobe in Japan.

The Suprintendent of Customs refused to issue such certificate of clearance.

Demands were made for such clearance in accordance with treaty stipulations,but the suprintendent positively declined to clear the Steamers for Kobe but finally granted a clearance for the port of Shanghai whence both steamers proceeded and were entered and from there cleared for Kobe.

This deviation from the direct course from Newchwang to Kobe necessarily lengthened the voyage of

the "Reingold"(4) four days and the "Vorwaarts " (6) six days and your memorialists were compelled to pay the Agents and owners of said steamers demurrage at the rate of (Mexican $150) One hundred and fifty Mexican Dollars for each steamer per day and were put to other expenses which are set forth in statements of accounts hereto attached and made a part of this Memorial.

Your memorialists believe and therefore allege that the said refusal of the Taotai or Suprintendent of the Customs at Newchwang in refusing a clearance to said steamers to Kobe is not disputed: that it was illegal and caused a serious loss to your memorialists which they claim for againgt the Government of China: and that the accounts therefore which are hereto att attached are just and correct.

signed Jas Jones

Subscribed and sworn to

this 20th of March 1895

Before me

D R Jernigan.

U S Consul General

Rec'd

STATEMENT of the Claim of The American Trading Company against the Government of China arising from the refusal of the Suprintendent of Customs at Newchwang to clear the German Steamer "Reingold" (chartered to said The American Trading Company) from Newchwang for the port of Kobe, Japan as demanded by the Master thereof.

4 days deviation from the direct and usual course from Newchwang to Kobe through being required to enter and reclear from the port of Shanghai @ $150 per day	600	00
35½ tons extra coal @ $9.75.	346	13
Expenses of Captain from Woosung to Shanghai and back.	9	00
Pilotage from sea to Woosung 32.00		
" " Woosung to Sea 32.00		
Tls 73.00 @ 75.	97	33
Consuls certificate re log abstract	10	00
Extra attending commission in Kobe	50	00
Extra telegrams	85	73
Fee paid German Consul General in Shanghai	4	05
Extra Marine Insurance $ 75 @75	100	00
Legal Expenses in Kobe.	125	00
	1318	24
$ 1318.24 interest from 30th November 1894 to 29th February 1896 @ 7%	115	03
Mexican $	1433	27

STATEMENT of the Claim of the American Trading Company against the Government of China arising from the refusal of the Suprintendent of Customs at Newchwang to clear the German steamer "Vorwaarts"(chartered to said The American Trading Company) from Newchwang for the port of Kobe Japan as demanded by the Master thereof.

4 days deviation from the direct and usual course from Newchwang to Kobe through being requiredto enter and re-clear from the port of Shanghai @ $150 per day.	600	00
2 days detention at Woosung through unavoidable delay in getting coal to complete the voyage @ $150. per day	300	00
30 tons extra coal @ $9.00 per ton.	270	00
Shanghai Pilotage inward $ 67.00		
Shanghai Pilotage outward " 64.00		
$ 131.00 @ 75	174	66
Extra Telegrams.	55	55
Extra Marine Insurance $ 62.50 @ 75	35	62
Legal expenses in Kobe in preparing affidavits	25	00
Fee paid German Consul General in Shanghai.	4	05
	1514	88
$1514.88.interest from 30th Novr 94. to 29th February 1896. @ 7%	132	48
Mexican Dollars.	1647	36

re "Rheingold"

Explanation of difference between this Voucher and amount of Claim.

Amount of Voucher.	$ 1241.86
First item not claimed.	150.00
	1091.86.
Pilotage paid by The American Trading Company.	97.33.
Fee paid to German Consul.	4.05
Extra Marine Insurance on Cargo.	100.00
Legal Expenses in Kobe paid by The American Trading Company.	25.00
Interest.	115.03
	1433.27

Lauts Meyer & Co. Ex S/S
Hongkong

The American Trading Company Ltd. Shanghai Dr to the undersigned for extra expenses caused by S.S. Rheingold's deviation to Shanghai from direct route Kowchwang to Kobe.

To

1 day demurrage for loading & discharging		$ 150 -
1 day deviation by calling at Shanghai		600 -
extra coals used for calling at Shanghai 35½ tons @ $9·50		336 75
captains extra expenses.		10 -
extra communications at Kobe.		50 -
extra telegram expenses.		
Hongkong & Shanghai as per voucher	$ 28 10	
	12 60	
	12 60	
	$ 53 -	
from Shanghai charged by Captain $15·17 @ 2½	2 68	
charged by Kobe Agents for wiring to Messrs Wheelock & Co. Shanghai.	9 50	26 18
		$ 1211 86

E. & O.E.

Hongkong 11th Sept. 1895.

(Sgd.) Lauts Meyer & Co.
Charterers S.S. Rheingold.

Ch. A. (Ex S.S. Vorwaerts)

The American Trading Co. Shanghai.

In b the Undersigned.

To 6 days demurrage as per our letter of date at $ 150 - per day.	$	900
" 30 tons Coal @ 7/9 - per ton		270
" Consul fees at Shanghai		4 00
" Pilotage do		17/9 66
" fees on 15 tons Coal remaining in bunkers at Yoko $3 - per ton.		45 -
" extra telegrams etc.		25 -
	$	1/1 18 1/1

E. & O.E.

Amoy. 30th January 1896.

(Sgd.) Lawdag & Co.

Interest

Amount of Claim

Re "Vorwearts"

Explanation of difference between this Voucher and amount of Claim.

Amount of Voucher.	$ 1418.71
Disallowed:-"Loss on 15tons Coal &c.	45.00
	1373.71
Legal Expenses in Kobe	25.00
Extra Marine Insurance in Cargo.	85.62
Extra Telegrams paid by The American Trading Company.	55 30.~~00~~
Interest	132.48
Amount of Claim	Mexican $ 1647.36.

Enclosure 2 in Mr. Denby's No. 2513

COPY.

No.83.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,

Shanghai, 13th November, 1894.

S I R :

I have the honor to inform you that on the 10th November I received a communication from the American Trading Co., stating that on the 24th of October a notification was posted at the Custom House in Shanghai numbered 415, and stating, among other matters, relating to contrabands of war: "Beans and Bean-Cake may be exported by neutrals as before the outbreak of hostilities." Upon being verbally assured that this notification would be enforced at the various Treaty Ports, they chartered two German steamers, the "Voerwerts" and the "Rheingold" to load with beans and bean-cake at Newchwang for Kobe. The "Voerwerts" has arrived in Newchwang, but their agents telegraph them that the Customs will not permit her to clear for Japan. As to notification No.415, they state that they have interviewed Assistant Commissioner, MR. Russell, and that he has informed them that this notification was issued by the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs (Sir Robert Hart), and that it applies to Newchwang equally with Shanghai. And, concluding this communication, the American Trading Co. says that if the Customs still decline to clear the boats for Kobe, they will make a claim against them for difference in freight, to be decided by arbitration with the ship owners, and also for the interest and other charges.

I immediately communicated with the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, enclosing a copy of the letter of the American Trading Co., and asking for a reply. On the 9th instant he answered, stating that in reply to the question of the American Trading Co. as to "Whether they could with safety charter a ship and send her to Newchwang with the certainty of procuring cargo without any restrictions being imposed by the Customs authorities" he had written officially, declining to guarantee what treatment vessels would receive at another port, and stating that it was for them (The American Trading Co.) to decide what action it was advisable for their firm to take with reference to the despatch of a vessel to Newchwang. In consequence of this letter he has stated that the Customs will not be held responsible for the detention of the "Voerwerts".

Upon referring the Commissioner's letter to the American Trading Co. I received a reply from them to-day, restating that their action in despatching the two vessels was warranted by information from the Customs to the effect the notification No.415 was a general order and would be applicable to Newchwang equally with Shanghai. They now request to be informed as to what standing such notifications issued direct from Peking by the Inspector General take;-if they are general orders or not, and being general orders if they do not bind equally every Custom House in China. And they desire especially to be informed as to whether notification No.415 applies equally to Newchwang and Shanghai.

You will greatly oblige me by obtaining the information desired; and if notification No.415 is, as is believed by the American Trading Co., a general order, you will further favor me by

Enclosure 2 in Mr. Denby' No. 2.27.3

COPY.

(2)

by requesting the Inspector General to order the release of the "Voerwerts" and such reparation as the case may demand.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

(S'g'd) T. R. Jernigan
Consul General.

To Honorable Charles Denby, Esqr.,
U.S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
at Peking.

Enclosure 3 in Mr. Denby' No. 2573

COPY.

MR. DENBY TO SIR ROBERT HART.

No.74 Peking, November 20th, 1894.

S I R :

I have the honor to call your attention to the matter following:

The American Trading Company states that on the 24th of October last a notification was posted at the Custom House in Shanghai numbered 415 and stating among other things relating to contraband of war: "Beans and Bean-cake may be exported by neutrals as before the outbreak of hostilities."

Upon being verbally assured that this notification would have effect at the various Treaty Ports this Company chartered two German steamers the "Voerwerts" and the "Rheingold" to load with beans and bean-cake at Newchwang for Kobe.

The "Voerwerts" has arrived at Newchwang but the Customs authorities will not permit her to clear for Japan.

As to notification No.415 the Company states that it has been informed by Assistant Commissioner Russell that it was issued by yourself and that it applies to Newchwang as well as Shanghai.

I would be much obliged to you if you would let me know what effect is to be given to such notifications which are issued directly by yourself and whether they are or are not general, and being general orders whether they do or not control all the Custom Houses in China.

As this is a special case I desire particularly to know whether notification No.415 applies to Newchwang as well as Shanghai.

It would seem that the said notification is a general order applicable to every port in China. If such is the case I have to request that you order the release of the "Voerwerts", and that such reparation be made as the case may demand.

I have, etc.,

(S'g'd) Charles Denby.

Enclosure 4 in Mr. Denby's No. 2513

COPY

SIR ROBERT HART TO MR. DENBY.

No.2116.
General.

Peking, 29th November, 1894.

S I R :

I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's communication of the 20th:

respecting export of Beans and Bean-cake and the case of the American-chartered German steamers "Voerwerts" and "Rheingold":

and , in reply to the questions therein asked , to state that notifications are never issued by order of the Inspector General unless either under instructions from the Tsungli Yamen or to give effect to views in which it is known to agree,- that they are either special or general according to circumstances,- and that on this occasion the notification regarding Beans etc. was general and applied to all ports and therefore to Newchwang as well as Shanghai.

In reply to telegraphic enquiry I learn that the "Voerwerts" was not detained in any way at Newchwang, but, after discharging import cargo, shipped a full cargo of Beans etc. and cleared for Shanghai, whence, after a stay of two days, she went on to Japan with her original Newchwang cargo.

The Newchwang Customs did not prevent her loading with or exporting Beans, but possibly the Taotai did object to specifically clear her for Japan--though why that point should have been raised I cannot explain, seeing that the Grand Chop or Customs Clearance is simply a document certifying that all dues and duties have been paid, while it is the Consular Clearance which specifies destination.

Whether the case is one for reparation to be made, seems to be a point deserving of further consideration.

I have, etc.,

(S'g'd) Robert Hart.

Inspector General of Customs.

CRANE'S

Dup

No 251H.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 11 1896

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 21st, 1896.

INDEXED BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 10 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Acknowledgment of despatch granting leave.

Synopsis:
Minister cannot go to the United States; may go to Japan for a few weeks.

No 2514.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 21st, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 1248 of February 28th last, wherein you grant me leave of absence for sixty days with permission to visit the United States, for which kindness I return thanks.

I do not think that I can avail myself of the privilege of

visiting the United States at this time. I shall endeavor to take a few weeks leave, and will probably go to Japan. I will notify you by telegraph of the time of my departure from China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Sep. 1896

Enclosure No. 1 to Director of Mint Jan 11 96

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 28th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 10 1896
DEPT. of STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 11 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Report for Director of the Mint.

Synopsis

This report has been forwarded this day under separate cover.

Sep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 28th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that, in compliance with your instruction of the 11th February last, I have this day mailed to the Director of the Mint answers to his printed interrogatories concerning the coinage, production etc, of the precious metals for the year 1895.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2515.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUN 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 22, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 10 1896
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 11 1896

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Counterfeiting silver coins in China.

Synopsis:

Yamen asks prevention of this crime, and punishment of perpetrators. Have instructed Consuls to exercise vigilance.

Two enclosures.

No 2515.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 22, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

1/2515 I have the honor to enclose a translation of a communication from the Tsungli Yamen relating to the counterfeiting of silver coins in China.

The Yamen asks that measures be taken to prevent counterfeiting, and that if the crime be committed the perpetrators shall be punished.

I have answered in the general that

that every thing that can be done by this Legation and the Consuls in the premises will be cheerfully done.

2
2515

I enclose a copy of my answer. I have notified the Consuls to exercise vigilance in the detection and prosecution of criminals.

I do not believe that any American is engaged in this nefarious work, but that other foreigners are, both in the Philippine islands and in China, seems to be sure. Until an actual case arises it is unnecessary to comment on the law. I simply cite section 5457 of the Revised Statutes

Statutes of 1878 page 1058
which provides that "every
person who falsely makes x x x
any silver coin x x x in
resemblance a similitude of
any foreign gold a silver coin
which by law is x x x current
in the United States x x x
shall be punished x x x."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.
No 11. April 19, 1896.
2. Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen.
No 9 April 22, 1896.

Enclosure/in Mr. Denby's No.

(2)

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO MR. DENBY.

No.11 Peking, April 19th, 1896.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Prince and Ministers have the honor to state that they have received a communication from the Board of Revenue, stating that after due consideration, a memorial had been presented by that office to His Majesty, on the 28th March last, on the subject of the mints opened for the coining of silver coins in the province of Kwangtung and Hupeh, and that an Imperial Rescript was issued ordering that action be taken as recommended.

The Board sends a copy of the memorial presented for the information of the Yamen, wherein it is pointed out that as there is no special punishment provided in the code for secretly coining silver dollars, it seems proper, that in such cases, the Board of Punishments should follow the rule laid down in the code for the illicit coining of cash and that this should be promulgated throughout the various provinces so that the officials may act in accordance therewith.

It is said that foreigners have been in league with dishonest natives and have secretly coined silver money. There is reason to fear that this practice may be difficult to stop, and if stringent rules are not adopted to prohibit it, the evil will surely increase.

According to International Law the secret coining of money is regarded as a secret offense, and is rigorously punished. It is right therefore, to address the Yamen on the subject requesting that the Foreign Ministers be communicated with asking them to

clearly

clearly consider the question laid down in International law and the treaties and to instruct the merchants of their nationality not to commit the offense complained of, but if they do they will be dealt with according to International law by their own authorities.

Having received the above the Prince and Minisiters would state that the Yamen have sent instructions to the various provinces to adopt measures to prevent the abuse complained of, and as in duty bound they send this communication to the Minister of the United States expressing the hope that he will treat with consideration the interest of a friendly power and take action accordingly in order to maintain and give due weight to the relations of friendship between the two countries.

For this the Prince and Ministers will be grateful in the extreme.

To His Excellency,

Charles Denby,

etc. etc. etc.

Enclosure 2 in Mr. Denby's No.

MR. DENBY TO THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

Legation of the United States,

No.9 Peking, April 22d, 1896.

YOUR HIGHNESSES AND

YOUR EXCELLENCIES :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant wherein you make mention of a memorial which was recently sent from the Board of Revenue to His Majesty touching the counterfeiting of silver money.

You therein state that as there is no special punishment provided in the code for counterfeiting silver money you have adopted as applicable to such cases the rule prevailing as to the illicit coining of cash. You state that foreigners have been in league with dishonest natives and have secretly coined silver money, and you ask me "to instruct the merchants of my nationality not to commit the offense complained of, but if they do they will be dealt with according to International law by their own authorities." In reply I have to state that silver money is extensively used by foreigners in commercial transactions at the open ports in China, and the citizens of the United States are greatly interested in upholding the purity of those coins.

You may rely upon it, therefore, that no efforts will be spared by this Legation consistent with the laws of the United States, and the rules of International law so far as they apply to the subject, to prevent the evil complained of. The Consuls have been notified to exercise vigilance on this matter.

No. 2516.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 27, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 10 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BRANCH
JUN 11 1896

Subject:

Acknowledgment of despatches.

No 2516.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 27, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows:

Circulars of 5th and 7th March.
No 1249 of 12th March; 1250 and 1251 of 13th March; 1252 of 14th March.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

2517

No. 2517 Hotchkiss June 11 '96

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 11 1896

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 27th, 1896.

JOHN W. FOSTER
RECD.
JUN 10 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Princeton University Celebration

Synopsis

The invitation to Dr Martin will be delivered to Mr. Charles Oliver, his successor as President of the Tsinguen College.

No 2517.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 27th, 1896.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further acknowledgement of your despatch No 1252, of the 11th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the invitation therein referred to, from Princeton University to President W. A. P. Martin, has not yet come to hand. As Dr Martin has resigned the Presidency of the Imperial Tungwen College and has permanently left

left China and has been succeeded by Mr. Charles Oliver, I shall deliver the invitation, upon its arrival, to Mr. Oliver, following the suggestions made in your instruction No. 1239, of the 6th February.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DMP

No. 2518. Dipl. Bur. Ack. by letter

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUN 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 29, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 10 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 11 1896

Ans. June 11.

Subject:
Americans residing at Nankin desire to lease summer residences in the hills.

Synopsis:
The request to that effect made by the Minister acceded to.

Two enclosures.

No 2518

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 29, 1896.

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

1/2518 I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication which was sent by me to the Tsungli Yamen wherein I requested that it would authorize the American residents at Nankin to rent places on the hills near that city for summer residences.

I

2
2518

I enclose, also, a translation of the Yamen's answer thereto from which it appears that the request made by me will be acceded to.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamen

Note April 23, 896.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

Note April 28, 896.

Enclosure 1 in Mr. Denby's No. 258

MR. DENBY TO THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

Informal Note

Peking, April 23d, 1896.

YOUR HIGHNESSES AND

YOUR EXCELLENCIES :

I have the honor to inform you that the American residents of Nankin have again made an urgent application to me to request Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies to allow them to occupy during the summer certain elevated places near to the city.

I understand that the British residents have made the same request of their own Minister. The Americans do not ask to be allowed to buy the land in question, but simply to rent it for the summer months from the owners who may be willing to lease it. Unless the local authorities consent to such leasing it will not be done. If they consent there will be no trouble.

It is plain that for persons who toil ten months in the city in the interest of charity it would be a great boon to be able to go into the country for a short time. I am unable to see any objection to the residence of Americans in the country near Nankin during the heat of the summer. Foreigners are permitted from one end of China to the other to occupy summer residences. I have never heard of their being denied this right.

Very lately you allowed land at Kulien, near Kuikiang to be acquired permanently for this purpose.

I request that you will direct the Vicercy to cease his opposition to the renting by Americans of residences on the hills for the summer, and that he will facilitate their efforts to secure such residences.

Enclosure 2 in Mr. Denby's No. 258

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO MR. DENBY.

Informal

Peking, April 28th, 1896.

YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's note wherein you state that the American Missionaries at Nanking are desirous to rent a place in the hills near that city which they can occupy during the summer. They do not wish, you state, to buy the land but simply to rent it, and if the local authorities consent to such leasing, and do not put obstructions in the way, it will be done.

Your Excellency also states that foreigners are permitted from one end of China to the other to occupy summer residences and that you had never heard of their being refused this right, and you request that we will direct the Viceroy to cease his opposition to the renting by Americans of residences on the hills for the summer and that he facilitate their efforts to secure such residences.

In reply, we would beg to observe, that in regard to the said Missionaries renting residences in the hills for the summer, if the people--one and all-- make no objection they really ought to be allowed to do so.

The Yamen have addresses the Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports, to instruct his subordinates, that at the time the Missionaries of the two countries--Americans and British-- rent summer places in the hills, they are to satisfactorily look after them and protect them.

As in duty bound we send this note in reply for Your Excellency's information.